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OUR ART TOUR

Miss Lydia F. Shenk

WE sailed July 1 from Hoboken, New Jersey, and landed eight days later in Plymouth, England. It was raining, so we were certain that we had reached the desired land of England. We got through customs in a very short time because we twenty-four who were traveling with the Bureau of University Travel had uniform baggage. In a short time we were on our way to Exeter for the night. And the next morning we walked, through the rains, to see the Exeter Cathedral.

The coloring in Exeter Cathedral is very delicate as in Salisbury Cathedral which we saw a few hours later. But Salisbury Cathedral is much larger, having a spire with a height of 406 feet, remarkable for its beauty. This great cathedral surrounded with acres of beautiful green, creates at once an atmosphere for worship.

Going to Stratford from Salisbury, we stopped at Old Sarum and at Stonehenge. Excavations are now in process at Old Sarum with interesting results. Stonehenge, which records a long-dead civilization, is quite imposing. Only one of the two original circles of upright stones is still standing. The largest of these sixteen stones is twenty-one feet high and extends eight and one-half feet below the surface of the ground. We enjoyed our sunny ride to Stratford. Surely, there are no more beautiful meadows than those of England. The peaceful sheep and fat cows feeding upon the plentiful grass give an air of contentment to this slightly hilly landscape.

When visiting Shakespeare's birthplace, we were favored with a guide who is a faithful believer in the great poet. The respect with which this gentleman spoke of "Our Shakespeare," as he called him, deepened our appreciation for the great writer. We were shown manuscripts bearing Shakespeare's signature and comments which prove the authenticity of his authorship.

The new Shakespeare Memorial Building which replaces the one burned in 1926 is built in modern lines with the latest devices for the presentation of Shakespeare's plays. A Shakespeare dramatic festival is held here each year from April to September. From the Memorial Building we walked along the Avon River to the Holy Trinity Church where Shakespeare is buried. The elms which border the side-walk leading to the church produce a fan-like vaulting effect which is quite impressive.

The Church is an elegant structure with a stone spire of 163 feet. The various parts of the church were built in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. Shakespeare is buried in the Chancel. His resting place is marked with a plain flag-stone which bears the familiar adjuration which has availed to keep it undisturbed. His wife lies near him. The lovely window illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages" was the gift of Americans.

While in Stratford we drove out to see the ruins of Kenilworth and Warwick Castle. The stately ruins of Kenilworth cause one to recall the ancient glories of the castle as described by Scott when Elizabeth visited Leicester in 1575. Warwick Castle is used partly as a museum and partly as a residence of the Greville family to whom it was given by James I because of Sir Fulke Greville who spent an enormous sum in repairing and beautifying it. The magnificent gardens to the back of the castle are unsurpassed in beauty, and rightly so for this most lovely of castles.

One could spend days in seeing the twenty-one colleges which compose Oxford University. We saw most of them in about four hours, including several of the museums, libraries, and gardens, which are a part of the University. From the city of Oxford we drove to London, a city with many museums and churches.

We went to Westminster Abbey first of all. There is so much at this sanctuary that beckons to the American. In this only "national place of sepulture in the world—the only spot whose monuments epitomize a people's history," where kings and queens are buried, where statesmen and poets rest, and where the Unknown Warrior sleeps near the slab which marks David Livingstone's tomb, here James Russel Lowell and Henry W. Longfellow have been honored with memorials. A stained glass window recalls the services of Lowell, and a bust, the life of Longfellow. These are the only two non-Englishmen represented in the Abbey. The fan-tracery vaulting in Westminster Abbey is magnificent. It has reached the height of its glory in this church. The Abbey represents several different periods of architecture, the Norman, the early English, the Renaissance, and the decorative.

Saint Paul's Cathedral, with its glorious dome of 365 feet in height, vies with Westminster Abbey in being the national church. The interior of Saint Paul's is much lighter, the walls being a delicate mingling of ivory, yellow, green and gold. It was in the crypt of this church that we saw the Duke of York and his family. They had come to see a tablet which had just been placed here for Lawrence of Arabia.

We also took a look at Westminster Cathedral, the most important Roman Catholic Church in England. It was built in 1895-1903 in early Byzantine style. The interior is still unfinished, but already very impressive. It is being finished in red marbles and rich mosaics.

It was in the British museum that we had our first lecture on sculpture. In this introductory lecture we were given the history of sculpture, the various stages being pointed out by means of examples in the Museum. This study is most fascinating. In the earliest examples the model shows little life, the arms hang parallel with the body, there is little facial expression; but a little later an arm is slightly curved, and the statue stands in position, anchored against a tree stump, to balance the weight of the whole. Then the draping of statues was introduced and it is during this period that many masterpieces in sculpture were produced. A profound study of human anatomy is displayed in these graceful statues. This early work in sculpture was begun by the Greeks; then there was an age of Greco-Roman Art, and a little later the age of the great Italian, Michael Angelo.

In studying the history of sculpture one plainly sees that the Greeks made use of this art in the same way that we use pictures today. They represented their heroes and statesmen with statues, and they told the story of their country with friezes. It is interesting to know that the theme of their most beautiful friezes is that of peace. The destroyers of national tranquillity are being overcome by goddesses of peace.

But this theme of peace did not bring about world peace. It was not long until Byzantium was threatened by Moslem forces. Constantinople fell and the Greeks came to Italy. Christianity came, too. And this is the reason for the great number of early Italian paintings of the Holy Family or individual members of it. The story of Jesus was told with pictures. As the churches lacked great window spaces, altar pieces were painted sometimes in frescoes, sometimes in tempera. The materials used in frescoes require rapid labor, whereas those used in tempera do not dry so quickly thus allowing the artist to work a number of days on one picture.

We also visited the South Kensington Museum with its rich collections of medieval and modern art, including paintings, sculptures, goldsmith's work, jewels, enamels, carved wares, porcelain, pottery, glass, armor, furniture, tapestries, costumes, etc. We gave especial attention to the display of Chinese Art. Whatever it is, the original or a copy may be found in this museum.

The Wallace Collection and the Tate Gallery are known for their displays of modern paintings. The best known English painters represented in these galleries are: Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Stanley Spencer, J. Constable, Wm. Blake, and Turner. The lives of these master painters are of special interest as well as their many masterpieces in picture. Painters of other nations were also on exhibition.

One morning was spent in seeing Literary London. Former homes of authors and places where they had met with friends, were pointed out. The Dr. Samuel Johnson home was the gem of the morning. The hostess in charge here is most charming and a lover of Dr. Johnson's life and works. She took us through the house and in a scholarly way, yet with much feeling and a spark of humor now and then, revealed many things to us about this great character whose aim in life was to lighten the burden of life for others—even though his own was none too good. In helping others he said, "You see I don't do it for reward; therefore I am not disappointed." Another of his slogans was, "Never let your pride become offensive to the poor."

From London we went to Holland to see the windmills, wooden shoes, and the choice paintings of Rembrant and of Franz Hals and of the little Dutch Masters. The Dutch painters are noted for their intimate little home scenes. They often have the light in the picture falling in from a window. Rembrant, the greatest of Dutch painters, mixed his paints so as to produce the richest shades of yellow light in the midst of a dark brown background. He painted plush, silk, feathers, skin, and character most exquisitely. But best of all, Rembrant painted Bible pictures interpreting them so that his countrymen could appreciate the life of Christ. He also painted the Mennonite Preacher.

We reached Antwerp, Belgium, on Sunday morning, and it was our pleasure to see the big Cathedral filled with people. As July 19 is a National peace day for the Belgians, there were many people in town to share in the celebration, and they were not forgetful to go to the house of the Lord. To the left and to the right of the high altar of this Cathedral are found Rubens' "Elevation of the Cross" and the "Descent from the Cross." These canvasses are large; the persons, painted life-size. The facial expression is so real that one feels the presence of the suffering Christ. To see these paintings is, indeed, a very solemn experience.

In Brussels the largest building in the world under one roof was pointed out to us. It was built by King Leopold II who accumulated wealth during his reign over the Belgian Congo. Brussels is a lovely town with wide streets, although constructed in the days of horses and buggies. We visited its cathedral and art galleries, too; also the famous lace shops and botanical gardens after which we left for Paris.

Ever since the Italian Renaissance reached France, the French have produced quantities of masterpieces in literature, sculpture, and painting. This is perhaps one reason why Paris has the largest museum in the world. The floor space of the Louvre covers forty-nine acres. Three days of our tour were spent here. To choose a master from the many represented in the Louvre, would be simply a personal choice. Shall we name Millet, the painter of Springtime, the Angelus, and the Gleaners? Then another would name Poussin, or Corot and so it would go on for hours!

But the "Victory of Samothrace," a masterpiece in sculpture, has no rival. It is a native statue which was erected on the Island of Samothrace in memory of a naval battle about 305 B. C. Although mutilated, this figure is a most amazing expression of movement. The vigorous forward thrust of the body, the clinging drapery, flapping in the wind, is one of the greatest achievements in sculpture.

From the roof of the right tower of Notre Dame Cathedral, our guide pointed out many points of interest in Paris. On our way up, we were near the gargoyles whose duty it is to spit away the water from the roof. It was also believed that they kept away evil spirits. Everyone knows about the magnificence of Notre Dame, but the beautiful much smaller Sainte Chapelle is not nearly so well known. It is not so far from Notre Dame. Its highly colored yet very delicate windows are almost matchless in beauty. The Madelaine Church and Sacre-Coeur are also beautiful. From Paris we made two day tours, one to Versailles and one to Chartres. The Cathedral at Chartres is considered the most beautiful church built in medieval times. It is situated on the highest spot in the city and can be seen for miles. Several Bible stories are carved on its portals. We were told that when Napoleon I approached these portals, he removed his hat and said, "This is no place for an atheist."

From Paris we went to Cologne, saw the great Cathedral there and motored on to Coblence for the night. The next day we took the trip up the Rhine to Bingen. A motor car which was awaiting us there, took us to Mainz and Worms to see the Romanesque Cathedrals in these towns, and the Luther monument in Worms. Going on to Heidelberg, we arrived in time to see at sunset the old royal castle which overlooks the city. This old castle represents the loveliest form of art produced in Germany during the Renaissance.

In Switzerland we beheld the beauties of nature on the lofty heights and in the depths of the valleys. We saw waterfalls along the mountain slopes which are not to be forgotten. At Interlaken we celebrated Mrs. Slate's birthday in Swiss fashion. It was due to her kindness that this trip was made possible. We went to Lucerne to see the lion which is life-size and is carved out of a rock at the edge of the city. This exhausted lion, with almost human expression, symbolizes what the Swiss, especially the medical association, did for the French during the great war. They gave their lives.

During our three days in Munich we visited four of its thirty-three museums, giving especial attention to Germany's two greatest painters, A. Dürer and Holbein. The picture in Munich, though, that we shall remember longest of all is not a painted one. It is a memorial, a memorial of the men of Munich, who lost their lives in the great war. The monument is very plain. And it is this very plainness with no glorification of war that is so convincing. It forms the saddest picture we saw during the trip. The names of all the dead are written on the four walls which surround the inner part of the monument where sleeps, not an unknown soldier, but, only a representative in sculpture. In the outer part, here and there under a name is seen a very humble bouquet or a more elaborate one.

Salzburg, Austria, which we saw next is a lovely town, too, filled with Mozart's music. It is a town of quaint old streets and of old churches and colorful shops. The ride on the blue Danube from Salzburg to Vienna was a pleasant one, but the river was not blue, because of the rain. We felt quite at home in Vienna after the usual orientation bus trip. We could easily find our way about the city when we had a little time off from the Bureau program. Here again we saw so many worth while things that it is impossible to mention everything. **Schoenbrunn,** the favorite home of Maria Theresa should be noted. Portraits of her family of sixteen children are in abundance in the chateau. After seeing the great display of wealth in some of the state buildings, one could easily understand why Austria is somewhat poverty-stricken at the present time.

In Hungary we really felt that we were in a foreign land. The shop signs and, oh, so many things looked so different. After a late dinner in the evening we went up by auto to the highest point in Budapest to enjoy this picture of the city by night. The lights along the winding Danube with many others gave a starry atmosphere to this city which unites the East and the West.

We were glad when the day came to re-enter Germany. The German people are so hospitable and happy that they create a wholesome atmosphere. Dresden is a very pleasing town, and it possesses two of the greatest paintings we saw during the trip. They are placed in the Zwinger museum. The Sistine Madonna, so called because it was painted for Pope Pius VI, occupies a single room. It is placed so that the light falls upon it from a south window. At the opposite end of the room are upholstered benches where people sit in silence while admiring the sacred painting. The eyes of the Christ Child and mother are so real and so earnest that the characters seem to be really living persons. One feels their presence. It is believed that Raphael was divinely inspired when he painted this picture. The other picture is Correiggio's "Holy

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OUR THIMBLE PARTY

NOT very long after our arrival on the campus of Goshen College, we heard the girls talking about the "Thimble Party" which was about to be held. We wondered what it was all about. We expected the unexpected to happen in a great many instances in our anticipation of college life, and here was the beginning, we thought. We waited patiently for further illumination concerning the coming event, careful lest we should expose our ignorance. Final announcements revealed to our amazement that it was merely a party exclusively for the girls. We might have gathered as much from the suggestion implied in its designation as a "Thimble Party." Needless to say none of us brought our thimbles and neither did we need them; instead we wandered along woodland paths, which aroused our sense of appreciation for the beauties of nature as they have come to us from God's own hand. We began to understand why reference is so frequently made to the "dear and glorious Parkside where the Elkhart river flows." Having arrived at our destination we were pleasantly entertained until we were ready to do justice to the provision which had been made for us. To say we enjoyed the supper is to put it very mildly indeed. The same offerings could not have been nearly so appetizing apart from these surroundings and associations. The fact that our wieners were in many instances either too well done or not heated through, didn't make a bit of difference. The supper was an outstanding success. The climax of the party was reached as we mingled our voices in song and in repeating the Twenty-Third Psalm. Many of us still lingered for a considerable length of time seemingly loathe to leave the spot made dear by tender associations. The curiosity aroused concerning the "Thimble Party" was satisfied; furthermore we were profitably entertained in various ways. Finally we were introduced to the woods which we were anxious to explore whenever opportunity presents itself.

—Viola Good, 40.

ENTRANCED

THE sweet music of a violin draws one away from cares and troubles into the beautiful realm of imagination. The four grim walls vanish under the spell, and the heads of the thousands in the audience quiver, shake and are gone. The lone figure on the stage becomes a blur in front of cloudy, misty eyes. In place of the lights, walls, and people appears a beautiful garden where young lovers in the cool and quiet are inhaling the fragrance of a June evening. The white arch above their heads is entwined with roses. Baby breath edges the narrow pathway. They are standing there, watching the fish swim lazily in the pool. The place is too peaceful for words, and silence reigns. Then, suddenly, children, happy and shouting in their play, rush in upon the peaceful scene. The violin gives forth its greatest, loudest strains. Alas! Once more the crowds and the violinist become visible. People are clapping. They heard and enjoyed it, but did they really feel it and see it? The strains quiver forth again. In place of a garden, appears a beautiful mountain stream

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CAMPUS OPINION

IMPROVEMENTS ON OUR RECENTLY ENLARGED CAMPUS

THE bells in the tower of the college chapel struck nine. The big clock cast anxious but happy eyes toward "Kulp Hall." Soon a hundred girls would take the path past the Ad building, cross the street, and enter the simple but charming and peaceful chapel. The big clock liked to watch them come because they all reminded him of the girls and boys who had put him in his tower. He had only to turn his head and he could see a few of these very same people emerging from the "Shoup Cottage," in which they had modern apartments. Maybe I'm wrong . . . . Maybe I was dreaming. You're right, all that I can see is an old barn, and a house that has prospects, and all that I can hear is the mooing of the cows and not the chiming of bells. But it is an idea. Barns can be torn down and old houses can be modernized. Yes, it will take time and money, but do not all good things? If every member of every class for the next ten years would make the dream seem real to himself and friends, it would cease being a dream and become a reality.

—Lois Miller, 37.

IN Coffman Hall, just as the rooms near the fire escape have advantages, rooms facing the campus have theirs. The human as well as the natural scenery is more abundant and more interesting, for coeds and fellow classmen, it must be admitted, are superior to tramps and brakemen. And likewise, trees and grass, even trees and grass surrounded by a cinder track, are more desirable than gravel pits and railroad tracks. Couldn't a row of lombardy poplars be planted along the east side of the school grounds? It could screen to some extent the unsightly sore now so ruthlessly prominent.

—Falls Hershey, 39.

THOSE whose life span grants them the privilege of having watched the entire development of our College from the time the first building was erected to the present time, once again have experienced that feeling of pride in our Alma Mater as she marched on in an effort to give the best to the Mennonite young people.

The property just South of the College known to many of the alumni as the "Shoup Property," which includes the athletic field, has been acquired by the College. It offers considerable room for the expansion of our campus. New buildings such as a library, chapel, gymnasium, and even dormitories, may all find places on this new site. For me this sounds a clear note which I hope some day will blend into a symphony that harmoniously will join the young people of our Church. It is a bright note—bright because it sounds new opportunities. It is not the acquired land, or even the buildings which might be erected some day, that gives us this feeling of joy; but it is the realization that the opportunities offered by Goshen College are being more fully appreciated and are being sought by greater numbers. It is our sincere hope that this advance may continue. With that hope there comes yet another, and that is that this increased demand for these opportunities, the increased demand for a "Culture for Service," will continue to be met by our Alma Mater.

—Waldo J. Lehman, 38.

STROLLING with several companions past our addition to the campus, I find that unconsciously we use the terms "we" and "our." "We" fall to making plans and wishes for "our" campus. The discussion gradually drifts into the building of air castles which become so airy as to constitute a cloud of dreams. In building these rosy castles of the air we do not allow ourselves to be limited by practicality, but drift along in our vision of the campus as our imaginations see it.

In reaching the newer part of the campus we go down the path from the Administration Building to the street. It leads through a well kept little grove with a green lawn and attractively placed shrubs. The row of bushes along the street has been removed, and perhaps there is an arch or arbor at the end of our path. The confusing conglomeration of wires formerly above the street has magically disappeared. What an improvement! Across the street we view a new library which has taken the place of the old barn. East of the library and beside the athletic field appears a new gymnasium and auditorium large enough to accommodate the large crowds which attend our fine programs. At the most southern end of the new campus stands a real church house. What a joy to attend services in a church—a release from the Administration Building for one day.

Thus we drift along, allowing our imaginations full play, this visionary campus passing before our eyes.

—Winifred Nelson, 38.

IF anyone of you have ever scraped the hub caps or fenders of a car which did not belong to you, on the little iron posts that used to march up and down like sentinels along the drive; if any of you have ever slipped as you ran, ten minutes late to Physical Education class, and have fallen into the big ditch that lay behind the grove on the way to the Athletic Field; or perhaps if any of you have ever walked down Eighth Street and your aesthetic sense was tortured by the motley lines of cars that always adorned the drive, especially in front of Coffman Hall, red cars, blue cars, green cars, Chevrolets, Model T's, Model A's, or V8's; if ever you have experienced any of these feelings the very appearance of the Campus this year has been almost inspirational. The smooth, unguarded aspect of the drive, the welcome road that has filled the ditch behind the tennis courts and the noticeable absence of cars are items which may justly be called improvements on our campus, improvements which only those of us who have experienced their lack can fully appreciate. When the great Creator made this earth and gave it to man, it was a gift of unspeakable beauty. It has been man who has disfigured this gift and the closer he returns to God the more he seeks to restore the natural loveliness of the part of the earth which has been given him. Goshen College has been abundantly blessed with enlargements to her Campus and may her efforts to improve and beautify these continue, for—"Beauty is its own excuse for being!"

—Mary Ellen Esch, 37.

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EDITORIAL

"CULTURE FOR SERVICE" has been the motto for Goshen College from its foundation. It is the motto of every student that has ever walked within her halls. It becomes an integral part of each student, deepening in meaning and significance as time goes by. To the alumni it is a symbol of a prosperous life. In their memory there is a vivid picture of this inscription on the chapel wall. To them it has become sacred! Why? What more fitting inscription could a school like this have for its motto? We as students are here in a period of preparation for service in later life. We do not reach our climax in service here, but we prepare ourselves so that we may have a much more thorough and efficient experience of true service.

There are many curricular activities that are required. We also have an almost overabundant supply of extra curricular activities. The publication of this COLLEGE RECORD may be classed as an extra curricular activity for it is published by the student body. It is supposed to be a co-operative publication, but it is far from being an ideal co-operative publication. There are rare occasions when students are asked to contribute to the RECORD that there is an immediate consent and a thank you for the privilege. In most cases, however, the editors must make themselves somewhat disagreeable by being rather insistent. Complaints have come to the editors about this publication. Some say there is nothing new in it; often the only thing read is the feature page. An attempt is frequently made to get a campus opinion section. This adds a little life and variety.

Now, then, there is only about so much an editorial staff can do; the rest depends upon the support of the student body. If every article must be solicited, there is a feeling of "must" behind the contribution, an attitude which does not prompt the best expression and effort of an individual. You that are literary minded and want to get good practise for English composition sit down and write a poem or essay about something which interests you. If you

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find something is fascinating tell others about it. The COLLEGE RECORD offers opportunity for expression. Then exercise your talents and thus prove the ideal of our motto "Culture for Service." —T.

ALL well-managed incomes are spent according to a budget. Those who object to budgeting oppose it for one of three reasons: first, their income is too small and they spend only for necessities and since money can be spent only once there is no value in budgeting. Second, their income is uncertain and hence they have no basis for budgeting. And third, a cowardly reason, they are afraid to face the facts and therefore do not wish to know how much they are spending and where it goes.

Now I can think of no reasons other than the above that could be given as objections to budgeting time. You may say you have only enough time to do the necessary tasks anyway and since budgeting does not give you more time it would be useless. In the first place, for college students this is not the truth because there is only a very small percentage of the time a student spends in which he does not make choices as to what he shall choose to occupy his time. In fact for the average student there are but sixteen hours a week which he is not free to spend as he likes. The remaining hours are hours which he should budget. But even if his time were taken up with what he thought was necessary we would still answer to him that, although he will not have more time to spend, he will spend what he has more wisely by planning. Perhaps there is some project which you would like to do but for which you can find no time. By careful planning and perhaps by elimination of a less desirable activity this project might be accomplished. But without a budget how could one plan in an orderly and organized manner.

You may say your time is uncertain. But this again is not true because you know just how many hours there are in a day and after allowing for classes and sleeping the remainder of your time is spent according to your own choosing. To be sure, occasions will arise for which you have not planned in your budget but in that case you could either have a time allotted to emergencies or make your budget flexible enough to include such occasions. However, a rather faithful adherence to your budget is desirable for the most effective results.

Now I know that no intelligent college students would advance the third reason because they are in college to learn and so they would not try to hide from themselves the fact that they are spending too much time loafing, or in recreation, or in club meetings, or even in studying, but they would want to learn the truth about how they are spending their time.

But you say, "How do I start?" "How do I know how much time I spend on this or that?" The answer is, "Find out." Keep an accurate record of your time for several weeks; then you will have a basis for making a budget of your time. Compare the time you spend on a given thing with that which your friend spends. Maybe you need some speeding up. Then study your budget from time to time to find where improvements could be made.

—H.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

Sunday A. M., September 13

President Sanford C. Yoder preached the sermon on the morning of the first Sunday, September 13, of the school year. His text was taken from Mark 6:2, and he spoke on Christ's matchless records as a teacher. He was the master teacher, the greatest the world has ever seen, and we must pattern our lives and our teachings after His.

Sunday 7:30 P. M., September 13

Brother I. E. Burkhart spoke in the evening services on the subject "Forward on a New Road." Old and new students are entering on a new year of experiences of work and worship. We should go forward unitedly. We should believe that God will go with us at all times. We should face our difficulties and our problems fearlessly, because as in the long ago, so now God can and will help His own.

DEVOTIONALS

Thursday, September 10—A conjoint devotional meeting was held under the auspices of the Y. P. C. A. Don Kreider served as chairman, and the topic "The Devotional Life of the Student at Goshen College," was discussed under three sub-topics.

John Duerkson spoke on "The Need for Devotional Activities." Devotion means to give one's self over to some cause, completely. In devotion services, whether in private or in public, we can get no satisfaction unless we really, genuinely give ourselves over to God. Nor is anything but this acceptable in His sight. Devotions carried on for show or because of routine, are valueless, unless true devotion to God is present. Why should I give myself over? I Corinthians 6:20 is the answer. I belong to God, and the price He paid for me is so great that the only payment I can make to Him is to fully devote my life to Him.

The second speaker, Ruth King, dealt with "Meeting the Need of a Devotional Life at Goshen College." It was pointed out that development—physical, mental, and spiritual—is God's law. The speaker went on to point out the various organizations on the campus which are expressly for the purpose of furthering our spiritual development. Among these are the Y. P. C. A. with its motto "To Know Christ, and to Make Him Known," and its general oversight of all student activities; the Christian Workers' Band; the Foreign Volunteer Band; and the Sunday school in North Goshen. This Sunday school, the regular Sunday jail services, and the Extension Programs in other communities, afford opportunity for active work, while the weekly prayer meetings and devotional meetings supplement our private devotions.

The last talk was given by Leland Bachman, "Suggestions for Improving my Devotional Life." Four very good suggestions for improving our devotions, were given: First, we should take plenty of time for communion with God. We should be able to give some time out of every twenty-four hours, to our Maker. Second, we may never drop our devotional period for some other activity. Third, we should take advantage of God's promises to us. This will make our devotional periods more fruitful. Fourth, our devotional periods should include much Bible reading, much prayer, and much meditation.

Thursday, September 17—Harriet Lapp, president of the Y. W. C. A. was chairman of the women's devotional meeting. The chairmen of the various committees explained the work of their particular groups, and after the program, the new girls were given an opportunity to become members of the Y.

Those who took part in the program were: Delilah Roth—Devotional;

Martha Plank—Mission Study; Thelma Oyer—Bible Study; Elizabeth Royer—Extension; Lois Yoder—Finance; Elda Hostetler—Social; Myrtle Kolb—Church Relations; and Ruth Ebersole—Membership.

Special music was provided by a Ladies Quartet.

Thursday, September 24—Mrs. M. C. Lehman spoke at the Women's Devotional Meeting, having as her subject "Problems of the College Girl."

It was clearly pointed out that college is a place for the training of men and women who are to be leaders. Therefore they must learn to solve their problems so that they may the better help their fellowmen to find solutions.

During the course of this training, many problems arise, both individual and in the group, and it is only as we know Christ and have His spirit in our lives that we can successfully meet these problems.

For truly, "in Christ all human needs are met; all problems solved; all difficulties overcome."

MEN'S DEVOTIONAL

The men of the college have met in two of their weekly devotionals this year. In the first meeting, September 17, the subject was, "A Vision of Service." Dwight Yoder spoke on the topic "The Challenge which this Vision Presents to Youth." The future world is in the hands of the youth of today, and they must at present build up characters that will be able to meet the need for service in the world. Tim Brenneman spoke on "The Need of this Vision in the Modern World." Everywhere about us are great fields "waiting for the reapers." If we do not catch the vision and make ourselves responsible to harvest these fields, the fruits will be eternally lost.

The subject of the second meeting, September 24, was "Prayer." Richard Yoder spoke on "False Prayer," taking as his example the prayer of the Pharisee. Ira Amstutz followed with "True Prayer," using the publican as an example. A true Christian's prayer will always have the elements of the true prayer, typified by the publican, and by Christ's example to us in prayer.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS BAND

Sunday, September 13—At the first meeting of the Band Dr. Silas Hertzler spoke on "Four Approaches to Christianity." The first is that of the Pharisee, with an emphasis on custom, law, and tradition. The second is that of the Sadducee, with the idea that anything is acceptable if it brings the desired result. The approach after the manner of the scientist, is rationalistic, cold, accepting as truth only that which can be proved by reason, and having no room for faith.

But the last emphasizes faith and a personal experience of, and relation with, God through Jesus Christ.

Sunday, September 20—The topic considered at this meeting was "The Christian's Responsibility to the World." Kathryn Lehman pointed out the Christian's responsibility to his fellow Christians in prayer and a consistent life.

Ivan Lind showed how each Christian is responsible to speak of Christ to the lost about him, and John Friesen threw a challenge to each individual present with the question "What shall I do about it?" A responsibility is useless unless it drives one to action, and just so in this case. What are we going to do about it?

Sunday, September 27—The officers of the band took advantage of the presence on the campus of Bishop A. J. Metzler and invited him to speak.

The scripture read was Acts 7:54-8:4, and using it as a background, Bishop A. J. Metzler pointed out various reasons why every Christian should be a missionary.

According to the Great Commission, it is God's plan that every Christian should tell others about the Lord. The early church practiced it, and it is the most natural thing in the world for mankind to do. The world needs this individual testimony that it may learn of Christ, and the Christian himself needs it that his faith may be increased, and his own life purified. And, greatest reason of all,—it makes man a co-worker with God, and—least of all—there is a reward for those who faithfully obey His word.

PRAYER MEETINGS

The weekly prayer meetings in Coffman Hall are held each Tuesday evening, in the social room. The evening of September 15 John Duerksen was leader speaking on the subject, "An Eye for an Eye." Our revenges are taken care of by the Lord, but when it comes to good deeds, the 'eye for an eye' principle still holds.

The next meeting was led by Waldo Lehman, who spoke on the question "Can Man Know God?" His conclusion was that man can know God, and a Christian must know God in order to be a true worshiper.

The September 29 meeting was led by Ernest Davis. The subject was, "There is a Lad Here," taken from the passage on the feeding of the five thousand, by Christ. We are all lads, in the dormitory, and we must bring the little loaves and fishes that we have and dedicate them to Christ's service.

A group of men in the dormitory have felt a definite need for a more prayerful life on the campus, and so have decided to hold prayer meetings each morning before breakfast. These meetings are proving very helpful and inspirational, and it is hoped that their influence will be felt on the campus.

Tuesday, September 15, the women met in the social room immediately after dinner for a short period of meditation and prayer. Martha Plank read a short passage of scripture, and spoke briefly on the place which the weekly prayer meeting occupies in the lives of the old students, and what it can mean to the new students if they will give it an opportunity.

Tuesday, September 22, Harriet Lapp directed the thoughts of the group to Romans 12:1, and emphasized the need for consecration, and the reasonableness, in the light of Christ's great goodness to humanity, of such a consecration. Prayer followed the singing of a hymn led by the chorister.

Tuesday, September 29, Mrs. M. C. Lehman led the meeting which was rather informal. She pointed out the universal need of Christ which is the same in the wilderness and in the city, in the palace and in the slum. Precious scripture passages were given, followed by volunteer prayers. The meeting closed with the singing of "I Need Thee Every Hour," and the repeating of the Lord's Prayer.

CHAPEL

Friday, September 11—The entire student body met for the first time in Chapel Hall for the opening chapel service.

Dean Bender gave the address, using as a theme "Present-Day Trends in Education." America, said Dean Bender, has more institutions of higher learning than any other country, and this fall more freshmen are enrolled in these institutions than have been at any other time in the history of the nation. More and more the desire of the students is for courses which may be completed in the shortest possible time, with the least possible effort, and which will bring the largest possible financial returns when put into use. This materialistic viewpoint, this desire for something which will be practical with a dollar-and-cents practicality, is settling over the youth of our country perverting their viewpoint and blinding them to true values, so that they can no longer see the things of real worth. "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own life" and what material thing is there worthy to be given in exchange for life? So the purpose of this school during the coming year is to help the entire student body to a proper evaluation of everything with which they come in contact, and to point out the true practicality which places emphasis on the things which are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report.

Monday, September 14—Wednesday, September 16—During these first days of the school year President Sanford C. Yoder read, during the chapel hour, Christ's Sermon on the Mount, beginning with chapter five, and finishing with chapter seven. What a blessed year it will be if students and faculty, by the help of God, strive to embody these teachings in their daily lives.

Monday, September 21—Wednesday, September 23—Dr. Lehman conducted the chapel services during these three days, using as his theme "Three Aspects of God." God is more, he said, than the Creator and Ruler of the entire universe, for He is personal, close to each individual and concerned with the joys and sorrows of each. Then too, He is merciful—forgiving our sins when we ask forgiveness, and loving us freely. And, finally, God has a great universal plan of which each life is a part, and in which every individual has some task to perform which is distinctly his own.

Monday, September 28—Wednesday, September 30—Dean Bender's topic for this week's chapel services was "Three Phases of the Christian's Life."

1. Seeking—"Seek and ye shall find—for he that seeketh, findeth." There are two aspects to genuine seeking—a feeling of insufficiency and need and true humility in the heart of the individual, and an earnest striving. And it is assured that he who earnestly and sincerely strives for the highest and best shall surely find.

2. Abiding—John 15:4-11—Abiding, trusting, and yielding all are personal relation with God, and must be continuous if that relation is to remain unbroken. If we abide in Him, all the richness and the beauty which is Christ will abide in us.

3. Doing—The healthy, rich, spiritual life requires action corresponding to the profession which is made with the lips, for "not everyone that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven." Wholesome activity is necessary for the maintenance of faith for "faith, without works, is dead." "Therefore, whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, who built his house upon a rock—and it fell not."

SPECIAL SPEAKERS

Sunday, September 20—Rev. Greenfield, of the Moravian Church, Warsaw, spoke on the subject, "Power Through Prayer." His sermon was very inspirational and helpful. He cited numerous instances where prayer, by a few individuals, changed things entirely. He emphasized the fact that our prayers create an atmosphere wherein the Holy Spirit can work and convict people. Prayer, and much prayer, is an absolute essential in the life of the Christian. The sermon has brought about visible results on the campus, and more such teaching is needed.

Friday, September 25—Bishop A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pa., began his series of week-end addresses. The topic for the evening was "Fulfilled Prophecy in God's Word." It was pointed out that God, through the prophets, foretold the future of definite individuals, cities, nations, etc., and that the exact fulfillment of these prophecies is recorded in later writings. Will God not just as surely fulfill the rest of His promises? And so, by the study of fulfilled prophecies, the individual faith in God's Word is strengthened, and this is, after all, one of the outstanding needs of humanity.

Saturday, September 26—"Fifteen Reasons Why the Christian Must Know His Bible" was the speaker's theme for this evening. The Christian

(Continued on page 18)

COLLEGE NEWS

Organizations

A small representation of the Audubon Society had breakfast along the race on Friday, September 25.

The German Club held its first meeting of the year at the home of Dean Bender on Tuesday, September 29. The program consisted of singing of German songs by the entire group, a vocal solo by William Friesen accompanied by Robert Zarske at the piano, and contests in charge of Ira Amstutz. Refreshments were then served.

The Home Economics Club had a special table in the annex of the dining hall on the evening of October 2.

Student Travels

Week-end of September 12.

Paul Kaufman motored to Pleasant Hill, Illinois, to visit his parents, and continued to Flanagan to visit friends.

Week-end of October 3.

Mark Hartzler, Dwight Yoder, William Friesen, Roy Yoder, Elizabeth Plank and Thelma M. Hostetler motored to Ohio to visit friends and relatives.

Paul Kaufman, Mae Orendorff, Eileen Bachman, Esther Widmer, Thelma Oyer, and Harold Miller motored to Illinois to visit friends and relatives.

Social Activities

The men of Goshen College were entertained at the Annual Stag Party and the ladies at the Thimble Party on the evening of September 9.

The Get-Acquainted Social was held in the dining hall on the evening of September 11.

The students gathered in the social room of Kulp Hall after the evening service for an informal "singing" September 13.

Ruth Bender gave a talk concerning her work with the deaf at the after-dinner program on September 17.

On the evening of September 24 the Senior class gave the after-dinner program consisting of a reading by Erma Martin, a talk by Paul Kaufman, a ladies trio, and a "round" song by eight men.

Mae Orendorff entertained Mrs. John Roeschly, Frieda and Orie Roeschly from Flanagan, Illinois, September 16 and 17.

The Literary society membership solicitation was conducted on September 21.

The first floor girls of Kulp Hall entertained the third floor girls at a tea Sunday afternoon, September 27.

The Junior class entertained the students with a court scene at the after-dinner program on October 1.

The men of Coffman Hall serenaded Kulp Hall on the evening of October 1.

Faculty Activities

Professor Sprunger and five art students, Lois Yoder, Edna Hostetler, Gordon Staub, John Friesen, and Frances Barnard, spent Saturday, September 12, at the Art Institute in Chicago.

The faculty of Goshen College entertained the students at a formal tea held in the home economics rooms on Friday, September 18.

Dean Bender and Professor G. F. Hershberger attended a conference of Mennonites, Quakers, and Brethren to discuss current peace problems on Saturday, September 19, at Chicago.

Professor Umble filled the pulpit at the Trinity Evangelical Church in Syracuse on September 6, 13, and 20 in the absence of the regular pastor, Rev. S. J. Pritchard, a former student of Goshen College.

Campus Visitors

September 13—Darwin O'Connell, who attended school here last year, visited friends on the campus on Sunday.

September 14—Ralph Greener visited a short time on the campus en route to Texas.

September 19 — William Lehman, Simon Lehman, and Harold Schaefer of Croghan, New York, visited Kathleen Zehr.

September 19, 20—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Staub and son of Detroit, Michigan, visited Gordon Staub a freshman at the college. Miss Ruth Enss, who accompanied them, visited with her sisters, Justine and Haidie.

Music Notes

The Music Club of Goshen College, a new organization on the campus last year, has already done much for the furtherance of a deeper appreciation of music. The officers for this year are:

President—William Friesen
Vice President—Justine Enss
Secretary—John Duerkson

The Goshen Music Series, sponsored by the music departments of Goshen College and Goshen High School, will present a group of concerts at the High School Auditorium.

A duo-piano concert by Lubeshutz and Menenoff on October 15, at South Bend, opened the season of the Community Concert Series. Among others, St. Louis Symphony, Vienna Choir Boys, Rose Bampton, Josef Hofmann, Nelson Eddy, Helen Jepson and Harold Bauer will be presented. Elkhart will feature Jeannette Vreeland, soprano; Dalies Frantz, pianist; and The Garden String Quartet.

OUR ART TOUR

(Continued from page 5)

Night." This is the first picture in which all the light in the picture radiates from the Christ Child. May one say that it is a heavenly picture on earth? In the modern art building in Dresden we saw a display of contemporary paintings. Many of them were very good.

Berlin, our last town, we reached the day after the closing of the Olympic games. This was an experience, too, for we saw the city in its gay colors and also heard pleasing reports which bespoke more friendliness among the various nations. Berlin has many very substantial buildings, a number of which are built on modern lines. It is also rich in museums, the Pergamon Museum being the most unusual one of the city.

While in Berlin we took an excursion out to Potsdam to see the palace of Fredrich II, William III, and of the Ex-Kaiser. A part of this magnificent dwelling is now being used as a home for the boy scouts as we would call them. And the next day we took the train to the boat, sailed for America on August 22 and landed in New York nine days later, happy to be back in the best country in the world!

LITERARY

AURORAS

The Auroras held their first meeting of 1936-37 on September 14. The new president, Richard Yoder gave his inaugural address. This was followed by a quartet number, and talks by Leland Bachman and Emanuel Hertzler.

On September 21, a newspaper "Aurora Forward" was read. Dwight Weldy had charge of the news items; Vernon Miller, the music section; Francis Troyer, editorial; and Raymond Yoder, feature page. Vernon Miller was elected to fill the vacancy in the vice presidency, and Dorsa Mishler to fill the office of secretary. After the program the drive for new members took place. The Auroras report thirty-two new members.

ADELPHIANS

The first meeting of the Adelphians for the school year 1936-37 was held September 14, 1936. The inaugural address, given by the new president, Charles Kreider, was followed by the singing of the Adelphian song. The rest of the program consisted of the inauguration of the vice president, secretary and treasurer, a chalk talk by William Friesen, a talk "The Value of a Literary Society" by Waldo Lehman, and a violin solo by Robert Hippensteel.

A Transportation program was given September 21. It consisted of a solo by William Friesen; talks, "Queens of the Ocean" by Don Kreider, "Monarchs of the Rails," by Parke Lantz, and "Super Eagles" by Falls Hershey; and a concluding number by William Friesen, Robert Hippensteel, and Elinor Smith.

September 28, the old and new Adelphians were introduced. The Adelphians report seventeen new members.

AVONS

The home of Retha and Thelma Hostetler was the meeting place for the first Avon meeting of 1936-37. After tea the new officers were installed and a business meeting conducted. Adjournment followed the singing of the Avon song.

VESPERIANS

On September 14, 1936, former Vesperians met in the social room of Kulp Hall and installed their new officers.

VESPERIANS AND AVONS

The Vesperians and Avons presented a conjoint program in Assembly Hall September 21, 1936, with Harriet Lapp, Vesperian president, presiding.

The following program was given: Address of Welcome, Thelma A. Hostetler, Avon president; Avon roll call, Kate Hershberger; Vesperian roll call, Eunice Albrecht; Vesperian feature, Ruth King; Vesperian song; violin solo, "The Old Refrain," Justine Enss; Avon feature, Kate Hershberger; Avon song; Vesperian trio, "Sundown;" Sextet, three Avons and three Vesperians.

After the program the drive for new members was on. The Avons report thirty-eight new members and the Vesperians twenty-five.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

(Continued from page 14)

must know his Bible so that he may know God, and His Son Jesus Christ, and the Holy Spirit and even that he may know himself. In fact, while there are some things without which one may live a useful, happy life, the Christian cannot live a complete, spirit-filled, victorious life without a clear, workable knowledge of the Bible, his guide-book and text-book of salvation.

Sunday A. M., September 27—In speaking of "The Wrath, Indignation and Vengeance of Mighty God," Bishop Metzler used as a text Romans 2:8-9. A realization of the fact that God, in addition to being a God of love and mercy, is also a God of wrath and vengeance, is essential for a proper conception of the Ruler of heaven and earth. When Christians grasp this truth there will be greater concern over the condition of the lost, for, while God is "slow to anger," He "will not hold back His anger forever;" and it is only as our misdeeds are covered by the atonement of Christ that we can escape that vengeance. "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God."

Sunday P. M., September 27—Bishop Metzler's last message gave "Three Looks at Jesus." The text used was Hebrews 12:1-3, and the looks were at:

1. The Past—Jesus on the Cross. This is the look which brings salvation. Perfect understanding of theological terms and doctrines is not necessary, but only looking and believing.
2. The Present—Christ at the right hand of God. "And we all, with open face, beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the spirit of the Lord." Even though one's understanding is not complete, yet keeping the heart and life stayed on Christ will make it possible for Him to change that life into His likeness.
3. The Future—when Christ shall return. A glorious, complete transformation into His likeness for "it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that, when He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is."

EXTENSION COMMITTEE

On Sunday evening, September 13, Harold Miller, Mark Hartzler, Charles Neff, Mary Grove, Ruth Sieber, and Delilah Roth, rendered a program at the Belmont Mission in Elkhart, Ind.

The extension committee of the Y. P. C. A. sponsors services at the County Jail at Goshen each Sunday afternoon throughout the school year. The first two Sundays John Friesen spoke on the subject "The Publican from Jericho." September 27 Leland Bachman spoke on "Jesus Christ the Savior." A group of singers always accompanies the speaker to the services.

NORTH GOSHEN SUNDAY SCHOOL

The North Goshen Sunday school was held each Sunday throughout the summer, and with the opening of school a new interest arose in the work and the attendance rose to over 100. Much good is being done in that section of the city by the Sunday school, in evangelistic work, visitation, gifts of food, clothing, etc. Work has started on the new church building on North Eighth Street, but there is still a considerable fund needed to enable the work to go to completion. The workers feel that if only church people could catch a glimpse of the tremendous need of those people for aid, both spiritually and materially, funds would be forthcoming immediately, enabling the work to be carried forward as it should be.

ENTRANCED

(Continued from page 6)

babbling over the pebbles. It flows slowly now. The babble becomes a mere murmur. The murmur becomes an almost unaudible whisper. Around the sides of a huge rock the clear water pursues its course. Then, down, down, down it thunders! The near by elements shake as the roar of the plunging stream resounds through the forest. Once more into a gently descending path the water wends its way until—crowds, people and noise bring the muser back to himself and the world he lives in. The music has ceased and the curtain has been drawn over the imaginary scenes of beauty; but in the heart there lingers a peace which will lighten burdens in the future.

—Eunice Schrock, 40.

CHAPEL AT GOSHEN COLLEGE

THE daily chapel services held at Goshen College are exceedingly impressive and uplifting provided one wholly devotes himself to the solemnity and tranquillity of the occasion. Many times the student does not fully grasp the seriousness of the quietude of such an assembly and after recovering from what we might call day dreams, he discovers that he knows practically nothing of what is being said or done since his mind had been wandering in all directions. If such is the case, the individual receives very little benefit from his being present. His reverie may even go so far as to disturb the persons seated beside him and hinder their worship. On the other hand, if his heart is centered entirely upon the subject under discussion or upon the prayer that is being offered, something almost invariably makes itself manifest within him. First, only as some remote glimmer, then as the twinkling of some distant star, and finally, the countenance really bursts forth into radiant sparkling beams. The countenance frequently reveals one's state of mind and is quite often a tattler. If the mind of the individual is troubled or disturbed, this is revealed by the expression on his face, although he may be entirely unconscious of the fact. Chapel is not a place to go to worry nor is it a place to go to have a good time. Chapel is and rightly should be a period of rest, ease, and calmness. All anxiety and bothersome troubles should be cast aside and the mind should be centered upon the central theme. If everyone has a really meditative spirit there are very few in the whole group in whom some better instinct is not moved. Such a spirit seems to be prevalent in the Goshen College chapel exercises. The peace and quietness that prevails is, indeed, very conducive to intense pensiveness. He whose heart is not touched and he whose soul is not uplifted by the awe-inspiring messages given in chapel certainly has a hard and, perhaps, selfish heart.

—Pauline Liechty, 40.

ALUMNI

The B. A. and B. S. graduates of 1936 are situated as follows:

In High School Teaching

Viola Bittinger—English and home economics, Howard, Ohio;

Evelyn Burkholder—home economics, Highspire, Pennsylvania;

Florence Gangwer—English, Latin, biological science, Millersburg, Indiana.

Mildred Hostetler—home economics and several other subjects, Rosbury, Kansas;

Karl Massanari—mathematics, English and music, Berlin, Ohio;

Bertha Nitzsche—home economics, Hesston, Kansas;

Caroline Smucker—English, Latin and French, Kingscreek, Ohio;

Raymond Troyer—English and music, Uniontown, Ohio;

Ruth Gnagy—Commerce, Topeka, Indiana;

Orpha Huffman—junior high school mathematics, Elkhart, Indiana;

Madlyn Walter—English and social science, Jefferson township, Goshen, Indiana.

In Rural School Teaching

Glen Guengerich—near Kalona, Ia.;

Lois Gunden—near Flanagan, Ill.;

Katherine Royer—Wayne County, Ohio;

Lowell Troyer—Middlebury township, Elkhart County, Indiana.

In Graduate School

Carl Kreider, studying economics, Princeton University;

Angelina McPhail, studying English, University of Michigan.

At Goshen College

Lois Winey, assistant to the business manager;

Retha Hostetler, assistant to the registrar and the dean;

Katherine Miller, part-time assistant instructor in elementary education;

Elinor Smith, working for elementary teacher's license.

In Goshen

Mrs. Ina K. Slate, at home rethinking her art tour to Europe during the past summer;

Lewis Powell, undertaker's assistant at the Culp Funeral Home;

Edwin Schmucker, repairing and selling used automobiles.

In Nursing

Ida Friesen—Elkhart Hospital, Elkhart, Indiana.

In Printing

Lester T. Hershey—Mennonite Publishing House, Scottdale, Pa.

The editor does not have recent information concerning five other members of this group, Carrol Lewis, Edith Pletcher, Bonald Overholt, Hope Stutzman and Milton Gascho. Perhaps more definite information concerning them can be given in a later issue.

Ivan Lind, Th. B., 36, spent a few days on the campus en route to Eastern Baptist Seminary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

An eight pound daughter, Barbara Elaine, was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Clair Amstutz, 33 and 35, on September 22. Mr. Amstutz is a junior in the Indiana University Medical School, Indianapolis.

Dr. Jonathan G. Yoder, 27 and Mrs. Yoder (Fyrne Miller, 30), North Lima, Ohio, are the proud parents of a little daughter, Joan Yvonne, born July 24.

Marylin Joy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ebersole, 30, (Nellie Miller, 31), Elkhart, Indiana, on August 14.

(Continued on page 24)

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Time..............late one night.
Place......third floor of Kulp Hall
Main character........Bessie Benell

After a rather busy and strenuous day, the inhabitants of Kulp Hall had finally settled down for a night of peaceful slumber. That is, all had settled down but a group of girls seeking revenge. These girls, on tip toe, entered Miss Benell's apartment, seized her, and deposited her in a tub of refreshingly cool water. After all, what could Bessie expect after she had pulled eight girls out of bed at three o'clock one morning just to feed them jaw-breakers?

The psychology class was discussing instinct and reasoning. Dr. Lehman then explained how the Venus Fly Trap functioned.

"An instinct lights on one of the plant's leaves, the plant digests this instinct, then opens and waits for another instinct to light."

We always thought there was a slight distinction between instincts and insects.

If anyone wishes any information about turtles, their internal or external structure, their habits or habitats, or even their scientific names, just ask Bessie Benell. Recently she made an intensive and extensive study of these little creatures.

Sophomore (to bewildered Freshman): Did you ever take chloroform?

Freshman (in earnest): No; who teaches it?

When as a child I played in mirth
I sang a song of sweetest lays.
It thrilled me with the total worth
Of hats and hats and hattish ways.
Then as I grew into a man
I gave my childhood's fancies wings.
That song then vanished from my brain,
As did my other childish things.
But now I do give thanks aright
To eight entrancing senior men,
Who sang for me that song tonight,
And made me seem a child again.

Charlie Kreider, while practice teaching, had a great deal of trouble, making a boy understand his lesson. Finally, however, he succeeded, and drawing a long breath, remarked, "If it weren't for me you'd be the biggest donkey in Goshen."

Slips that pass at the desk:
1. Do you have **The Animal Mind?**
2. I want **Family Life Today.**
3. Give me the **Human Body.**
4. May I take **Elsie Dinsmore** out for tonight?
5. Do you have **The Normal Mind?**
6. Give me **Starch.**
7. Is the **Book Nobody Knows** in?
8. May I have the **Bible Unlocked?**
9. Do you have **The Energies of Men?**
10. I'd like **Growth of the Mind.**
11. Give me **Art in Everyday Life.**
12. Give me the **Simple Life.**
13. May I take **The Inner Way?**

There was a young Freshie named Bill
Who teased from his fellows a thrill;
So they dipped him a bit,
But that didn't fit,
For a great big wet splash was his will.

If you notice a freshman:
Talking politics—it's Robert Zarske.
Asking questions at the table—it's Floyd Shore.
Slipping into the dam—it's Paul Eiman.
Scattering mothballs—it's Kathryn Yoder.
Imitating a steam whistle—it's John Smucker.
Asking for the mail—it's Clifford Yoder.
Blushing—it's Jim Watson.
Keeping quiet—it's Bill Allen.
Smiling—it's Ruth Schmidt.
Driving an "Olds"—it's Orrville Roth.
Pulling a prank, then looking innocent—it's Edna Hostetler.

Dora Bigler: When I first started to practice-teach I felt like a little wormy apple, and a green one at that, hanging on a tree with a lot of big rosy apples around it.

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ATHLETICS

Dr. Glen R. Miller

An unusual amount of rainy weather and a necessary rebuilding of tennis court backstops has retarded somewhat our program of fall games. September, October, and November are, however, months during which there is an abundance of outdoor activity whether it be of a scheduled type or otherwise. If we had no gymnasium, tennis courts, athletic field, or archery range it would still be possible for every student to plan regular recreational activities, for Goshen College is not situated in the heart of a large city. One may step off the campus and in two minutes of brisk walking enter a woods inhabited by a multitude of birds, chipmunks, cottontails and an occasional opossum, skunk, or woodchuck. In an additional five minutes one may stand on the banks of the beautiful Elkhart River which ever beckons the nature lover to come explore its wooded island jungles and its sandy reaches, and almost impenetrable and limitless are the trails that may be chosen.

But we do have an organized intramural program so that no one need depend solely on his own initiative. Softball, soccer, volley ball, tennis, and archery are at hand. Shuffleboard, table tennis, croquet, and horse shoes are also available. Worthwhile innovations are welcome; perhaps a badminton club could be informally organized. Under the able direction of our new physical education directors, Ernest Davis and Miss LaVerne Yoder, approximately one hundred sixty men and women are receiving valuable training and recreation twice each week. It is very probable that tumbling teams will be developed to such an extent that we may anticipate public appearances. Surely we have the potentialities for a successful year in athletics. No one need fail to secure an adequate supply of that which adds zest to life, color to cheeks, and which reflects itself also in mental and spiritual vigor.

ALUMNI

(Continued from page 20)

Glenn Whitaker, La Habra, California, and Ferne Zimmerman, 36, Harper, Kansas, were married July 28. They are at home in the Mennonite Mission, 2235 N. W. Savier Street, Portland, Oregon, where Mr. Whitaker took up his duties as the new superintendent of the mission.

Mary Troyer, 35, resigned her position as assistant to the registrar on September 21, to take up homemaking. Sunday morning, September 27, she was married to Moses Slabaugh of Canton, Ohio, in the Frazer Church, Paoli, Pennsylvania, Brother Milton Brackbill officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Slabaugh are at home in Cottage Park, Maryland.

Raymond Litwiller, 31, Morton, Illinois, and Harriet Abrahams, Morton, Illinois, were united in marriage August 1, in Chicago, Illinois. Before her marriage, Mrs. Litwiller was a nurse in the Billings Hospital, University of Chicago. Mr. Litwiller is completing his work for his Ph. D. in zoology in the University of Chicago.

Robert Bender, 32, and Carolyn Lehman, 34, were united in marriage on September 6 in the Kulp Hall Social Room, the father of the bride, M. C. Lehman, 14, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Bender are at home at 590 Newbury Street, Apartment 8, Boston, Massachusetts, where Mr. Bender is a senior in Harvard Medical School. Mrs. Bender is employed in the religious education department of the Pilgrim Press Bookstore, Beacon Street.

Dr. Floyd S. Martin, 29, and Alice Gerig, 32, were united in marriage in Hagerstown, Maryland, on September 6. Dr. and Mrs. Martin reside at 801 South Main Street, Goshen.

NATURE SPEAKS

Dr. Paul Bender, Professor of Physics and Mathematics

A CHILD takes for granted his physical surroundings. He has food to eat, air to breathe, light by which to see, sounds by which to communicate, a warm place to live, all as a matter of course without so much as a passing thought as to their nature or origin. He learns to move his body as he wishes, to walk, to talk, to handle things, to manipulate his toys, to construct things, also without a single thought as to the principles of the physical universe underlying these activities. He is an integral part of his world, but without intelligence concerning it or a conscious interest in it.

Soon, however, the child shows signs of curiosity. He recognizes that certain things are strange to him and tries to become acquainted with them. He experiments with everything he can find, handling, manipulating, exploring from morning till night. He asks questions, what, how, and why, continually wondering about all the strange things that crowd into his attention; and he enjoys making their acquaintance and becoming familiar with his world. As he grows he learns more and more about this remarkable universe in which he finds himself, and becomes better able to adapt himself to its restrictions and possibilities and finally to use the world as his servant.

In a somewhat analogous manner, the human race has built up a knowledge of the physical world and has learned to control and employ for its own purposes the forces of nature. It has been a fascinating adventure, this business of finding out about nature. Just as the child has been led on by the answer to one question to ask another and another with increasing interest, so has one man after another been lured on by the fascinating discoveries of his predecessors to search deeper into the intriguing mysteries of nature. Each searcher, using the accumulated information already at his disposal, has added his bit to the store, if he was so fortunate as to unlock a portion of the truth of the universe. But the search is never ended. Occasionally some one, whose vision is clouded by his own egotism, thinks he sees the end of the search; he thinks he has found a truth that will forever solve all the mysteries that have engrossed his fellows. But there is always something beyond, some new and often more important truth which nature had not previously revealed.

Let us follow, in a very sketchy manner, one such route of exploration into the workings of the physical universe.

Gases are evasive. (The ancients made wind and spirit synonymous.) We are usually not conscious of the air in which we live, a veritable ocean, on the floor of which we move about. But we are often reminded of the presence of the air by such means as its temperature or the pressure produced by the blowing of the wind. Robert Boyle unlocked the door to a long corridor of truth when he made measurements on the pressure of a gas and found the beautifully simple relationship expressed by the law now bearing his name, namely, that the volume of an enclosed gas varies inversely as the pressure upon it. What a remarkable relationship this is! Why should the volume of the gas be reduced to exactly half its former volume when the pressure is doubled? No such simple relation is found in the compression of solids o liquids. Furthermore, all gases behave in precisely the same manner. Truly there must be some significance to such an elegant relationship! It seem that nature is trying to reveal some truth to simple-minded and awkwar man by this mathematical language. This proves to be the case. Alon with several other relationships in gases, Boyle's law plays an important rol in the development of the molecular theory of gases. The previously evasiv gas, defying capture and description, takes on a detailed structure. It is com posed of innumerable minute particles, each going its own way, jostling it neighbors, bombarding the walls of its confining vessel in an endless danc of heat, its energy being directly proportional to its temperature. (Thi latter relationship is another of nature's elegant mathematical messages t inquiring man, sometimes called Charles' law.) The pressure on the wall o the vessel, as measured by Boyle, is the direct result of the bombardment o these molecules, and when they are crowded into exactly half the spac certainly they will strike the confining wall exactly twice as often, exactl doubling the pressure. How simple, and yet how profound!

The next room along the corridor is unlocked by Dalton. Gases sometimes enter into chemical change, that mysterious process by which they go in one thing and come out something entirely different. An example is the combination of hydrogen gas and oxygen gas to form water. Gay-Lussac found that exactly twice as much hydrogen, by volume, as oxygen enters into the reaction, and that the water vapor formed, measures not the triple volume one might expect by adding two and one, but only a double volume, and exactly a double volume. In fact, all gases figuring in chemical changes of any sort were found to have volumes in ratios of exact whole numbers, sometimes one, sometimes two, or even three or more, but never in any slovenly, indeterminate or fractional quantities. Certainly nature is speaking again. This time Dalton, using also other simple relationships revealed by nature, shows us that these molecules which danced so beautifully for Boyle are, for any one kind of gas, exactly alike and each made up of one, two, or more smaller particles, as the case may be. These smaller particles, or atoms, as they are commonly called, are of only a few kinds, ninety-two in all, to make up the innumerable host of varieties of gases, as well as solids and liquids—all matter, in fact.

The hydrogen molecule turns out to be made up of two atoms, exactly alike and called hydrogen atoms. The oxygen molecule is also a twin of two oxygen atoms. And water is a compound molecule having one oxygen and two hydrogen atoms, three in all but the one different from the other two. Add to these deductions another remarkable fact, namely, that equal volumes of all gases contain exactly the same numbers of molecules, and we have a very simple explanation of Gay-Lussac's law of combining volumes. Take the chemical formation of water again. One twined oxygen molecule splits into two separate atoms, each of which attaches itself to a two-atomed hydrogen molecule, forming two water molecules of one oxygen and two hydrogen atoms each. Exactly twice as many hydrogen as oxygen atoms

re required, hence the exact two to one ratio of volumes. Again the water
nolecules number twice the oxygen, or the same as the hydrogen molecules,
nd we have the exact double volume of water produced. Nature has spoken
gain in her profoundly simple language.

What a remarkable simplification nature has shown us again! All of
his vast universe resolves itself into only ninety-two varieties of atoms (we call
ach variety an element). And how interesting they are! Each one has its own
haracteristics, but there are also similarities, something like brothers and
isters are alike, yet different. We can group many of them into families.
lso they have different weights, some lighter, some heavier. In fact, if we
lo as Mendeleef showed us to do, lay out the atoms in order according to
veight, beginning with the lightest and proceeding to the heaviest, we find
n uncanny regularity. The regularity is such that if we take any one ele-
nent and then the eighth one beyond it in the line, and again the eighth one
eyond that, we find that we have a family of elements. For example, num-
ers 3, 11, 19, etc. constitute the alkali family. Perhaps nature is trying to
peak again. Let us listen.

This time the door is finally opened by Moseley, but only after a number
f lines of investigation converged upon the question. Let us content our-
elves with looking about a bit in the room, perhaps the most beautifully
imple room found yet. Moseley used the X-rays of the atoms, little mes-
ages each one sent out to give us inside information as to its inner workings.
Ie found that one particular wave length of the characteristic X-rays of
ach atom gives that atom a number, and that there are exactly ninety-two
uch numbers, beginning with one for hydrogen, the lightest atom, and con-
inuing through all the numbers to ninety-two for uranium, the heaviest atom.
gain we have the same orderly arrangement of elements that Mendeleef
ointed out, but this time with the remarkably beautiful simplification of the
egular array of integers from one to ninety-two with a definite place for
ach element.

What is nature trying to say now? Certainly, there must be some basic
imilarity among all these atoms that they should be able to line up in such
n orderly fashion, like a column of soldiers. And here is the answer, another
f nature's simplifications. These atoms, which previously were quite in-
ividualistic, each of its own kind and a unit in itself, now turn out really
be made up of smaller particles, and only two kinds of particles, put to-
ether in various ways. These two are the proton and the electron, the pro-
n being the heavy one with a positive electric charge, and the electron the
ght one with a negative electric charge. Furthermore, so run the imagina-
ons of Rutherford and of Bohr, the lighter electron revolves about the
eavier proton much as the moon revolves about the earth, or the earth about
e sun, the force holding them together being the electrical attraction be-
veen the opposite electrical charges on the two particles. This is the picture
f the lightest, number-one atom, hydrogen, with one proton and one electron.
he number-two atom, helium, has two moons, two electrons revolving
bout a heavier central nucleus made up of four protons and two electrons.

Atom number three has three electrons revolving about a still heavier nucleus, number four has four revolving electrons, and so on all the way to uranium, number ninety-two with ninety-two revolving electrons. And now we know what the atoms were trying to tell Moseley when each one gave his number through his X-ray message. The number simply is the number of revolving electrons it contains. And what a simplification has been revealed! Nature does not have ninety-two kinds of bricks out of which to build this vast and varied universe, but only two, two simple little particles, the proton and the electron. Truly, this is the most elegant of all the simplifications nature has yet shown us. Perhaps, we are tempted to think, this is as far as we need to go; all of nature's secrets are revealed in this profound truth.

But wait! Have we been too hasty in our reveries? What do we really know about the atom as it is built up of protons and electrons? The atom has sent us messages of X-rays and of light radiations, revealing much about itself, but these have spoken only of the revolving electrons, with never a word from the heavy nucleus. After all, it was only in our imagination that we saw the protons and electrons massed together in that heavy nucleus. Yes, we know the weight of the nucleus and its net electric charge, but nothing about how it is put together. There may even be other kinds of particles within the nucleus besides the electrons and protons, a possibility that we must recognize if we are careful about our deductions.

Has the atom ever spoken about its nucleus? Yes, radium, and a few others of its kind, did speak about their nuclei through their radioactivity. These atoms occasionally shoot out particles from their nuclei, and thereby they become changed to other kinds of atoms. The particles lost turn out to be of two kinds, the familiar electrons and the nuclei of helium, the number-two atom. These discoveries stand as one of the most important milestones in the progress of our understanding of nature. But the information gained concerning the nucleus of the atom as such was very meager. Nevertheless, atoms are revealing some of the secrets of their nuclei, and right now scientists are exploring intensively this latest room.

And so the exploration continues with nature ever luring us on with her intriguing revelation. At times we become impatient, wishing to surmount obstacles by flying on some magic carpet, but it is only for the diligent searcher that nature reveals her mysteries.

This has been a very hurried excursion through some of the knowledge man has gained about his physical surroundings, not always following the chronological development, nor even pointing out the most important truths. It has been like a hurried walk through a museum where we catch only glimpses of the numerous displays. We might have taken many other routes in our trip and explored many other fields of knowledge. I trust this trip has added to your desire to find more of the vast store of knowledge which is our inheritance from all the men who have lived before us, and to add to the store your bit of new knowledge for coming generations.

DAILY THANKSGIVING

THE person who is truly thankful is not the one who overflows with praises to his Maker on Thanksgiving Day alone, but he is the one who continually breathes a prayer of gratitude to his Father. It is so easy to wait until Thanksgiving Day to praise God for all the blessings of the past year. How would a store keeper like it if a customer would allow a charge account to pile up, day after day and month after month, with the good intention of paying it at the end of the year? Of course, it would be almost impossible to meet this obligation. In like manner, if we seldom thank God as we receive each day's blessing, our account will be so large that it will be difficult to pay it all in one day. It is a thanks by action rather than by word that our Creator wishes. If we appreciate the greatest gift of all, that of eternal life, would it not be better to show our appreciation of it by telling someone else the good news rather than merely thanking God for the gift? If a mother would make many sacrifices for her child, she would be more pleased to have the child obey her rather than make some flowery, flattering speech concerning her kindnesses. Of course, being thankful all of the time would not discourage being specially grateful on our national holiday. This day has been set aside for all people to worship God. It should have an important place in the life of a Christian because just knowing that there are others all over the land in the same mood gives him a feeling of Christian fellowship and unity which is vital. However, there are too many people who use Thanksgiving Day as an alibi for past ungratefulness, and who fill the day with hymns of praise in order that the pricking of a guilty conscience may be stilled, rather than considering it a day on which their heart finds a more ideal setting to continue its daily expression of gratitude.

—Eunice Schrock, 40.

THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS

THANKSGIVING DAY! This is a day of great celebration for us, but do we celebrate it and think of it in the right way? The Puritan fathers had a real Thanksgiving Day with heavy laden tables of food which came from the successful harvest that they had previously experienced. Their Thanksgiving was one of thankfulness and praise to God for preserving and blessing them through the difficult hardships of their new life. Today the grade school child jumps with glee when Thanksgiving vacation is announced. Why? Just because he knows that Grandmother is going to stuff an immense turkey with delicious fruits, and Mother is going to prepare the traditional cranberry sauce. The high school student is very eager for Thanksgiving vacation, because he knows that he will be relieved from school work for a short time, for the family expects to enjoy a duck dinner with pumpkin pie for dessert or because a most exciting football game is to be played on Thursday afternoon. The college student has the thrill of enjoying his first vacation at home since the school year began, and he refreshes himself by seeing his family and friends. In some instances, however, as with Goshen College, "Homecoming" is scheduled for this time of the year, and Thanksgiving Day has thus become a day of meeting old and new friends on the campus of the Alma Mater. Parents who have children married or children away from home welcome Thanksgiving with a great feast for a family reunion. Business men look forward to this holiday with great anticipation, hoping to make some extra profit on the business done during this season. Do these numerous groups of people stop to think what the meaning of Thanksgiving was originally? Do we prepare our great feasts of celebration to thank and to praise God for the great blessings and happiness we have received during the past year? To me it seems that the true meaning of Thanksgiving Day has not always been observed, and that we should approach the coming holiday with a deeper feeling and understanding of the original purpose of Thanksgiving Day. —Haidie Enss, 40.

THE ART OF GOSSIP

GOSSIP is one of the most fascinating of all hobbies. Not only one's leisure moments, but the rest of his time as well, can be spent in this fine art. While he is doing his work, he can be preparing his valuable information to be imparted to the next person he meets. Anyone can gossip, but it requires special talent and cultivation of this talent to become really skillful. One of the prime requisites is a thoroughly flexible tongue which will move rapidly and express the gossip's thoughts clearly. Another asset is good hearing. The person who wishes to become a good gossip must always be alert for new information. To do this he must pretend not to hear anything, and put on an appearance of having his mind on his own business. He must have keen eyesight, especially the ability to see from the corner of his eye. With this ability he will observe many things which others think unseen. It is a good idea to get information on the subject from as many sources as possible, so as to gain more knowledge and find out the opinions of different people. By this time he will have a supply of material to build up his story, but he is not done yet. He will now see that a vivid imagination is essential to success. Imagination must be used to organize a good story. It also helps to make the gossip more colorful. Often the bare facts are not interesting enough. They lack appeal to the public mind. The imagination must make up new details to add color to the story. The new piece of gossip is now ready for circulation. The final step is relating it to every person that the lucky tale-bearer meets. He then feels the satisfaction of having done something well, and is more convinced than ever before that gossip is a most pleasant diversion.

—Rita Pletcher, 40.

CAMPUS OPINION

COURTESY IN CHAPEL

CHAPEL courtesy may be considered in three aspects: reverence, respect, and efficiency. Reverence for the place and purpose of chapel services is very important if the services are to be of any value. Chapel is held each day, not as a traditional formality, but for a definite purpose—to intensify the Christian experience of each student and faculty member. Reverence then becomes an attitude of devotion. For this reason, we should drop all conversation and thought of things earthly and think only of things spiritual as we enter the Hall. Even books should be left behind—partly as a matter of tradition and partly as a matter of promoting this spirit of reverence. We should carry to chapel a spirit of respect as well as one of reverence. "Honor to whom honor is due." Tradition has established that faculty members and seniors are the honored ones. Thus, faculty members always leave the Hall first, followed by the seniors. Of course, it goes unsaid that at anytime, women receive due consideration. Certain other traditions have developed to promote efficiency. In final analysis, courtesy is merely a method of doing things in such a way as is convenient to the greatest number of people concerned.

—Emanuel Hertzler, 38.

FRIDAY NIGHT

OH, we get to break tables! Buzzing-buzz-buzz-buzzing! and what a scramble for a table. We get to sit anywhere we like and we soon see why. Special tables! Two, three, and another in the annex. Everything gets quiet and then—the chorus members come in late. Once more all is quiet and we bow our heads as grace is being said. One hundred eighty chairs are moved, we are seated and it sounds like Friday night. Everyone is hungry, everyone is feeling good, and conversation does not lag. Oh—look—the special tables are having ice-cream. It must be someone's birthday, and it is, for soon the people of the dining hall have joined in singing the birthday song. We listen carefully for the name. Happy birthday twins! After giving them a hearty hand clap to prove we really mean it, we proceed with the meal. Just what is that table of boys planning to do? They have started another song and it is "Stand up, stand up, ——— ———, stand up"—and finally, he does come to the door of the annex and make a most gracious bow. We've enjoyed the meal much. We talked if we felt like it, and if we did not we just listened. These informal meals on Friday night really provide many methods for expressing our emotions of the week. After we are excused by our hostess we still feel somewhat reluctant to leave the dining hall and if not too many are watching, we may even like to see if some of that delicious salad is left on any of the tables. Tablespoons are plenty good enough to use then, and we feel as if we really had a good Friday night break.

—Mary Grove, 37.

COURTEOUS

DO you smile and offer a cheerful greeting when you meet someone on the campus? Are you orderly and quiet when using the library? Do you enter and leave Chapel Hall with a quiet reverent attitude? If you are all of these you are a decided asset to our campus. There should be more of you. Our Chapel Hall is a place where we daily turn for a few choice moments of spiritual recreation. The time we spend here is all too short to be spoiled by any attitude other than reverence. Our library is a place where much hard work is done every day. A great deal of time can be wasted by the thoughtlessness of a few individuals. Our campus is too beautiful a place to be spoiled by long faces and dark looks. Let your courtesy extend into a cheery greeting when you meet your fellow students. It will go a long way toward brightening up almost any kind of a day. How far does your courtesy go? Is it limited to an automatic "please" or "thank you?" Or does it circulate to the very extremities of your attitude toward others? It is only by allowing it to do so that you will be able to "do and say the kindest thing in the kindest way."

—Charles Neff, 38

THANKSGIVING

It isn't the size of the turkey,
Or the number of guests at the table,
Or preparing the largest dinner
And cooking as much as you're able.

It isn't cleaning the house up,
And getting a prayer down pat,
Or eating 'til you feel like the turkey—
Thanksgiving goes deeper than that.

It's something that comes from the heart,
A thrill in the joy of living,
And being truly grateful,
That makes a real Thanksgiving.

—Mary Welty, 40

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EDITORIAL

LIFE is short. The average man can expect to live about sixty years. On an average almost one-third of the average life is spent in preparation and training. In professional fields this is considerably larger; oftentimes it takes almost one-half of the entire life expectancy. Sixty years is a short time considering everything, and yet there comes a saddening thought that there are some people for whom it is too long. For them life holds no zest; there is no desire to really live. The dawning of a new day causes their heart to sink—just to think "I'll have to live today! Oh! why was I ever born!" An attitude towards life as pessimistic as this is extremely dangerous, yet how often under trying circumstances is one inclined to take such an attitude!

It is true that life is not a "bed of ease." It should not be. If all things were just as we would want them, there would be nothing to work or live for. If everything we do would be necessary for our mere existence then also there would be little to live for. We must work to live, but working is not the whole of living. Students often lose sight of this and in their daily routine make no provision for some really worth while experiences. Studies and lessons are necessary; our preparation is invaluable for the fulfillment and realization of our vision. There is, however, a danger that so much emphasis may be placed upon our studies and academic work that we cease to live normally. Instead of getting a good practical experience in living together and of actually living, we work from morning until "lights out" with little attention to small things which are important.

GOSHEN COLLEGE LIBRARY
GOSHEN, INDIANA

To disparage high scholarship is not the idea, but there are too many students who do not concentrate and work efficiently. Too much work is not good and is a hindrance, but there are only a few, if any, who with honest effort, a critical examination and determined will, can not adapt themselves fully to the situation and come through with flying colors.

College students are nearing their end of school life. Soon there is a "Commencement," a beginning of actual, practical living. If they in the course of training are taken too far away from normal life, there will probably be a struggle to regain the proper equilibrium, for there will be a great adaptation to make after graduation.

It is the habits formed and acquired and the associations made which will continue to live. It is that touch of sympathy and that welcome smile of good cheer which will live through the years. Little difference does it make whether you made the highest grade in academic work or whether you graduated at the head of your class. But have you developed a personality which is a compliment to the world, to society, and most of all to God? —T.

OCCASIONALLY we run across a person who unhesitatingly condemns Goshen College simply because it is small or lacks adequate equipment in a few fields. This is a very unjust condemnation inasmuch as it gives only one side of the picture.

One of the most commonly over-looked factors is that Goshen College is a mere youngster in the educational world, from the standpoint of age. There are only two colleges in Indiana younger than our thirty-three year old Goshen College. One of these is a state supported school and consequently is larger, but the other one is smaller than Goshen. There are two or three Indiana colleges of about our age, and (note this) they are of practically our size. All the larger schools are much older, which is one reason for their greater size and better equipment. However, this comparison also clearly shows Goshen is progressing just as rapidly as any other college of her age, and is surpassing a number of the older ones.

This youthfulness, resulting in having comparatively fewer graduates, many of whom are themselves still in their youth, can easily explain the lack of a large endowment. Such endowments would mean better equipment. Then too, we should keep in mind that it wasn't so long ago that Goshen was closed for a period, which set it back a bit, yet look at the steady gains since then.

Disparagement of Goshen College is based on the false theory that size is more important than quality. The best proof in the world that our college is one to be rightfully proud of and makes up in quality what is lacking in quantity, is contained in the State of Indiana Yearbook. Here we discover the very surprising fact that in comparison to the enrollment, the quality of our faculty is definitely superior to every school in the entire state. We are all helping to build Goshen College into an outstanding Christian school, so let's take pride in it and boost it! —H.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES

October 4—M. C. Lehman gave an exposition of the first chapter of Colossians.

The realization of a need for something outside oneself comes to young and old alike, and in salvation Christ becomes the answer to that need.

October 11—The ordinance of Water Baptism was observed, and President Yoder brought a message on the significance of some of the things practiced in the Mennonite Church.

October 18—Brother C. L. Graber spoke on "The Victory of Faith," using as text the words "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

CHAPEL

Monday, October 5—Dean Bender read Psalm 139, to illustrate the omnipresence of God in every phase of life, and at every time of need or trouble.

On Wednesday, Brother C. L. Graber read Philippians 4, especially emphasizing verse eight in which the apostle Paul shows the influence exerted on our lives by the things about which we think. "Finally, brethren, whatever is true, whatever wins respect, whatever is just, whatever is pure, whatever is lovable, whatever is of good repute,—if there is any virtue or anything deemed worthy of praise—cherish the thought of these things."

Friday, October 9—Rev. Frank Manning, Mennonite missionary to Africa, who had been home on furlough and is now returning to the fields, visited on the campus, and conducted chapel services.

Prayer and communion with God through His Word are, for the missionary as for every Christian, the means of direct contact with God's limitless power, and if a close personal contact is maintained, "My God shall supply all your needs according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

During the week of October 12-16, Rev. Paul Brosy of the First Lutheran Church of Goshen conducted the chapel services, using as a theme "Studies in the First Epistle of John."

This epistle is the last and highest expression of Christian life written not to sinners, but to those who have been born again and are little children and beloved brethren in the family of God.

It is the book of knowledge and love, the word "know" occurring forty-two times; the word "love", forty-eight; and in it we find that Christianity is not a matter of vain conjecture but of definite, everlasting assurance.

Three commands which divide the book are,—walk in the light; do righteousness; and dwell in love.

October 19-21—During these three days President Yoder read scriptures dealing with great doctrines of the Bible.

Monday—Hebrews 11. Faith is not the blind acceptance of the unknown, for that is foolishness. But we have substantial reasons on which to base our faith and, according to the translation of Weymouth, "Faith is a confident assurance of the things for which we hope, a conviction of the reality of things which we do not see."

Tuesday—When we become Christians we are still human beings, and our differences of temperament, judgment, and opinion still give rise to misunderstandings and friction. The apostle Paul's solution for these difficulties, and his prescription for getting along with those with whom we come in contact is found in I Corinthians 13.

"And so there remain faith, hope, love—these three; but of these the greatest is love."

CHRISTIAN WORKERS BAND

October 4. Since an invitation was to be given to new students to join the Band, the president, John Duerksen, spoke on "Things Our Band Needs to Do," pointing out what the Band is, and should be, on the campus.

In the first place, the group is Christian—each member acknowledging his own insufficiency accepting the atonement made by Christ for his salvation.

James wrote to those who felt that activity was not essential to Christianity, "prove to me your faith apart from corresponding actions and I will prove mine to you by my actions."

And, finally, we are a Band; we are all one in Christ Jesus; and come together as one to have our faith strengthened and to express our joys and sorrows to our Lord.

October 11. Dr. Paul Bender spoke on "The Christ-Centered Life." This is the only life that is really worth while, and it is the life that brings the most happiness to the individual and to others around about him. We can do Christian work and service only when our lives are "Christ-Centered."

October 18. "Looking unto Jesus" was the thought presented to the group for meditation, the key-verse being Hebrews 12:2, "Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith: who, for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God."

Following this message there was a discussion of the work in North Goshen, and it was decided that the members of the Band should make a survey of the North Side, and also of East Goshen in preparation for further visitation work.

MEN'S DEVOTIONALS

The subject for the men's devotional meeting on October 8, was "The Christian's Fourfold Growth." The text was taken from Luke 2:52. Floyd Shore spoke on "Jesus Grew in Wisdom." We must follow Christ in gaining wisdom and must make practical the wisdom that we have. "Jesus Grew in Stature," was discussed by Robert Albrecht. We can do better Christian service if our bodies are kept healthy. Lawrence Burkholder discussed, "Jesus Grew in Favor with God," and Robert Zarske on "Jesus Grew in Favor with Men."

Falls Hershey was the leader of the Devotional meeting on October 15. The subject was "The Word of Life," taken from the Parable of the Sower in Matthew 13. Vernon Schmidt spoke on "Receiving the Word." Faith is necessary for receiving the Word. "The Word, and its Effect on the Individual," was discussed by Samuel Bucher. Dwight Weldy spoke briefly on "The Word—Its Effects on Others."

Don Kreider was the leader of the devotional on October 22. The subject under consideration was the fifth chapter of Matthew, especially the Beatitudes. The program was in the nature of a chain discussion each speaker calling on another for the next talk.

On October 1, a conjoint devotional was held in the Chapel Hall. Rev. Brosy, Pastor of the Lutheran Church, of Goshen was the speaker. He compared our present world with that in the day of Malachi. It is evil now as it was evil then, but now, as then, there are a few true believers left. These are God's jewels and they have certain characteristics by which they are recognizable. First, they fear the Lord. This fear is "such a child-like respect for God that we dread above all things to grieve God by sinning." Second, God's jewels think about His name. Third, they speak often with one another. God rewards His jewels in the following manner: First, He furnished them everything. Second, the Holy Spirit enables them to believe. Third, Christ has saved us from death. Fourth, God hears and answers His jewels.

WOMEN'S DEVOTIONAL

Thursday, October 8. The theme was, "Practical Things for Girls—Three B's." Esther Widmer spoke on "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only." Kathryn Yoder, spoke on "Be ye kind one to another." "Be patient unto the coming of the Lord," was the final topic, discussed by Carrie Yoder.

Thursday, October 15. "The Birth and Childhood of Jesus" was the first of a series of topics which are to deal with the life of our Lord. Ruth King discussed "Jesus—a Fulfillment of Prophecy," as she told of the fall of mankind and the promise of a redeemer who should save all men.

And this Savior, when He came, was indeed a Savior for all mankind, as Marjorie Yoder showed us. Jew, Gentile, poor or rich, "whosoever will, let him come, and thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins."

And finally, the remarkable divinity and humanity of the Master was brought out by Alta Good as she spoke of "Mary's Son—God's Son."

In every way Jesus was human and in all points tempted like as we are, —truly Mary's Son. But through His entire life went that thread of divinity —"yet without sin,"—so that, in addition to understanding our weaknesses and temptations, He can also intercede with the Father on our behalf.

BIBLE STUDY

The Bible Study committees decided this year to change the customary method of Bible study and so, instead of a book study, Dean Bender was asked to give several talks on "Neglected Doctrines of the Bible." The students, under the Dean's guidance, trace these various doctrines through their entire scriptural history.

Wednesday, October 7. The topic discussed was "Non-Resistance." Fundamentally the question is not only one of a national or individual attitude toward war, but applies to use of force in any phase of individual life.

The entire spirit of the gospel is building up and making more abundant, rather than destroying, helping rather than injuring, and the spirit and example of Jesus in His life is greater than any specific "thou shalt not."

New Testament teaching brought new emphasis on personal life. Jesus' constant message was that He came "not to destroy men's lives, but to save them." In the Beatitudes He emphasized mercifulness, meekness, and peacemaking as well as definitely commanding His disciples to "resist evil." All His teachings applied to daily contacts with human beings and were not limited to military life.

And, finally, there is that specific statement of Christ's record by John, "Put up thy sword into the sheath. . . ." "My kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight."

Wednesday, October 14. Two topics were discussed—"Swearing" and "Mutual Aid for Christians."

All speech, said Dean Bender, is an expression of personality and swearing is a particular kind of speech. An oath is a solemn declaration calling on God as witness to the truth of what is being said with the implication that God's punishment is to fall upon the witness if the testimony given is false.

The Old Testament permitted the taking of an oath, but swearing falsely, breaking an oath, and taking God's name in vain, were strictly prohibited.

Even the Old Testament prohibited the profane oath, and all Christians reject it, but only Mennonites and Quakers, as groups, reject the judicial oath. The reasons for this rejection lie in the three-fold belief that the use of an oath to compel true testimony is the use of fear; anything in excess of the plain assertion of truth is from the evil one; and, while even an oath will not bind a knave, an honest man does not need one.

God's economic plan is that Christians should provide for themselves, as seen in I Thess. 4:11, 12; and II Thess. 3:12; that they should provide for those dependent on them, I Timothy 5:8; and that the church should provide for the widows, I Timothy 5:9, and for all the needy, Romans 12:13.

Continuing the study of the series, "Neglected Doctrines of the Bible," Dean Bender spoke on Wednesday evening, October 21, on "The Doctrine of Feetwashing." He brought out it was a plain command of Christ and that "happy are ye if ye do them."

MEN'S PRAYER MEETINGS

October 6—On Tuesday evening, October 6, Delmer Yoder was leader of the Men's prayer meeting. His topic was, "There Is a Way That Seemeth Right Unto Man." The broad way is so appealing to man, but is so misleading. The narrow way is the one that leads to eternal life and the Bible is the sign post on this way.

John Friesen was the leader of the prayer meeting on October 13. His subject was "A Victorious Life." This life comes only by complete consecration to God's will. Prayer is an important factor in attaining this consecration. To aid others, we must know what we believe and why we believe it.

The prayer meeting of October 20 was led by Lloyd Conrad. The scripture was taken from the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah. The key note of the chapter is a portion of the first verse: "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters . . . ."

WOMEN'S PRAYER MEETINGS

Tuesday, October 6—Mrs. Lehman again led the women's prayer group in a consideration of prayer. It is as we meet God daily, and even many times a day, in prayer, that our lives are made richer; we come to a deeper fellowship with the Father; and we receive strength and power to go out and carry the message of salvation to others.

Our prayers, in a particular way, were for students and faculty, and for a deepened spiritual life throughout the school.

Tuesday, October 20—Looking at Jesus, was the theme presented by Miss Good for this particular evening. "But we all, with open face, beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory even as by the spirit of the Lord."

As we look at Christ as He is revealed to us through the Scriptures we also see ourselves in our imperfection. But as we continue to look, and follow Him, those imperfections are gradually erased and we become more and more like Him.

EXTENSION COMMITTEE

White Cross Mission—The first meeting of the year at the White Cross Mission in Elkhart was held on October 7. The topic used was, "Three Things About Life," "Sinful and Useless without Christ's Salvation," Parke Lantz; "A Life of Choice," by Kathryn Lehman; "Saved by Grace," by Ira Amstutz. S. Paul Miller was leader of the group.

Emanuel Hertzler was the leader of the group that rendered the program at the Mission on October 14. John 3:16 was used as the topic for discussion. "For God so loved—that He gave His only Son," Ruth King; "That Whosoever believeth," Mark Hartzler; and "Should not perish, but have everlasting life," John Coffman.

(Continued on page 19)

COLLEGE NEWS

Organizations

The College Quartet, composed of Dwight Weldy, Richard Yoder, Franklin Bishop, and William Friesen sang for the Women's Club of Goshen, Tuesday evening, October 6. The same quartet repeated its program at another meeting for women held in the Boy Scout Cabin near the Eighth Street Church on Thursday evening, October 8.

The College Quartet rendered a brief program at the Clinton Frame Mennonite Literary Society, held at Benton, Indiana, on Wednesday evening, October 14.

Der Deutsche Verein had an orange and black social at the cottage of Betty Trump at Lake Wawasee on Tuesday, November 3.

Faculty Activities

Professor I. E. Burkhart and his evangelism class visited the Mennonite Mission in Detroit during the week-end of October 17-18.

Professor I. E. Burkhart spent the week-end of October 24 in Eastern Ohio soliciting friends for the College.

Dean and Mrs. H. S. Bender accompanied the Senior Class on "Sneak Day," Thursday, October 22.

Dr. Hertzler and Professor Umble attended the Indiana State Teacher's Convention at Indianapolis, October 22-24.

Dr. M. C. Lehman attended the annual meeting of the Indiana Philosophical Association at Indianapolis on Friday, October 23. He read a paper on "Some Analogies between Greek and Hindu Philosophies and their Implications."

On Tuesday, November 3, Dr. M. C. Lehman addressed the Federation of Women's Clubs of Sturgis, Michigan. His subject was "Mahatma Ghandi and British Connections with India."

Dean H. S. Bender visited Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, on business for the College, Friday, October 23.

Professor Umble spent Friday evening, October 30 and Saturday, October 31 as the guest of his Alma Mater, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, attending the annual Home-Coming and a meeting of Alumni Counsellors of the University.

Social Activities

On Friday, October 16, the women of Goshen College entertained the women of the Church, as well as their friends, at the Sisters All. Refreshments were served in the dining hall following the program.

The men of the college enjoyed a Men's Mixer on the same evening.

Wednesday, October 21. Senior Sneak Day in spite of the rain. Where to? To the wooded hills of Brown County in southern Indiana, where autumn has painted trees with flagrant dashes of red and gold.

Thursday evening, October 22, the College Juniors entertained the truant seniors at a reception in commemoration of a successful "sneak!"

The College Juniors held a Halloween party at the home of Ruth Buzzard, Friday, October 23.

Maude Swartzendruber entertained her sister, Elsie Egli, and Florence Gerber of Elkhart, Indiana, Sunday, November 1.

Miss Dorothy Fuldheim opened the season's lecture course Friday October 9, having as her subject, "European Merry-Go-Round," in which she spoke on current issues in Europe, especially the Spanish Revolution.

On Monday, October 19, Arthur Kane presented the second number of the lecture series with an interesting discussion on the subject, "Backtracking Marco Polo." Mr. Kane entertained his audience by showing many curios and costumes that he had collected on his travels.

Major James Sawders gave an illustrated lecture, "Seeing Mexico by Motor," Monday evening, November 2.

The faculty and members of the College Congregation entertained the student body in their homes on Sunday, October 11.

Campus Visitors

October 10 — Elizabeth Sieber spent the week-end on the campus visiting friends and relatives.

Howard Kaser visited friends on the campus.

October 17—Bertha Yoder, Olive Yoder, Velma Johns, Leona Yoder, and Ethel Shoup visited friends on the campus.

Ralph Gerber spent the week-end here and in Elkhart.

October 31—Mr. and Mrs. Neff of Chicago, Illinois, visited their son, Charles. Mrs. Frank King accompanied them and visited her daughter, Edith.

Music Notes

Vera Gillete and Vincent Micari, duo-pianists, will be presented on November 11, at the high school auditorium. This concert will open the Goshen Music Series season which proved a success last year. There will be four other concerts: a joint recital, Edna Ver Haare, Contralto, and Stanley Deacon, Baritone, December 14; a return engagement of the Little Philharmonic Orchestra, March 2; the Goshen High School Orchestra, February 2; and the Goshen College A Cappella Chorus, April 27.

On Thursday, October 9, the Civic Music Association presented Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff in a duo-piano concert at South Bend Central High School auditorium. Such familiar selections were included as the "Flight of the Bumble Bee," by Karsakoff; the "Valse Tzigane," by Lefitzke; and Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," dedicated to his wife.

BRIGHT MEMORY

Miriam Sieber

When life was warm.
And skies were clear.
Before the flippant
Frosts came near,

I gathered leaves
Of brilliant dyes
And watched geese fly
Across late skies.

No longer in
My arms, I hold
The asters wild—
The leaves of gold,

The flaring sumacs
Radiant red;
I have them in
My heart instead.

And when the wind-knives
Cut the sky,
And sharp rains pierce,
And fierce flakes fly,

My heart shall smile,
Remembering,
And shall thank God
For everything.

LITERARY

ADELPHIANS

The new members of the Adelphian Society were introduced to the old members at the meeting on September 28, 1936.

On October 19, the Adelphian program consisted of vocal music arranged by William Friesen; Miniature Camera, Lawrence Burkholder; Good Developing, Harold Miller; Good Pictures, S. Paul Miller; and a guitar solo by Karl Stutzman.

VESPERIANS

The Vesperian program of October 19, 1936 was as follows, Piano Solo, Doris Wade and an address, "Beauty in Every Day Things," by Harriet Lapp.

AVONS

Because of inclement weather the Avon-Aurora outing was postponed until October 5, when a bacon fry was held in the grove along Plymouth road by the Elkhart river.

At the meeting of October 12, the new Avons were initiated into the Society. On October 19 Miss Shenk showed pictures and told of her trip to England during the past summer.

AURORAS

On September 28, 1936 the Auroras initiated the new members into their society. At the next meeting on October 12, the following program was given: Tin Can Tourists, Lloyd Conrad; Tourist's Aid, Paul Kaufman; Ocarina Duet, Maurice Burkholder and John Smucker, and the Aurora Song. The following program was given October 19: "Aurora History," Dorsa Mishler; "Aurora Traditions," Emanuel Hertzler; "Aurora Achievements," Raymond Yoder; "Outstanding Auroras I have Known," Harold Schrock.

ADELPHIAN-VESPERIAN

Professor Yoder presented a program of musical numbers on the orthophonic victrola to the combined group of Vesperians and Adelphians on October 5. A fish fry in the dining hall concluded the evening.

After a brief business meeting on October 12 the Adelphians entertained the Vesperians with a Treasure Hunt which led to the woods a mile east of the College where a weiner roast was enjoyed.

THE AUTUMN LEAVES

The trees were swaying in the cool autumn breeze,
And were whispering goodbye to their children, the leaves,
Who in turn were descending to the earth far below,
To protect the plants from the cold winter snow.

—Elaine Plank, 40.

THE HANDCLASP INDEX

IT is surprising how much a handclasp reveals. There is the person who gives his hand and pumps up and down as he talks until you wonder when he will ever cease. From his "pumping," you imagine him to be a very energetic, vigorous person, ready to do his bit. The one that walks up to you with a measured and hesitant step will probably give you a cold, clammy hand, as though he were half-afraid to shake hands. Perhaps, you think, this person is slow in his ways, or perhaps he is just timid, afraid to venture in this new game. Then another hand is placed in yours, but this time you barely get hold of the finger tips, before they are gone again. "My! he must be in a hurry. Perhaps he hasn't time to shake hands. Perhaps he is one of these important people that is always on the go," you murmur to yourself. Ah! here is one that takes your hand, but he lingers to talk to you as though he had plenty of time to spend. Perhaps, you think, he is one of those who has time for everything. The next one you meet greets you with a limp hand, making you do most of the work. My, he must be listless and languid in many respects, and you wonder how he accomplishes anything. As you turn, your hand is gripped, crushed, and practically ruined! Well, he at least means something. He reminds you of one who likes to command or domineer over others. Just as you turn to leave, a firm hand clasps yours, and the handclasp is one of friendliness and assurance. You imagine this person to be one of steadiness and sincerity. How fascinating it is to study people by their handclasps!

—Haidie Enss, 40.

WANDERLUST

Train bells, ship whistles
Let us be on our way—
Rome, Venice, Vienna
And Kipling's Mandalay.

We'll see the English chalk cliffs
And catacombs in Rome,
The pyramids in Egypt
And great Saint Peter's dome.

We'll see the statues in Holland
And graceful singers in Spain
We'll visit Paris in the Spring
And London in the rain.

Train bells, ship whistles—
But again I stay at home.

—Mary Welty, 40.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

(Continued from page 14)

"Two Great Questions" was discussed at the White Cross Mission on October 22. First, "What Have I Done? The Careless Sinner," by Katherine Miller. Second, "What Must I Do? The Anxious Sinner," by James Watson. Lloyd Conrad led the meeting.

On Sunday evening, October 4, the Extension Committee sponsored a program rendered at the Clinton Brick Church. The main topic was "Our South American Missions." The program follows: Children's Meeting, Genevieve Yoder; "Stations and Workers," Winifred Nelson; "Types of Work—Educations, Children's Homes, Congregational," Lloyd Conrad; "Evangelistic Work, Bible Readers," Richard Yoder; "The Christian's Duty of 'Go Ye,'" John Friesen.

A program was given at the Clinton Frame Church on Sunday evening, October 18. The subject was a book study in Malachi. Oswin Gerber and John Duerksen spoke.

The Extension Committee has adopted a policy of having one speaker conduct the jail services for a number of Sundays. A theme can thus be carried out over a period of time and can be made more effective.

Leland Bachman spoke on September 27, October 4, and October 11. On October 4, the quartet was composed of Ethel Yordy, Kathryn Hershberger, Mark Hartzler, and James Watson; October 11, Charles Neff, Vernon Miller, Maurice Burkholder, Francis Smucker.

On October 18 John Duerksen conducted the service.

FOREIGN VOLUNTEER BAND

The Foreign Volunteer Band held its meeting on Friday morning at 6:15, October 2. The president, Harriet Lapp, spoke about Acts 1. Our thoughts are turned, by this scripture, to the uttermost parts of the world, but we may never forget the 'Jerusalem' of our home community. To do effective work here we must live clean, pure lives. We must have the realization that unsaved people are **eternally lost.** We must know how to meet difficulties that confront us, on a Biblical basis. Above all this, we must know that prayer is the channel to God and through this channel we get power for the work ahead of us.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

Sunday, October 4—At 4:30 on Sunday afternoon Dean Bender spoke to the girls on "The Ideals of the Mennonite Church, and the Claims They Make Upon Us."

In the beginning, Dean Bender reminded the girls that they might well be proud of these ideals,—for they are scriptural; they are needed in an unusual way in the world of today as such outstanding men as Kagawa and Roger Babson have pointed out; the history back of them is a history of heroism and devotion.

Seven ideals were emphasized: a definite personal religious experience; full obedience to Christ and the Word; real, definite holiness which produces a strictness with oneself on the question of sin; a real application of the Christian principles to the whole of life,—business, home relations and amusements; a true separation from the world in spirit and life; true simplicity of life; peace and love, not only with regard to non-resistance in time of war, but in all our personal relations.

This same talk was given to the men of the campus on Sunday afternoon, October 11.

ALUMNI

Bishop J. A. Ressler, husband of Lina Zook Ressler, 01, and father of Rhoda, 35, passed away on October 3, in his home, Scottdale, Pa. Bishop Ressler was a pioneer missionary, helping to found the American Mennonite Mission in India in 1899. During recent years he has served the Church through his editorial work in the Mennonite Publishing House. To many alumni he was affectionately known through the **Words of Cheer** as "Uncle J. A." Dr. M. C. Lehman, 14, who worked under Bishop Ressler in the early years of the Mennonite Mission in India, Miss Lydia Shenk, 31, a grand-niece; Ray Yoder, 38; and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Plank of Goshen, attended the funeral services at Scottdale on October 6.

The editor of this page is indebted to Professor Umble, editor of the **Alumni News-Letter,** for most of the following items.

A number of last year's students are enrolled elsewhere: Muriel Barnard, Harriet Yoder, and Arlowene Stiver are working for a vocational license in home economics at Purdue University; Welma Graber and Maude Hartzler are in nurses' training, Cook County Hospital, Chicago; James Brenneman is in medical school, University of Nebraska, Omaha; Orus Eash, Nadine Miller, and Doris Yoder are at the University of Michigan; Clara Marie Plank and William Kelly are at Indiana University; Grace Yoder, Bluffton College; Kenneth Snapp, U. of Miami, Florida; Paul Weaver, North Manchester; Phil Sheridan, Notre Dame University, and Richard King, Ohio State University.

Mary Grieser, x38, is a secretary of the Household Finance Corporation, Champaign, Illinois.

Ernest Miller, x37, is teaching the school at Southwest on the Plymouth Road southwest of Goshen.

On Sunday afternoon, October 18, John A. Lehman, 29, was chosen by lot for the ministry at the Blough Mennonite Church, near Hollsopple, Pa.

Mary Royer, 30, is dividing her time between teaching at the College and working for the Mennonite Publishing House at Scottdale. She is editor of two new Sunday School quarterlies to be issued in 1937, the Primary Quarterly and the Beginner-Primary Teachers Quarterly.

Rev. I. R. Detweiler, 01, has severed his official connection with Bluffton College to accept the pastorate of the East White Oak Church (Central Conference) near Normal, Illinois.

On September 11, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Vogt, 27, and children, Merle, aged 8; Laverne, 5; and Virgil, 2; set sail from Seattle for India for their second term of service. They were accompanied by Deacon H. V. Albrecht of Tiskilwa, Illinois, the seventy-six year old father of Mrs. R. R. Smucker (Alma Albrecht, 11.)

Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Hershey, 10, who are establishing a chain of missions among the Mexicans living in Texas, are located temporarily at Tuleta, Bee County, Texas. They drove to the field from Lancaster, Pa., in a Ford V8 and a "Covered Wagon" Trailer which the Mission Board and the generosity of friends placed at their disposal.

Orie O. Miller, 15, attended the annual German Mennonite Conference at Gronau, Westphalia, June 26-28, the third World Mennonite Conference at Amsterdam, Holland, June 29-July 3, and also the meetings of the Mennonite Relief Organization of the World and the International Mennonite Peace Committee at Fredesheim, Holland, on July 4. His address at the World Conference was "Mennonite Missions." He was accompanied to Europe by his

(Continued on page 24)

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PHUNOLOGY

Carl Miller still doesn't know that he had quite a large audience when he uttered a quaint speech on the steps of Kulp Hall one moonlight night in late October.

The speech: (said in a dejected tone) "And it's another whole month till full moon again. Are we going to have to give it up as a bad job?"

He evidently didn't give it up, because in a short time he returned to Kulp Hall and left with one of the inmates.

"I don't see why we shouldn't put crackers in our soup; it takes so much spooning this way."—Elwood Ziegler.

In a supervised teaching conference, Elda Hostetler was giving a report on her practice teaching. She said, "In my conferences with my critic teacher, she gives me pointers on teaching and tells me all about her love affairs. She helps me a lot."

Ed Belan: "You may not believe it, but I actually studied last night. It does a fellow good to stay in some Saturday nights and study, don't you think so?"

Falls Hershey: "I couldn't get a date that night either."

Vernon Schmidt: "How do you like my picture of the Arabian donkey?"

Paul Kaufman: "Marvelous! You have put so much of yourself into it."

We are informed of the following case of absence of mind, which took place in the case of Ira Amstutz, who, after parking his car left his keys in the car and carried the crank with him. He did not discover his error until he attempted to put it into his pocket.

Parke Lantz: "Did you see how Dwight Weldy wiggles his ears when he sings?"

Dave Bechtel: "Well, he probably had ear-training."

Why Professors Get Gray

The professor sat in his uneasy chair
With pencil and pen at his right;
Wringing his hands and tearing his hair,
He started a terrible fight.

Before him scribbled-up test papers lay,
With all but what he asked for.
To see through the blunt and agonizing fray,
It rent his brave wits double sore.

There were beatings round the bush that didn't make sense
By those who knew not the truth,
And oh, what a mess was their dangling defense,
What a flop their ungrounded proof.

New and unknown solutions were formed,
At least, never heard of before.
All explanatory words confusingly stormed
And not a whit of intelligence bore.

All writings were vague and nothing but hints,
As shown in uncertain terms;
All scribbled up, too, in indelible prints—
That's why the professor so squirms.

He's got to please all, but how can it be?
As it is, there is only one way;
Use red pencil, and waste basket, and patience; these three—
But yet his poor hair will turn gray.

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ATHLETICS

MEN'S ATHLETIC NOTES

With six soft ball games safely played, the weather and the playing are still "under the weather." Old man bad weather is holding up the action of six ball teams and about seventy-five players. Gym classes will necessarily wait for a sunny day for the annual soccer games.

The first call for a varsity basket ball practice has been posted. With a few practice games with other teams our boys should be in fine condition to trounce the Alumni at Homecoming.

There will be a "pepper" of a basket ball game at Homecoming and a real surprise between halves, either a lightning ping pong match or an exhibition with plenty of speed and style. This will be an exhibition of Gymnastics that will have lots of thrills and spills with our college boys doing their stuff. There will be a complete basic drill of gym classes and lively final "rope swing" to "swing 'em down and out."

How about it men, perhaps the Alumni would enjoy a big sham battle some dark night? Perhaps the Societies would prefer to battle their way through a two out of three decision on a "Sham Battle."

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC NOTES

We're out on the field again, girls, competing for honors in softball. On account of unfavorable weather, only one game of an intended tournament has been played. Any girl who wished to play signed her name on a bulletin board slip. These names were divided into three groups which composed the three teams.

Enthusiasm and spirit characterized the initial game between the Whoopees and Yanks. When at the close of the first inning the score was ten to three in favor of the Whoopees, they felt quite confident of winning. However, the Yanks were not to be out-done by their friendly rivals; and, spurred on by the encouragement of the few but ardent cheerers, they triumphed by one point with a score of seventeen to sixteen. Three cheers go to Viola Burck who can really catch that ball and send it on in a hurry. Ethel Yordy and Fern Zehr have by no means lost their ability since last year. If the weather man decides to send us some nice weather the next game will be played soon.

In addition to softball the physical education classes have been practicing volley ball and soccer. A few of the girls are taking lessons in archery.

Cold weather is approaching, and the softball days will soon be over. We are looking forward to a good basketball season, so be preparing yourselves, girls.

ALUMNI

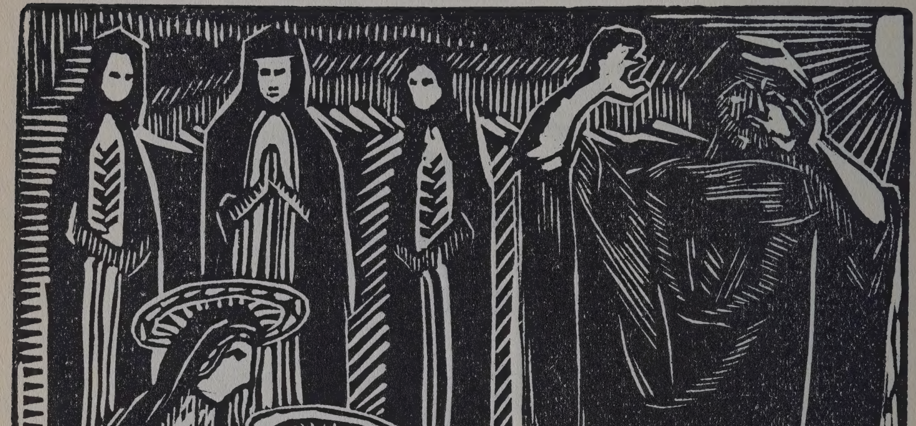
(Continued from page 20)

wife (Elta Wolf, 12) and his daughter, Lois, 37. Mr. Miller has been commissioned to visit the Mennonite colonies in Paraguay to assist them in adjusting some business matters. He is planning to leave in December and to return in January.

John E. Leatherman, 30, missionary to Africa, and the workers associated with him have a teacher training school with a three-year curriculum at Bukiroba, near Musoma, Tanganyika Territory, in East Africa to equip native men for an active gospel ministry among their own people.

Charles Fricke, 27, Muluma, Ncheu, Nyasaland, has written and published in the African vernacular of his territory a number of Sunday School lesson helps for one year's course of study.

ALS


ALS

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AND GIVERS

John Coffman

WHEN the editor comes along, about the middle of November and makes a very nice request for a suitable article for the honored first pages of the College Record, which is to be a Christmas number, what is one to do? Christmas seems such a long distance away and the weather is so warm that it is very hard to get inspiration for such an article. Then the editor kindly and sympathetically suggests getting the hockey stick and ice-skates down off their hook on the wall and so arouse enthusiasm. But that would be merely an aggravation not an inspiration. Well, one promises to think about it awhile; perhaps the inspiration will come.

Then in the next day or two we feel the chilly edge of a bracing North wind; a few snow flurries appear, just long enough to cover the earth with brightening coat of snow; along with that we read the announcement that Santa Claus will arrive in town at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow and that there are only thirty more shopping days before Christmas. That should provide a real boost to one's thinking about Christmas; and it does!

Christmas shopping! There's something else to worry about! How many gifts shall I buy this year, and how much of my savings will it take? Then there will be the nuisance of a long drawn-out search for suitable gifts and doubts as to the suitability of this and that for him or her. Should it be something useful or something fanciful—a book or a pair of gloves?—a hand-bag or a beautiful picture?—and a thousand other worries great and small. One feels glad that Christmas comes only once a year.

But, stop a moment. Is this the spirit of Christmas giving? Why do we give or try to give if it is such an irksome task? One hears such complaints as those above voiced in the popular reading of the day. It is the subject of a large proportion of the jokes which appear around Christmas time. It seems that to an increasingly large number of people Christmas is a time to give because it is the custom. They give gifts to relatives and friends because they would be out of fashion if they did not, and might be looked upon with ridicule as social misfits.

To most of us, however, Christmas giving brings real delight. One is amply repaid for all the intense thought that went into the selection of the gift for a loved one, by the light of appreciation which follows the reception of the gift, by the sincere "Thank you so much for this beautiful gift," by the "Oh-ee-ee, just what I have wanted for a long time!" These are some of the rich rewards which amply repay the hours of anxious searching in the quest for some gift which will add to the happiness of a true friend. Gone are all memories of searching in catalogs, of tramping icy, snowy streets, of anxious scanning of show-windows and show-cases, of strenuous waiting in jammed store-aisles for attention from over-rushed clerks and sales ladies, and careful calculation of how much money there will be left for the last gift. Instead there is an inner glow of love which tells one that Christmas is truly a happy experience in one's life and that if Christmas occurred more than once a year, the heart would not be able to bear all the joy and welling of happiness which Christmas giving engenders.

Thus far, friends, if you have had perseverance enough to read to this point, you will note that merely the superficialities of Christmas giving have been discussed. For the spirit of Christmas giving goes deeper, far deeper into life, than the mere joy of exchanging material things with one's friends. Let us pause a moment to ponder over the true meaning of Christmas, and what is celebrated in the merry-making of the twenty-fifth of December. Truly, there is cause for rejoicing, even as the multitude of the heavenly host rejoiced at the broadcasting of the story of the birth of Jesus Christ, the Savior of the world. We celebrate His advent into the world, as the greatest gift the world has ever known, made with the greatest sacrifices the world has ever known and manifesting the greatest love. And because God has so loved us, and Jesus Christ has also given evidence of His supreme love, even in His willing sacrifice on the cross in our behalf, we also must love God, and His Son, Jesus Christ. And, as God gave evidence of His love in the gift of His Son, and Jesus Christ declared His love in the gift of His life, so we also must have some means of giving expression to our love for God and Jesus Christ. And in this thought may be the basis of exchanging gifts at the commemoration of this event.

Here we must take stock of our resources. What have we to give in exchange for such matchless gifts to us? Alas, we have nothing in our whole universe that can compare with these previous gifts. But this does not excuse us from giving. So we must give all we have, even our very lives in vain attempt to match the gift which was given us. As we value the gift which we received, so we will begrudge not one bit of the tiny offering which we may bring to Him whom we love.

We may further pursue the thought of the meaning of giving our lives to God as a gift of love to Him. This is summed up in the brief account of the duty of man to God. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul and with all thy might and thy neighbor as thyself." If this does not imply complete consecration and yielding of self to God, what does? This requirement includes the teachings of Jesus, as simply expressed, "If ye love me keep my commandments." This is the theme of the Apostle John as he writes, "In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him. Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins. Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought to love one another."

Does this suggest to us the reason for the present-day tendency to find it bothersome to give at Christmas time? Love is absent from the giving because of the absence of the love of God from the heart. Likewise it may lead us to the conclusion that the expression of love to our friends at Christmas

(Continued on page 20)

BOOK REVIEW

IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE

SINCLAIR LEWIS creates a kind of modern ghost story of the most effective type as a dramatic and powerful answer to those Americans who believe that Fascism is a peculiarity of Central Europe, that **It Can't Happen Here.** From a primary interest in the typical American, Lewis broadens his scope to include the influence of foreign affairs. Here is a narration of the essential elements of dictatorship transplanted on American soil, and functioning on the background of American ideals. To the objection that the author has written too literally of these principles, it is stated that he portrays the sensations of horror and incongruity of the average American in reaction to sudden dictatorship. German Fascism colors the Corpo regime of Buzz Windrip, President of the United States, with the muffled press, concentration camps, the symbolic Minute Men and their brutality. The book, **Zero Hour,** written by Sarason from dictation notes by Windrip is similar to Hitler's **My Battle,** as are the American Fascist "heroes" combinations of German Nazi leaders.

How would fascism affect American institutions and people in general? Lewis, with his profound knowledge of American folkways, concentrates on a typical small town, Fort Beulah, Vermont, in response to this question. Doremus Jessup, editor-owner of the **Informer,** a liberal and a Jeffersonian democrat, is hesitant in accepting the doctrines of the dictatorship. Although this man is more intelligent than his neighbors, he is unprepared for this change in government. For aiding underground agitation against Windrip, Jessup is sentenced to imprisonment. After an escape into Canada, he enlists in the plans for a democratic counter-revolt. The description of incidents, although reflecting the cruelty indicated by foreign dispatches, is perhaps no more shocking than a frontier lynching extracted from authentic American history.

This book, half novel and half energetic pamphleteering, is not incredible. With almost alarming conviction one realizes its truth, the basic fear of Lewis that it can happen here. Dictatorships are sweeping the governments of Europe. Lewis knows that all men have the same latent characteristics, that there are, without doubt, the same possibilities here. To amplify this statement, it has happened here. Illustrations of the negro slave and the conflict during the War for Democracy are examples of this assertion.

In spite of its fantastic reality, the book does not produce a fear of immediate danger of dictatorship, rather it suggests that the ideals and values once taken for granted are worth defending. The American must be "willing to take risks for his faith—he must be willing to die for it. Moreover, he must be willing to think for it." He must have the ability to see through the deceit of the most dangerous type of Fascist "who disowns the word 'Fascism' and preaches enslavement to Capitalism under the style of Constitutional and Traditional Native American Liberty." Windrip stated in **Zero Hour** that "Love and Patriotism have been my sole guiding principles in Politics"—and the Senator enjoyed his dictatorship two years.

Sinclair Lewis has never observed the reaction of a small New England town under a fascistic regime, yet the knowledge of his wife, Dorothy Thompson, who is said to be American's ablest woman foreign correspondent, assists him in showing just how a dictatorship might be counted upon to function in American terms. Although it is doubtful whether Lewis knows precisely what he wants and offers a vague and unsatisfactory solution, it is certain that he does not desire a dictatorship. Perhaps the book does not indicate great constructive wisdom, yet it shows an Americanism attempting to re-assert itself in terms of liberal democracy. Lewis, employing his great gifts of satire and vital power, creates a driving and thought-stimulating answer to those Americans who maintain that **It Can't Happen Here.**

—Betty Trump, 39.

CAREER

I wanted to paint a picture
That would last full long,
I wanted to be a singer
And thrill crowds with my song.
I wanted to be a poet
And write poems great and grand,
I wanted to do deeds of mercy
And cheer a weary land,
But when I see your dear, dark head,
I'm glad I bake good gingerbread.

—Mary Welty, 40.

HOME-COMING

HI! How are you? When did you get here? Who came with you? How's the old gang?"

Such questions as these are drowned in the noise and flurry accompanying another arrival of home-comers. Hearty hand shakes, warm hand clasps, and a general feeling of congenial friendships symbolize the night before Thanksgiving at Goshen College. Bed time, which may be any time from 8 o'clock to two in the morning in the home-coming season, means an argument or discussion on the all important issue: "Who's going to sleep on top in the double deck cots in the halls?" Morning finds most home-comers and many students enjoying one morning in bed to catch up on some much-needed sleep.

By 11:00 practically every sleepy head has arisen and filed quietly into Chapel Hall for a period of devotion and worship. The true spirit of Thanksgiving permeates the atmosphere as President Yoder conducts the home-coming Chapel service. Then each person finds some old pal that he hasn't yet seen, and oh's and ah's are heard amidst the general confusion in the reading room resulting from the ticket sales for the Thanksgiving banquet. Finally 12:30 arrives and we elbow our way with the crowd to the dining hall which has places for four hundred people. The large painting of the Ad building and the fountain at one end and the natural looking gates at the opposite end give us the first hint that the theme is "Alma Mater." Law books, psychology books, physics books, physiology books, physics books, all sizes and kinds of books adorn the tables as center pieces. Goshen College banners wave to us from cups filled with "beans at Alma Mater." As our eyes take in the well planned arrangements, we say, "Hats off to the social committee!" As neat-looking waiters, dressed in black and white, bring in the well filled plates, our tune changes to, "Hats off to the cooks!" Golden brown turkey, creamy mashed potatoes, and delicious dressing constitute only a small part of the feed. When we have finished the last crumb of tasty mince meat pie, Roy Umble presides and introduces "the three speakers of the affirmative," each one toasting to the theme of our college song. Four o'clock finds dishwashers hard at work in the kitchen while long parted couples are walking to the dam and last year romances are rejuvenated.

Too much turkey for dinner accounts for the slim crowd at the lunch served in the evening just before the chorus program. As we listen to the harmonious strains of selections from the Messiah we can scarcely realize that the first day of home-coming is almost over—almost, we say, for just following the program someone hands us a slip of paper on which is written, "Come to our room at 10:15 tonight. Just a few members of the old gang are getting together." Will we be there? I should guess so and with bells on! Formality is thrown away, stiffness is forgotten and we have one grand time, of which refreshments are no minor part. All good things must end and we finally climb into bed, nibbling on the cookies mother has sent from home, and realizing once again that nobody cooks quite like mother.

On Friday we don our most intelligent looks and the professors dig up the most interesting lectures, because the home-comers are visiting classes. The day is all too short for soon it's time for the home-coming lecture in the evening and we overhear a conversation about the lecturer. "It's a lady lecturer. She's presenting some kind of American scenes or something. I think she'll be plenty good." We anxiously await her entrance and the moment she arrives upon the scene we realize that we aren't going to be disappointed. Her sparkling eyes and meaningful gestures tell us volumes and we come from the lecture feeling greatly entertained.

School teachers do have a lot of interesting things to talk about, so dishwashers have all "scrammed" Saturday morning by the time the Junior reunion is over. Consequently Charles gets his first lesson in running a dishwasher. Saturday brings with it the hustle and bustle of old literary members gathering chairs into the appointed rooms for literary reunions. Social committees plan dainty refreshments and then the smell of hot chocolate is in the air. Each literary member who appears on the program is doing his level best to prove that Goshen College literary members are still carrying on the same principles that our aunts and uncles had when they were in college. Everyone is happy for everybody is working together to make homecoming a grand success. When the long lines begin streaming into the dining hall we can't be accused of envying the cook although we do say we're mighty proud of her efficient service during this season.

"The game starts at two and if you don't want to stand you'd better hurry." So we hasten to the gym which has been simply decorated in our school colors. Sizzling hot hamburgers are on sale near the door and do they ever smell good! Above the general hum of conversation comes Ernie Davis' voice as he announces the opening of the annual basketball game between the alumni and varsity. The fight is on and is it exciting! One minute we're sure the varsity is coming out on top and the next minute the alumni scores four more points. Oh! the score's tied! In the third quarter we find the alumni gaining the upper hand, finishing with a score of 39-25 in their favor. But wait! Don't go yet, the program is only half over. There are Eddie and Charlie playing a tip top game of ping pong. Now the mats are placed on the floor and on comes the tumbling team. As we are admiring their agility we see a new figure on the scene and upon closer scrutiny we discover it is Mr. Davis. The crowd laughs uproariously and claps for more as the team performs its last antics. Time flies rapidly; here we are in the dimly lighted dining hall with an improvised platform at one end. From the first strains of perfect melody to the final harmonies produced by the ensemble it has been one beautiful symphony. Only one more night of homecoming. Already a few have said parting goodbyes. Worship on Sunday morning gives time for peace and quiet, then all is flurry and hurry amidst the departure of home-comers. "Write oftener now." "I'm glad I could see you again. It's been great having you here." The last farewell is given, the

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CAMPUS OPINION

MY IDEAL CHRISTMAS VACATION

"Five more days till Vacation,
Four more days till Vacation,
Three more days till Vacation,
And we'll be going home!"

Soon we'll hear this little ditty on the Campus, and what is more, each and every one of us, soon, will be starting on this very event—our Christmas vacation. On every hand we hear one ask another what he plans to do during his vacation, and in each reply we hear a new idea; each one of us has in his mind one ideal. I can assure you mine is something I have not yet done in full—for as soon as we accomplish one well-planned event, we decide that next time we will do differently.

Of course, I think the most important part of the whole event would be the trip home to spend a few days with the whole family, cracking nuts, eating popcorn, fruit cake, apples, and go to church at home again, but soon I would want to pack my suitcase, grab a camera, and start out, with just enough money to last me till school started, going—to Texas, Arizona, or some other place, alone to enjoy nature. I think it great fun to explore places that few other tourists visit, and there are many beautiful places that are little known. Naturally, I want pictures of the prettiest places to show my friends, when I get back to school again, well pleased with the recollections of a very enjoyable vacation.

—Vernon Schmidt, 39.

COLLEGE students all over the country will probably spend Christmas vacation writing term papers while professors all over the country will probably spend Christmas vacation grading such papers. To the normal individual this form of entertainment is by no means ideal. Just what would seem a perfect way to spend this vacation is hard for one person to say.

Perhaps you would delight in spending money in any way you wished without one qualm. Perhaps you would like to ski or skate, and toast your numbing toes by huge bon-fires. There are those who will find this time their only opportunity to visit all their relatives and friends whom they haven't seen for so long.

But these do not include my plan for spending an ideal vacation. First I would read all the back magazines that have been so painfully pushed aside for studies. The alarm clock would be hidden with great care. As official "trimmer-upper" of the family I would decorate the tree. Then there would be Christmas baskets, enough for the families you couldn't supply during other vacations. Five o'clock Christmas morning I would bundle-up in my warmest clothes and join the group in singing Christmas carols. With the cold biting my cheeks, my nose, the tips of my ears and with my breath smoking in the crisp morning air I would sing "Joy to the World the Lord is Come," with real heart-felt gladness. Feeling glowing and healthy I would end this happy morning with a hearty breakfast; then home to open packages that had been squeezed, shaken and pondered over for days.

Reading, resting, caroling, entering into all activities with zest and real Christmas spirit—these would make my vacation ideal.

—Frances Barnard, 40.

SCHOLARSHIP LIST

First Group Standing

Grade average of A, no grade below B

P. G.

Stutsman, Hope
Walter, Madlyn

Seniors

Friesen, Ida
*Gunden, Lois
Kreider, Carl
McPhail, Angelina
*Royer, Katherine
Slate, Ina K.

Juniors

Erickson, Albert
Hostetler, Elda
Kolb, Myrtle

Sophomores

Johns, Velma
Kaufmann, Mary
Yoder, Olive

Freshmen

Bachman, Leland
*Blosser, Howard
Graber, Welma
Haarer, Corona
Hershey, Falls
Hippensteel, Robert
Lantz, Parke
*Loucks, Georgia Ellen
*Trump, Betty
*Widmer, Gladys
Yoder, Frank

Second Group Standing

Grade average of B, no grade below C

Seniors

Bittinger, Viola
Burkholder, Evelyn
Guengerich, Glen
Hostetler, Mildred
Hostetler, Retha
Massanari, Karl
Schmucker, Edwin
Smith, Elinor
Smucker, Caroline
Winey, Lois

Juniors

Brenneman, Timothy
Cripe, Agnes
Erickson, Henry
Esch, Mary
Graber, Lena
Hostetler, Thelma
Lapp, Harriet
Miller, Harold
Plank, Martha
Yoder, Dwight
Yoder, Harriet
Yoder, C. Richard

Sophomores

Barringer, Louise
Buzzard, Ruth
Conrad, Lloyd
Conrad, Marjorie
Dinehart, Jane
Gardner, Charles
Hertzler, Emanuel
Holaway, Shirley
Kreider, Don
Miller, Evelyn
Nelson, Winifred
Reiff, Marianna
Schnell, Myrtle
Schrock, Frances
Shoup, Dorothy
Stiver, Arlowene
Sutter, Minnie
Wiley, John
Yoder, A. Lois
Yoder, Bertha
Yoder, Doris
Yoder, Lois M.
Yoder, Lorene
Zook, Vesta

Freshmen

Albrecht, Eunice
Bechtel, David
Binkele, Elizabeth
Brown, Mary K.
Bucher, Samuel
Byler, C. Leland
Hershberger, Gladys
Hess, Paul
Kelly, William
Lentz, Marybelle
McWhirter, Russel
Mishler, Dorsa
Nelson, Burl
Orendorff, Mae
Orn, Gwendoline
Sawyer, Grace
Schmidt, Vernon
Snapp, Kenneth
Thornton, Ardis
Weldy, Dwight
Wenger, Dale
Yoder, Carrie
Zehr, Fern

*All grades A

Students with incompletes at close of semester not listed, regardless of point average.

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A thirty-two page monthly published by Goshen College devoted to the interests of Christian Education

Entered as Second Class Matter Nov. 17, 1924, at the P. O. at Goshen, Ind., under Act of August 24, 1912.

EDITORIAL

THIS issue of the College Record is unique. It is the first number of the enlarged size. For some time there has been a feeling that the present size of the Record was not doing justice to the possibilities of our enlarged student body. The Record was no larger than it was when we had one hundred seventy-five students. The enrollment since that time has increased over fifty per cent. Surely, to say that in this increased number of students there is no literary talent would be an almost insulting underestimation. With this enlargement of the Record there is an increased opportunity for expression from the student body. The merchants and business people of the city are co-operating very nicely with the business manager and it is through them that this is being made possible. The College Record is the student's magazine—each one has a responsibility—picture to yourself what it could be if everyone fulfilled his obligations. —T.

SOME men are born great, some achieve greatness and others have greatness thrust upon them. There probably are no personalities in this world which do not have the desire to become someone worth while. The choice of a life occupation and the preparation for it are evidence that in some future time we hope to give to the world some worthy contribution. That youth who never dreams of what he might be is certainly not very imaginative. Then there are those who dream so much of what they wish to become or do that they are blinded to true greatness. The poet said:

GOSHEN COLLEGE LIBRARY
GOSHEN, INDIANA

"True worth is in being—not seeming,
In doing each day that goes by,
Some little good, not dreaming
Of great things to do by and by."

Recently the men of the campus had an open discussion concerning the right use of leisure. Numerous suggestions for improving our time were given and they were all good. It was also pointed out that during the day there are many short spare periods of time when it is inconvenient to study. These spare moments need not be wasted though usually they are. These moments are gems which should be cherished. They are opportunities when we can say a kind word to someone and be sociable to others. A man once said "If during my life I have made one person smile, I shall not have lived in vain." —T.

I KEEP thinking—and dreaming—of that Elysian solitude of utter seclusion when I shall be able to go through one delightful purpose uninterrupted! For instance, to sit down to write an editorial without having one single interruption or to remember some little thing which must be done immediately before the editorial is completed. And so the story of our lives is filled with interruptions, but happy ones, glorious ones.

Isn't all life just like that? We start out to be something great, or to do something that we hope will prove wonderful or useful—and we are interrupted.

Every single day of our existence seems to be one great big bushel basket of interruptions from morning to night! When are we going to get all the things done which most of us wish to do? But it isn't nearly so gloomy a picture as that because we keep learning something new, making new friends, and growing richer in stored appreciation and knowledge. And so we should welcome interruptions and take from the word the valueless meaning which we associate with it and make it mean to us a real privilege, a real opportunity, to be interrupted. —H.

IT IS TO Professor Arthur Sprunger that we are indebted for the two Christmas stories told without words on the first pages of this issue. These bits of artistic expression are linoleumcuts which Professor Sprunger has through generosity permitted us to print. He is gaining prominence and perhaps in years hence this issue of the RECORD will not only be a treasure to the holder but will be sought and valued highly by others.

The first, "The Nativity and the Prophecy," is a rather imaginative composition which includes two subjects, the Nativity and Isaiah (taken from "The Frieze of the Prophet" by Sargent) who predicts the coming of the Christ. This was inspired in part by the composition "The Messiah." The other, "The Madonna and Child," is a highly decorative composition. It pictures the Madonna and Child alone, even though others were about, because others failed to realize that this was the Christ Child. —H.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES

October 25—"The fullness of the Holy Spirit" was the theme for Brother Allen Erb's first message to us.

November 12—Brother Leland Bachman delivered the message which was of a missionary nature to continue the theme used in the Missionary Day program of the Junior Sunday School.

November 22—Brother Ira Johns spoke on "Heaven," showing it as a definite place, the home of the Father, the Son and the Angels.

CHAPEL

On Friday, October 23, Brother Newton Weber of the Fort Wayne Mission worshipped with us and conducted the chapel service. In the story of Esau, as recorded in Genesis 25, we find several lessons applicable to present day life, for unchangeable bargains and arrangements made under the pressure of the moment and without thought for future consequences are just as likely to bring undesirable results as they were in the days of the patriarchs.

On Monday, October 26, Brother Oscar Burkholder of Breslau, Ontario, who was holding meetings at the Forks church conducted chapel, reading from Colossians, and pointing out how many decisions, and how much of our happiness depend on the little word "if." Even our continuance in the peace of God is governed by "if" for "if we continue in the faith grounded and settled, and be not moved away from the hope of the gospel."

The chapel services during the remainder of the week were in charge of Brother Allen Erb. On Tuesday he read John 1, pointing out the remarkable statements made about the man Jesus.

On Wednesday, I Timothy 3 was read, and on Friday, a portion of the twelfth chapter of John, emphasizing the necessity of complete self-surrender.

Monday, November 2, Dr. Glen Miller read a part of Isaiah 40, and spoke of the relation between science and religion. Scientists have often said hard things about religion, and, as a result, science has been criticized by religious men. Science is not evil, for it is a study of the handiwork of God, and many of the greatest scientists are sincerely Christian. And after all, scientists have no monopoly on ungodliness and pride in their own learning, and it is unfair to judge the entire group by a few individuals.

Professor M. C. Lehman was in charge of chapel on Tuesday and Wednesday, reading Hebrews 11:33-12:4 on Tuesday and pointing out various illustrations of the working of God in the world of today. Hospitals, orphanages, etc. all are an outward expression of the love of Christ in the hearts of men, and today God's spirit is manifesting itself in work of this kind.

On Wednesday the speaker emphasized the importance of proper relation between individuals, and the much greater importance of the right relation between the individual and God.

On Friday President S. C. Yoder read Hebrews 1, showing Christ's superiority over all who had gone before Him, and all who would come after.

November 9-13 was Courtesy Week and each morning about five minutes of the chapel period was given to talks on courtesy in the various phases of campus life. "We need to have our attention drawn to this in a special way," said President Yoder in his introduction of the program, "for Americans, as a group, are not noted for their courtesy." He went on to say that true courtesy depends on the place one gives to his own rights, and what place to the rights of others.

On Monday, Waldo Lehman spoke on "Chapel Courtesy." Our gathering together is for the purpose of worshiping and honoring God, and so our assemblies should be quiet, reverent, and orderly.

Dean Bender then read Psalm 19.

John Coffman dealt with class-room, hall, and reading-room courtesy on Tuesday morning, and Dean Bender read Matthew 5.

Campus courtesy was presented by Dwight Yoder on Wednesday, and Dean Bender spoke briefly of Armistice Day.

Mrs. Miller gave the closing talk of the courtesy program on Friday morning when she discussed "Social Conduct," and Dean Bender, pointed out that bearing and forbearing are the secrets of happiness and success in our relations with others, read part of Romans 12 and I Corinthians 13.

Brother I. E. Burkhart conducted chapel services November 16-18, emphasizing the fact that personality cannot be really integrated until the individual comes to the place where he can say with Paul, "I am crucified with Christ," and the original personality is replaced by that of Christ.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS BAND

October 25—The devotional period, conducted by the leader of the Band, John Duerksen, was given to looking at Jesus as His disciples saw Him. Just as only those disciples who had sufficient faith were permitted to see the transfiguration, so our vision of Christ is directly influenced by our faith.

The theme under consideration was "Preparing Ourselves for Revivals." Ira Amstutz brought out the fact that Christians must prepare themselves,—through prayer, self-denial, renewed consecration, and cleansing; while Harriet Lapp reminded us of the importance of the individual's prayer-life. Certainly if our contact with the Father is not kept up we cannot hope to help others to find Him, nor can our lives be a worthwhile testimony.

November 1—In John 10 we saw Jesus as everyone may see Him, as the loving shepherd, always faithful, and never deceiving.

Brother Erb then spoke to us pointing out various stages in the early spreading of the Gospel. Persecution was necessary to furnish the impetus to go and tell others outside the immediate vicinity. Perhaps we are becoming like the early church—too contented with our quiet worship and comfort,—and need some outside force to stir us up.

On November 8 we studied the information obtained from the census which the Band conducted in North and East Goshen. The following are some of the things we learned.

In these two districts there are two hundred and twenty children who do not attend Sunday school. In 20% of the families the parents are non-Christians, and 50% of those who profess Christianity do not attend church. One hundred and twenty homes receive no religious literature of any kind, and there are invalids in fourteen homes.

Certainly a great door is opened to us, and, in spite of many adversaries, we want to enter upon the work of bringing Christ to these who do not know Him.

"The Missionary's Master" was Miss Royer's subject in speaking to the Band on the morning of November 15. She showed Him as a tender-hearted, prayerful, gracious, obedient and comforting One who is no respecter of persons, but gives freely to all who ask of Him. In return He asks a complete consecration of life and definite personal loyalty.

The opportunity and responsibility of the work in North and East Goshen was again discussed, and a committee, composed of John Friesen, Ira Amstutz, and Kathryn Miller, was appointed to supervise and arrange the work.

On November 22 the meeting was thrown open for discussion of the subject "What Our Place Will be in Our Own Communities." Many possibilities were suggested, and we were reminded that, whatever we may undertake, "we are co-laborers together with God."

BIBLE CIRCLE

Friday, November 13: The Bible Circle met in the Social Room of Kulp Hall with the president Leland Bachman in charge. Dean Bender spoke to the group on "Prayer" emphasizing particularly the fact that, for the true Christian, prayer is more than just petition and supplication; it is communion, as a man talks with his friends; and it is intercession in behalf of others.

BIBLE STUDY

On November 4, Brother J. K. Bixler of Elkhart came to us to conduct a study of the First Epistle of Peter. This study constitutes the second part of the Bible Study program for this semester. In introduction the questions of authorship and authenticity were discussed. The authenticity has never been severely questioned, and the Petrine language and early acceptance by the church fathers are quite convincing proofs of its having been written by the apostle Peter.

The chief purpose of the letter is to encourage the Christians during a period of persecution, and to exhort them to a holy walk in the face of opposition.

FOREIGN VOLUNTEER BAND

The Foreign Volunteer Band met in its regular meeting on Friday morning, October 30. John Friesen spoke on "Essentials for Finding God's Will." There are four essentials: we must be diligent to study God's Word, we must keep up with the light that God has given us, we must make true appraisals of ourselves, and most important, we must fully surrender ourselves to God.

The meeting of November 13 was led by Elizabeth Royer. The discussion was based on the passage from Isaiah 52. How beautiful are the feet of them that preach—and bring good news of peace. How can people hear, except there is someone to preach and teach? It is our responsibility and our duty, expressly so stated in the Bible, to give the people of the entire world a chance to hear the Good News—the Gospel of Salvation, through Jesus Christ.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

On Sunday afternoon and evening, November 22, the semi-annual Sunday School meeting of the Middlebury, Clinton Brick, Clinton Frame and College congregations was held on the campus. The theme of the meeting was "Ye are the Light of the World." In the afternoon the following talks were given: The Christian Life of Love, Purity, Faith, and Joy, by Ruby Yontz, Fern Baer, Retha Hostetler, and Waldo Lehman, respectively. Guy Hershberger spoke on "Christian Life in Relation to Government." In the evening, Brother J. S. Hartzler from Elkhart spoke on the theme "But Our Sufficiency is of God." We are nothing of ourselves, but are merely reflectors of God's light. But Christ strengthens us, so that we can do all things. We cannot fail in anything, if God is with us.

PRAYER MEETINGS

There is a hearty spirit of prayer upon the campus this year. All prayer meetings are well attended and everyone shows interest. During the week of Revival services (October 25—November 2) the students on the campus were divided into prayer groups, which met each evening twenty minutes before the meeting. A meeting for the leaders of these groups was held forty minutes before the services. Definite things and individuals were remembered in the meetings of these groups, and there were results, both visible and invisible.

The Christian Workers Band holds a prayer meeting each Wednesday morning at 6:15 o'clock. These have been well attended and the attendants came away with a feeling of greater power and strength to meet the problems and trials of Christian work.

The men's group prayer meeting for November 3 was led by Dorsa Mishler. His theme was "Arise and eat." Harold Miller had charge of the November 10 meeting, and following the same line of thought, the theme was "Come and dine." The November 17 meeting was in charge of Robert Albrecht. The subject for meditation was "Feed My Lambs."

CONJOINT DEVOTIONALS

Brother Allen Erb was with us for the devotional period on October 29. He spoke on the topic "What is Victorious Christian Living." If we live with Christ in us we are assured of victory. As the result of living the Victorious Life we have within us the fruits of the Spirit—love, joy, peace, long suffering . . . .

In co-operation with the program of "Courtesy Week," sponsored by the membership committee of the Y. P. C. A., the Devotional Committee called a conjoint devotional meeting for November 12, at which the topic "Courtesy in Christian Living" was discussed. The text for the meeting was "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Charles Neff discussed "Christ, the pattern of Humility;" "Love, the foundation of Christian Courtesy," discussed by Miss Viola Good; "Implications of Christian Courtesy," by Tim Brenneman.

For the devotional of November 19, we were fortunate in having on the campus Brother C. B. Steiner, for the past twenty-three years a missionary in Northern India. He spoke to us on "Unlocking the fast-closed doors of Nepol and Tibet."

MEN'S DEVOTIONAL

The general topic for discussion at men's devotional on November 5 was "Self Denial." Maurice Burkholder spoke on "What are our Selfish Desires?" Our talents, our time, etc. very often are used for our own pleasures, instead of being dedicated to God's services.

Raymond Yoder told us how we can deny ourselves. Self-denial means a complete consecration of all the talents and abilities that we have, to God's service. The consecration must be continual and not spasmodic. John Hartzler spoke on "What it means to give up our selfish desires." If we deny ourselves we must become a cross-bearer, we must adjust ourselves to our trials, and we must choose only the right and true things in Life.

WOMEN'S DEVOTIONAL

"Jesus Christ—the Supreme Sacrifice" was the subject considered at the Women's Devotional on November 5. Erma Martin spoke on "The Sacrifice for All." Marie Kauffman in speaking of "My Debt of Gratitude to Christ" showed what Christ did for us, and what we should give to Him in return as a sign of our gratitude; while Martha King reminded us "What Christ Demands of Us" if we are truly His children.

WOMEN'S PRAYER MEETING

Following the meetings led by Mrs. M. C. Lehman, Miss Good was in charge. "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength" was the

(Continued on page 22)

COLLEGE NEWS

Organizations

The German Club gave the Thursday evening program in the dining hall on November 5. Gerhard Wegner, speaking in German, described the school system of Germany. Robert Zarske interpreted in English.

The Adelphian-Vesperian public literary program was given Friday evening, November 6. It consisted of an instrumental trio of cello, violin, and piano by Robert Hippensteel, Robert Walter, and Elinor Smith; a speech, "College Friendships," by Viola Good; a vocal trio by Mary Esch, Harriet Lapp, and Elizabeth Royer; "Carbon Copies," a talk by Waldo Lehman; and a vocal solo by William Friesen.

Saturday evening, November 7, the French Club entertained Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe and Miss Dick of La Porte at a special table in the dining hall, with a program following.

The Peace Society gave a public program Friday evening, November 13. C. L. Graber spoke on "Not Recommended for Re-enlistment."

The Home Economics Club met in the Home Economics rooms on Thursday afternoon, November 19.

The German Club sponsored a program, Saturday evening, November 21, by the Gerber Sisters Trio of Sonnenberg, Ohio. Mrs. H. S. Bender spoke on "Swiss Mennonites and Their Language."

Faculty Activities

October 31.

Dr. Guy F. Hershberger and Dean H. S. Bender attended a meeting of the American Friends' Service Committee at Richmond, Indiana.

During the last several weeks Professor I. E. Burkhart has been giving illustrated lectures on Bible translation and distribution to the young people's literary societies of Northern Indiana.

November 5, 6, 7.

Dr. Glenn Miller, Dr. Paul Bender, and Professor Witmer attended the meeting of the Indiana Academy of Science held at Danville, Indiana. Professor Witmer was chairman of one of the committees there.

Professor Witmer and family accompanied by Leonard Troyer spent Sunday, November 22, in Elida, Ohio visiting relatives. They also attended church there.

November 14.

Miss Lydia Shenk spent the weekend in Elkhart visiting friends.

November 15.

Dean and Mrs. Bender attended the dedication of the church at Archbold, Ohio.

Miss Olive Wyse, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Graber, and Dr. and Mrs. Edward Yoder attended the dedication of the new church building at Archbold, Ohio. C. L. Graber gave the first talk over the new pulpit.

C. L. Graber held meetings at the Pleasant Hill Church in Wayne County, Ohio, during the week of November 15-22.

Miss Olive Wyse gave a talk to the Child Study Club of the city on "The Relation of Diet to Growth."

Sunday, November 15, President Yoder spoke at the Missionary Meeting at the Metamora church in Eureka, Illinois. He was accompanied by the college quartet.

November 15, Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Lehman and Professor D. A. Lehman motored to Pandora, Ohio. Dr. Lehman spoke at the Grace Mennonite church there.

Dr. M. C. Lehman held meetings at the Pleasant View Church during the week of November 22-29.

November 20, 21.

Dr. Silas Hertzler attended the Indiana State Conference of Student Teaching at North Manchester, Indiana, November 20, 21.

November 30.

During the week November 30-December 4, Professor Umble delivered illustrated lectures on Colorado at the Parkside and Chandler schools and at Goshen high school.

Student Travels

November 7, 8.

Anne Wenger, Pauline Liechty, Marie Ramseyer, Marie Hooley, Leatha Richard and John Smucker spent the week-end at their homes in Wayne County, Ohio. They were accompanied by Howard Albrecht.

Vernon Miller spent the week-end at his home in Millersburg, Ohio.

Francis Smucker, Virgil Gerig, and Delmer Yoder motored to their homes in Wayne and Holmes County, Ohio.

Winifred and Dwayne Nelson spent the week-end at their home in Newaygo, Michigan.

November 15, 16.

Kathryn Yoder, Thelma M. Hostetler, Marjorie Yoder, Martha King, Elizabeth Plank, and Mark Hartzler spent the week-end at their homes in West Liberty, Ohio.

Alta Good and Ethel Yordy visited in Kouts, Indiana, with their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Emmanuel Burky.

November 21, 22.

Anne Wenger, Pauline Liechty, Marie Hooley, Marie Ramseyer, and Ella May Hooley spent the week-end at the home of Geneva Stamm in Archbold, Ohio. They were accompanied by Mark Hartzler.

December 19.

Howard Albrecht took an impromptu train ride to Garrett, Indiana. He failed to get off the train before it started out of the Nappanee station and Garrett was the next stop. At 6:00 A. M. he returned to the campus in time to take a car load of passengers to Illinois.

Campus Visitors

November 8.

Jacob V. Zarske, David and Art Staub from Detroit visited relatives on the campus.

November 15, 16.

Kathleen Zehr entertained her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Zehr, her brother, Mark, and her grandmother, over the week-end.

Social Activities

Erma Martin, Lois Winey, Maude Swartzendruber, John Duerksen, William and John Friesen, Lyle Yost, Raymond Yoder, and Robert Reist were guests for supper at the home of Alta Housour on the evening of Saturday, November 7.

On Thursday, November 12, Elinor Smith and Ruth Ebersole entertained a group of students at an engagement party held in honor of Martha Plank and Robert Zarske at the home of Ruth Ebersole in Elkhart.

On Saturday, November 14, Kulp Hall opened its doors to Coffman Hall and proclaimed Open House. Entertainment and refreshments were served in the dining hall.

Elma, Rhoda, and Anna Gerber were guests of the German Club Saturday evening, November 21. Later in the evening they attended a **Nut party** held in their honor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oswin Gerber. They spent the night in the dormitory as guests of Vida Zuercher.

MUSIC NOTES

"The meaning of song goes deep. Who is there that in logical words can express the effect music has on us? A kind of inarticulate, unfathomable speech which leads us to the edge of the infinite, and lets us for moments gaze into that." —Carlyle.

Fritz Kreisler's farewell tour drew crowds to his concert in South Bend and a good number from the College also took advantage of the unusual privilege Monday, November 2. Kreisler included several of his own compositions in this program.

After an absence of two years, John McCormack tenor has returned to the United States in concert tour. His appearance in La Porte Tuesday, November 17, brought some of the students to listen to his rendition of Irish Airs for which he is famed. One of his most effectual selections during the course of the evening was Handel's "Where'er you Walk."

The first Goshen Music Series concert featuring a duo-pianist recital by Vera Gillette and Vincent Micari, was well attended by students and others on November 11 at 8:00 P. M. in the high school auditorium. In the evening's concert much of the modern trend in the finer music was brought out as shown in the selections by Debussy, the French composer.

This year the Goshen College a Cappella chorus has been divided into two groups under the leadership of Professors B. F. Hartzler and Walter Yoder. Both choruses in combination with the Ladies' and Men's Chorus contributed largely to the home-coming season. Practically the entire "Messiah" will be given at Christmas under the direction of Walter Yoder.

"Music is the art of the prophets; the only art that can calm the agitations of the soul. It is one of the most magnificent and delightful presents God has given us."—Luther.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AND GIVERS

(Continued from page 4)

time may take higher forms than the paltry exchange of material things. Some people may express their love to their parents by sending them the most magnificent gifts they can afford and at the same time bring to them dishonor and shame by living lives that bring upon them reproach for having such improperly taught members in their household. Someone may send a very lavish greeting card to a friend at Christmas time, wishing that one happiness and prosperity, and then fail to bring to that friend words of comfort and cheer in time of distress or comfort in more material form. An employer may send a host of lovely greeting cards to his employees, and fail to interest himself in seeing that they receive adequate wages for the support of their families. A student at school may search long for a lovely gift for father and mother and at the same time by a life of indolence and careless conduct at school bring reproach upon the parents who may receive the blame for having failed to train their child properly in pre-college days. Here is a wide field for thought and study as we consider the problem of what our Christmas gifts shall be. May they truly reflect the spirit of Christ whose name we honor in this day of commemoration of the greatest gift to the world, and be an indication of our dedication to Him who loved us and gave Himself for us.

HOME-COMING

(Continued from page 8)

last parting words are said and quiet reigns once more. Gloves, scarfs, handkerchiefs, soap, articles of every size and description, are left to remind us that homecoming is over.

"It's over folks,—home-coming of 1936. I guess I'll go to my room and start on Chapter II of my term paper."

Ruth Buzzard, 38.

LITERARY

ADELPHIANS

The theme of the Adelphian program for November 2 was "Dictators." Waldo Lehman spoke on "Man of Steel." George Hooley and Falls Hershey then gave impromptu speeches on the subject, "The Candidate I Hope Will Win and Why." The meeting closed with the singing of the Adelphian song.

The program, "The Three R's around the World," was given November 9. The following talks were given, "Under the Union Jack," Dorsa Esch; "Under the Swastika," Floyd Shore; "Under the Stars and Stripes," Alvin Blough; and an impromptu speech, "India and Education," William Friesen. The Adelphian song closed the meeting.

On November 16 the Adelphians held a Parliamentary Law Drill. Harold Miller, the attorney, gave a talk on parliamentary law.

VESPERIANS

On November 9 a quartet arranged by Marjorie Yoder sang "The Task." This was followed by a talk by Lois Miller telling of her trip to Europe. She illustrated her talk with pictures.

With Flossie Lehman and Winifred Nelson on the affirmative side and Myrtle Kolb and Gladys Hershberger on the negative side, a debate "Resolved: That career is more important than marriage" was given at the November 16 program. The judges, Kathryn Miller, Maude Swartzendruber, and Agnes Cripe decided in favor of the negative. The closing number was a song, "The Mountain Breeze," by the Vesperian Trio.

AVONS

A very interesting program of two numbers was given by the Avons on November 2. Haidie Enss spoke on "My College Hopes," and Retha Hostetler on "If I Had it to do Over Again."

On November 9, the program was on "The College Girl's Culture—Literature." LaVerne Yoder gave Readings from Classical Literature on "Love and Friendship." Erma Martin spoke on "Friendships in Great Literature," and Frances Barnard gave "Ten Sure Ways to Make People Hate You."

The Avon program of November 16, was on "The College Girl's Culture—Vocations." "Opportunities for the Modern Woman," was presented by Prudence Erne; "Present Preparation," by Alta Good; "Ethics in the Vocational Life," by Gladys Yoder.

AURORAS

The Auroras conducted a parliamentary law drill on November 2 in charge of John Duerksen. The Aurora song concluded the meeting.

A very interesting lecture on Dactylography was given at the Aurora meeting of November 9, by Robert Zarske who is a specialist in that field. To close the meeting the Aurora song was sung.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

(Continued from page 16)

key-note for November 3 and in the hurry-scurry of our modern life it is increasingly necessary to go often to the One who is the source of that quietness and confidence.

On November 10, the meeting was thrown open for individual testimony, and a great blessing was received by everyone.

Miss Royer spoke of the missionary work in Africa on November 16, and special prayer was offered for Dr. Lillie Shenk, sister of Miss Lydia Shenk, professor of French here.

EXTENSION COMMITTEE

Programs were given at the White Cross Mission, Elkhart, as follow:

October 23—Ezra Shenk, Leader. Main Topic: "Christ, the Living One." Sub-topics: A Living Way, A Living Priest, A Living Hope. Speakers: Robert Reist, Esther Widmer, Maurice Burkholder. Mae Orendorf and Ethel Yordy accompanied the group.

November 4—Topic: "Christ, Our All." Leader, Charles Kreider. Speakers: Vernon Miller, Delilah Roth, Paul Kaufman. The topics discussed were "I am the Way," "I am the Truth," and "I am the Life."

November 11—Topic: "God's Gifts." Leader, Harold Miller. Speakers: John Hartzler, Frank Byler. Topics discussed: "Gift of Eternal Life," "Gift of His Love," "Gift of His Word."

November 18—Topic: "What the Lord Does for His People." Discussions: Furnishes us everything, Saves us from death and destruction, What we owe Him. Speakers and singers, Lloyd Conrad, Francis Smucker, Gladys Hershberger, Pearl Miller, Genevieve Yoder, Leader, Ira Amstutz.

JAIL SERVICES

The extension committee sponsors programs at the county jail each Sunday afternoon. The following people have participated in these programs during the month of November: John Coffman (leader for November 1 and November 8), Delilah Roth, Lois Yoder, Frank Byler, Falls Hershey, John Blough, Bessie Benell, Gladys Yoder, Paul Eiman, Ira Amstutz (leader for November 15 and November 22), Charles Kreider, Paul Conrad, Pauline Leichty, Marie Ramseyer, Charles Neff, Virgil Gerig, Elizabeth Royer, and Ruth Sieber.

GOSPEL TEAMS

The gospel teams for extension trips during the Christmas Holidays have been chosen. There will be three teams this year, more than have ever gone out at the same time from this place before. The group going into Michigan is composed of John Coffman, Tim Brenneman, Leland Bachman (leader), Ira Amstutz and Harold Miller as speakers. The quartet for this group is Vernon Miller, Maurice Burkholder, Francis Smucker, and Charles Neff. A group will spend a week in Central Ohio: Dwight Yoder (leader), Waldo Lehman, Lloyd Conrad, Lawrence Burkholder, speakers, and William Friesen, Richard Yoder, Dwight Weldy, and Franklin Bishop, the quartet. Another group makes a two week's trip into Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and Ontario; John Duerksen (leader), John Friesen, Paul Kaufman, Mark Hartzler, Emmanuel Hertzler. This group will have the longest and hardest trip.

REVIVAL MEETINGS

Brother Allen Erb, La Junta, Colorado, was the evangelist on the campus this year. During the week he ministered to the congregation here, the visible results were five confessions, but the invisible results, it is felt, were far more far-reaching than this.

Brother Erb was on the campus for the week October 25 to November 1. He gave a message each evening. The first one, evening of October 25, was a discussion of the topic "Ye must be born again." The text was taken from John 3:7. The spiritual new birth comes by allowing God to take full control of our lives. The outward sign of the new birth is the water baptism, which has a spiritual significance. Examples of new birth are Saul's Conversion, Menno Simon's awakening, etc.

The next message was given on Monday evening. The theme was the story of the conversion of Andrew. Christ was indicated by John the Baptist to Andrew, who immediately followed Him. The first thing he did in the service of the Master, was to go and tell the good news to his own brother, Simon Peter. All of Christ's disciples were contacted through the personal work of Christ or of His disciples. This is a clear example to us, as to where we should begin our Christian activities and what we should do. We should be so happy that we have the only way to Salvation within our grasp of knowledge that we want our friends and neighbors to know also, and so we do all in our power to bring the Gospel to all the world.

The sermon on Tuesday evening was on Love. The sermon texts were all taken from the book of John, and John was the disciple of Love. Love is the most outstanding characteristic of God. Here we human beings are, microscopes, little particles of dust as compared with the immense vastness of the universe, but yet God loves us. His love is fathomless but we are sure He loves us, because He gave His Son to save us from Sin, because of the kind, loving attitude Christ displayed toward the suffering humanity. Jesus loves people, regardless of their character, class, or kind. He died to save all men, and not just a selected few. We love Him, because He first loved us.

Wednesday evening's message was based on the story of the Samaritan woman at the well as recounted in John 4. Christ looked into her life and saw everything that was there. He told her enough so that she knew this and her first reaction was to go and tell her friends. "Come see a man that has told me all I have done. Is not this the Christ?" In the same way that Christ saw this sinner's life so He sees our lives and sees that we are all sinners. In spite of our great sins, He loves us all, and He would have us give the same reaction this sinner woman gave, that of immediate concern for those around us. We must love others, even as Christ loved us. "He that hateth his brother, hateth Me." All of us need Christ's redemption.

The theme for Thursday evening's message was "Come." God's attitude toward all people is "Come." He says in His Word "Come unto Me, all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest." And what rest that will be—the final rest Christ has prepared for us. This has been prepared not only for a special selected group of people, but for everyone who accepts Christ as his personal Savior. All we need to do to accept this invitation "Come" is to open our lives to His bidding and He will come in and direct our paths according to His will.

On Friday evening Brother Erb spoke on "The Death of Christ." Jesus came to the earth for a definite purpose—to be the Salvation of the people of the world. This purpose included living here on the earth for a number of years and doing many wonderful deeds and miracles. But the greatest work Christ accomplished while He lived on the earth, the work that culminated the plan of Salvation, was that of His death on the Cross. He had no need of being born to live—He lived already, but He was born to this life on earth, so that He, as an ordinary human, might die for us to save us from our sins. We look on Jesus as He hangs on the cross, dying, and know that He did it for us. This "way of the cross" is the only path to salvation that is open to us. Christ's greatest accomplishment, His death, gave us life.

Faith was the keynote of the Saturday evening sermon. Belief in Christ is an absolute essential to our salvation. And faith is necessary for belief. Faith is a good evidence of the Cross of Christ. All of the evidences of the crucifixion are on the side of Faith. The great book, the Bible, was written to help us believe on Christ and His plan of salvation. Evidences of Christ, the Son of God are found in the witness of good men who lived during Christ's time and afterward, and also in the claims of Christ Himself. He witnessed to Himself that He was the Son of God. By faith we are saved.

The concluding service of the revival series, on Sunday evening was on the topic "What the Resurrection Means to Me." Jesus said, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." He was the only man ever able to say this. For an opening service testimonials were called for. There were a great many responses to the call and not all those who desired to speak were enabled to, because of lack of time. This willingness and desire to witness for Christ is an indication of how much the revivals were enjoyed on the campus.

Jesus died to pay the penalties for our sins, and He rose to prove His claims that He really was the Son of God. The same power that raised Christ from the grave is ours to help us live Christian lives. Christ had power over all His foes, even death, and we have the same power over temptation and sin, and death. As surely as Christ rose from the grave, so surely will we rise from our death into God's gift of eternal life.

The revivals brought a deeper spirit of consecration and obedience to the campus, and all of us are deeply grateful to Brother Erb for giving so freely of his time and energy in order to give us a better grasp on Christianity, to help us get a more firm foundation for the life that we have before us, and we feel that his reward will be greater for his efforts.

—Harold Miller, 37.

ALUMNI

Among the many ex-students, alumni, and friends of Goshen College who attended the 1936 homecoming activities were the following graduates from a distance:

Class of 1936: Viola Bittinger, Howard, Ohio; Lois Gunden, Flanagan, Illinois; Lester Hershey, Scottdale, Pa.; Mildred Hostetler, Roxbury, Kansas; Glen Guengerich, Kalona, Iowa; Karl Massanari, Berlin, Ohio; Caroline Smucker, Kingscreek Ohio; Mary Kaufmann, Tiskilwa, Illinois; David Ebersole, Elda Long, Beulah Rich, Harry Lapp, Sterling, Illinois; Florence Wenger, Lorene Yoder, Marjorie Conrad, Smithville, Ohio; Raymond Troyer, Unionville, Ohio; Olive Yoder, Bertha Yoder, Lillian Hartzler, West Liberty, Ohio; Euphemia Allen, Louisville Ohio; Frances Schrock, Lowpoint, Illinois; Glen Springer, Minier, Illinois; Minnie Sutter, Kouts, Indiana; Ethel Shoup, Orrville, Ohio; Velma Johns, Canton, Ohio; Ralph Gerber, Sugar Creek, Ohio; Henry Troyer, Walnut Creek, Ohio; Howard Kaser, Millersburg, Ohio; Lois Pearl Hartzler, Harrisonville, Missouri; Hazel Conrad, Wooster, Ohio; Elizabeth Sieber, Dakota, Illinois.

Class of 1935: Levi C. Hartzler, Chicago, Illinois; Alma Kaufman, Tiskilwa, Illinois; Roy Umble, Mishawaka, Indiana; Paton Yoder, Bloomington, Indiana; Atlee Beechy, Berlin, Ohio; Ruth (Hertzler) Gerber, Sugar Creek, Ohio; Rollin Krabill, Louisville, Ohio; Mary Good, Elkhart, Indiana; Ruth Gnagy, Topeka, Indiana; Frances Hepfer, Pearl City, Illinois; Leon Glick, Sugar Creek, Ohio; Joy Hooley, Millersburg, Indiana; John Lehman, North Lima, Ohio; Lois Oyer, Howell, Michigan; Lorene Rocke, Tiskilwa, Illinois.

Class of 1934: Robert Shidler, Merrillville, Indiana; Gladys (Johns) Krabill, Canton, Ohio; Edward Gerber, Sugar Creek, Ohio.

Class of 1933: Earle Brilhart, Scottdale, Pa.; Ellis Zook, Goshen; Carl Hostetler, Walnut Creek, Ohio; Irene Eschliman, Dalton, Ohio; Ross Gerber, Sugar Creek, Ohio; Evelyn Brenneman, Elida, Ohio; Ferne Smith, Eureka, Illinois; Leona Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio.

Class of 1932: Ada Lapp, Sterling, Illinois; Erma Schertz, Metamora, Illinois; Dorothy Smith, North Lima, Ohio; Esther Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio; Harold Smith, Hesston, Kansas; Alice and Alta Housour, Elkhart, Indiana.

Class of 1931: Abram Hallman, Akron, Pa.; Arlene Yoder, Hanover, Ohio; Ruth Brunk, Herculaneum, Missouri; Nellie (Miller) Ebersole, Elkhart, Indiana.

Class of 1930: Lela Schertz, South Bend, Indiana; Gladys Honderich, Millersburg, Indiana; Allan Ebersole, Elkhart, Indiana.

Class of 1929: Edna Oyer, Ashley, Michigan.

Class of 1928: Tilman Smith, Roanoke, Illinois; Willard Smith, Bloomington, Indiana; Sharon Brunk, Ashley, Michigan.

Class of 1927: Beulah Loucks, Scottdale, Pa.; Amanda Frey, Elkhart, Indiana.

Class of 1926; Edwin Weaver, Wakarusa, Indiana; Melvin Gingerich, Washington, Iowa.

Class of 1923: S. J. Hostetler, Chicago, Illinois.

A group of alumni, called to the campus for the purpose of discussing the possibility of bringing the College up to the required standards for entrance into the North Central Association of Colleges, met at a luncheon meeting Saturday, November 28. The following regional directors of the Alumni division of the Goshen College Accreditment Plan were present: Ralph Beechy, Berlin, Ohio; Howard C. Yoder, Wooster, Ohio; Paul Yoder, Hubbard, Oregon; S. C. Plank and C. G. Smucker, West Liberty, Ohio; A. P. Hallman, Akron, Pa.; Lloyd Hartzler, Harrisonville, Missouri; Elizabeth Sieber, Freeport, Illinois; Lois Gunden, Flanagan, Illinois; Carl Hostetler, Walnut Creek, Ohio; C. P. Martin, Elkhart, Indiana; Amasa Kauffman, Middlebury, Indiana; Clarence Holaway, Nappanee, Indiana; Ross Gerber, Sugar Creek, Ohio; Melvin Gingerich, Washington, Iowa; Roy Umble, Mishawaka, Indiana; Tilman Smith, Roanoke, Illinois; Irene Eschliman, Dalton, Ohio; L. C. Hartzler, Chicago, Illinois; Allen Ebersole, Elkhart, Indiana; Ellrose Zook, Scottdale, Pa.; I. E. Burkhart, Goshen; W. H. Smith; Ruth Gnagy, Topeka, Indiana; John Baer, Grantsville, Maryland; and Mabelle Smith, Eureka, Illinois. Professor John Umble is serving as director of the Alumni Division of the Goshen Accreditment Plan under the supervision of Business Manager, C. L. Graber.

During homecoming week the announcement of Christine Yoder's engagement to Karl Massanari, 36, was made to Miss Yoder's friends at a small party in Kulp Hall.

Lawrence Daniel, the eight pound son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Stoltzfus (Elizabeth Graber, 35), Manson, Iowa, was born on November 6.

Rozetta Ropp, 29, Kalona, Iowa, was married to Gordon Miller, Kalona, Iowa, on Sunday, November 21.

Goshen friends have received word of the wedding at Greensburg, Pa., of Madeline Elkins and Paul Horsch, 29, formerly teacher in the high school at Irwin, Pa. Mr. Horsch is employed by a large aluminum company. Mrs. Horsch was formerly teacher of Home Economics at Irwin. They will be at home at 120-08 97th Avenue, Richmond Hill Queens, New York City.

In the rectory of St. Clara's Catholic Church in Chicago on Sunday noon, November 29, Betty Katheryne Stout, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Edwin Stout of Goshen, became the bride of Radger Paul O'Shea 34, of Goshen. After an automobile trip to Kentucky, Mr. and Mrs. O'Shea will be at home at 6410 Minerva Avenue, Chicago, where both are employed as chemists in the research laboratories of Armour and Company.

B. Frank Umble x31, eldest son of Professor and Mrs. John Umble (Alice Landis 01) and Miss Loree Hammer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hammer, Enid, Oklahoma, were united in marriage at the Baptist parsonage on October 17. Mrs. Umble, a graduate of Phillips University, holds an Elementary Teachers Life Certificate, was a teacher in the Oklahoma schools for three years and is active in the choir, Sunday School, and B. Y. P. U. of the Baptist Church. Mr. Umble enjoys his work as chemist's assistant at the oil refinery of the Champlin Oil Company in Enid.

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PHUNOLOGY

Remarkable Remarks

Frank Byler: (upon noticing the American flag on Armistice Day) "Say, this is courtesy week isn't it?"

Clyde Miller: "I wonder why all the girls are wearing red dresses; to get Pustay's attention?"

Ardis Thornton: "It's a coat colder this morning."

Milton Slagel: "I wonder why Swiss cheese has all the holes in it when Limburger needs the ventilation so badly?"

Roscoe Miller: "It's pretty warm this morning for as cold as it is."

Billie Miller: (to Flossie Lehman) "I'm looking forward more to homecoming this year than I did last year; aren't you?"

Waldo Lehman: "They're (Elizabeth and Charlie) past the funny stage."

Fern Zehr: "All men are alike except one."

Eleanor Smith: "Am I ever looking forward to a good time during homecoming."

Francis Smucker: Never move a picture magazine around too much or you will be looking at moving pictures.

Betty Marshall: "I sit around and do the funniest things, and they just won't put them in the RECORD.

And was John Coffman mystified when he found his little bell missing before lunch. But to his rescue came the familiar tap of the bell from somewhere towards the other end of the hall; and the name, "John Coffman," rang clearly through the dining room. Why such a strange occurrence?—It's a long, long, story. Ask Hersh.

Professor Hartzler: (after explaining the chromatic scale to his sight singing class), "Now could I ask that in a test sometime?"

Helen Miller: "I suppose you could, but I couldn't answer it."

We wonder where Flossie got Schmidt's red shirt (She looks good in it, we must say).

Ruth Buzzard: "See how I scratched up my ankle."

Carrie Yoder: "Why Ruth, you must be careful or inflation will set in."

President Yoder: (in geography class) "Since we are in the belt of the prevailing westerlies, why does the wind not always come from the west?"

Roscoe Brown: "Because it comes from some other direction."

There were a few men whose wills
were so handy,
They declared 'mong themselves
they'd eat no more candy,
But by a blind insurrection,
Of a ladies' grave deception,
Not a one can now claim he's in
abstinence standing.

The pictures were taken one blustery day;
The results were not all so pleasin';
We found, when 'twas done, to
our dismay
That the smile was frozen of
Friesen.

The following conversation was overheard in the social room of Kulp Hall:

S. Paul Miller: "What time is it?"

Floyd Shore: "Ten minutes after ten; five minutes till quitting time."

It seemed almost like Open House again when five young men rushed up the steps in Kulp Hall one noon. We learned later that they had only gone up to Kathleen Zehr's room for some fruit cake.

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WOMEN'S ATHLETIC NOTES

The first volley ball game of the season was played on Wednesday evening, November 18. It was a hard battle between the Freshmen and Sophomores, but the Sophomores proved themselves superior by winning two of the three games played. Congratulations to you, Ardis Thornton, for bringing your team through to victory.

After Thanksgiving the basket-ball season will open. Teams will be organized and real fun will begin. However, the girls will have to enjoy the fun alone because the Administration has decided that all games will be private this year and hereafter.

For two years the Athletic Association has been experimenting with its organization which has been only temporary. This year efforts are being made to establish a permanent organization. The entire set-up is being rearranged and a new point system is being devised. Here's for a better and more complete athletic program in the new arrangement.

To an unknowing observer, it may have seemed that certain girls were stricken with rheumatism for several days last week. The fact of the matter is, in physical education classes we practiced such stunts as tip-up and knee-dip. Ask the girls who were limping for details. It's fun to do anything now, though, with the nice, shiny, floor to play on, and heat in the building!

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MEN'S ATHLETIC NOTES

A summary of this fall's athletic activities may be in order at present. Under new leadership, our intramural system went through some revision and because of this, failed to get under way for a period of the beginning of the school term. It was the aim to get all the fellows into the game of softball and so captains were appointed in each class and teams were formed. The Juniors and Seniors combined their forces to get an "A" team and also a "B" team. The Freshmen organized an "A" as did also the Sophomores and in looking for "B" teams, the Freshmen succeeded but the Sophomores had to borrow a few men from the Juniors, Seniors, P. G.'s, and Freshmen to make up the sixth team.

A double schedule for playoffs was arranged whereby four teams could play in one evening. Two teams would be playing a practice game while two other teams would have a tournament game. On the first evening the Junior aggregation out-hammered the Frosh B in a slugfest battle, to the tune of 21-12. The Sophomore A team edged the Frosh A 4-3 in an evenly contested game. The next week the Sophomore-Junior-Senior team beat the Frosh B and the Soph. A defeated the Junior-Senior B's. On the third evening of League play, the Junior-Senior 10 defeated the Freshman A's in a hotly contested battle by a score of 3 to 1, and in the other game the three class team was defeated by the Junior-Senior B's.

In the royal campus series of the season, the Auroras managed to slice off two victories after their first setback. The Adelphians won the first game in a last inning rally which couldn't be checked even by a change of hurlers. The final score was 8-6 and the battery for the victors was George Smith and George Hooley. The losers' battery consisted of "Beef" Miller, Glen Schrock, and Virgil Gerig. The second game ended in a whitewash in favor of the Auroras and the same batteries started the second game as did the first. "Beef" Miller found his control and held the opposition at bay with two hits and no runs while his team mates garnered four hits off George Smith to produce three runs. The same batteries worked in the third game and the Auroras emerged victorious after a rather loosely played game, 13-8.

Perhaps the most spectacular find in the softball realm was Gordon Staub, the rangy southpaw who held down first base for the Auroras. He is a good fielder and is very well acquainted with the duties of his position besides being a good hitter. Glen Schrock, Virgil Gerig, George Hooley, and Frank Bishop are also worthy of mention for superior ability in this sport. The finals of the tournament were postponed because of bad weather in which the Soph A and Junior-Senior A teams would have been the contestants.

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GREEK AND LATIN

Edward Yoder

AMONG the frequent devices that one finds employed in crooked thinking perhaps the commonest of all is the use of words that carry an emotional meaning. Some words naturally appeal to the reason, others primarily to the emotions. To speak of a certain quadruped as a "dog" is to give an objective designation of the animal in question. When, however, we speak of the same animal as a "mongrel cur", we have ceased to be objective and fair in our speech. Our words arouse an emotional prejudice in the hearer's mind. And emotional meanings are a decided hindrance to straight thinking.

Epithets are particularly susceptible to this kind of emotional coloring. They are generally adjectives and are handy words to use for lending color and piquancy to a discussion. There is a temptation to use them freely, with the result that habits of careless or crooked thinking are easily formed. Even greater mischief is done when an adjective happens to slip out of its own proper place and becomes a transferred epithet.

Consider the instance of the so-called "dead" languages. It is, of course, not the languages themselves that are defunct, but the peoples who once spoke and wrote them. The languages, Greek and Latin, are in fact anything but dead. Modified forms of Latin still survive in the languages used in Italy, France, Spain, and in half of our western hemisphere, besides other places. Greek is spoken today by an entire nation of people. The demise of these languages, like Mark Twain remarked on hearing the report of his own death, seems to be somewhat exaggerated.

It is true, they are no longer spoken or written in the form in which they once were. Yet by the same token English is nearly as "dead" today as Greek and Latin. For do not college students find a lexicon and footnotes helpful when reading *Beowulf* or Chaucer? Not only has ancient Latin its lineal descendants, but its blood flows strong even in the veins of our common English tongue. Scientists and specialists in various fields seem to find delight in impressing the layman by using language that is virtually Greek and Latin in English dress. Technical terms from appendectomy to bathymetry and trade names from "Telechron" to "Barbasol" are continually being coined from the vocabularies of these ancient but withal vital and living languages.

One should not therefore be misled by the term "dead" applied to the languages and the literatures of ancient Athens and Rome. The term carries a distinctly emotional coloration, designed to arouse prejudice and hinder straight thinking. It has been described as nothing but a question-begging epithet, a metaphor long outworn. Transferred epithets are legitimate enough in poetic diction where the aim is an appeal to the emotions more than to the reason. In reasoning and in formulating judgments objective terms alone can be admitted with honesty.

Indispensable for liberal education is some knowledge, some understanding and appreciation of the past, of the cultural heritage of which we are the direct beneficiaries. It is this that makes us human, the ability to understand the past and to profit by its experiences. Mere training in skills and the acquisition of miscellaneous information can hardly make us human. But the humanities when seriously studied may make some of us human. And among humane studies Greek and Latin rightly hold their place along with history, with all the literatures and the languages needed to interpret them, and they cannot be ridiculed out of countenance by the word "dead" or other question-begging epithet.

In the educational process the teaching of the classical languages has long been found one excellent means for forming the youthful mind. Their study of course no longer monopolizes the field as in an earlier time. Some may wish to see them discarded entirely. There are those who in their haste to discard this long used educational instrument are ready to throw out the baby with the bath water, so to speak, and make bold to assert that there is no such thing as mental development or nurture of the mind.

Orthodox educational theory has for some time tried to make education precisely equivalent to training. It would substitute information for the formation of the mind and it is conscious of no distinction between instruction and education. There still exist, however, some unrepentant heretics who hold to the belief that real education is essentially the nurture and development of the pupil's mind, its discipline and culture with a view to bringing it to a degree of ripeness and maturity. Not all minds may be susceptible to such discipline, but such as are cannot mature without it.

Such a goal is hardly attained by giving the pupil only specific training of a practical sort. In the words of Professor Paul Shorey, "A real education must be based on a serious, consecutive study of something definite, teachable, and hard." Obviously such a conception of education has little in common with the cafeteria style of education, which in the words of the same authority provides "neither discipline nor culture, but only information, entertainment, and intellectual dissipation." The revolt against discipline in education may have been helped along by the popular belief that one child is equally as educable (to use Albert Jay Nock's phrase) as any other, and that the process of education can be made painless and diverting for all. And the conclusion has been drawn that any subjects of study in school found to be too hard or too unpractical for a majority of the children must be discarded as having no educational value whatsoever.

Specific facts and detailed information are needed in life to be sure. But more important than these is the mental equipment to deal with them, to evaluate, to interpret and apply them. Facts and information are today generally available, assembled and classified and indexed in thousands of libraries scattered over the land, hence easy to get for use when needed by trained and disciplined minds. One forgets most of the specific facts he once encountered in high school and college courses. Perhaps it is well that most of them can be forgotten. An old Greek philosopher named Heraclitus used to say that learning many things does not teach the mind.

Educators today are prescribing that children shall be taught in school only such things as the average person is fairly sure to use in life. A school principal writing in **Parent's Magazine** some months ago advocated this idea and proceeded further to enlighten parents regarding the education of their children in the following words: "The mind-training idea was long ago exploded—logical reasoning in geometry does not carry over to politics, discipline in Latin does not carry over into discipline in morals. The habit of self-discipline is more readily acquired when one disciplines himself for a direct and known use."

Perhaps the best comment on this typical piece of educational dogmatism is to place beside it another modern incident. A very learned man of Teachers College not so long ago achieved a bit of notoriety by producing a simplified version of the Constitution, adapted, so it was claimed, to the understanding of the average American citizen. The same wise man has offered to rewrite "many deep tracts" from literature in language adapted to the "eighth grade" level of intelligence, which he says is all the average American attains.

One is bound to marvel at the possibility of seeing the mental capacity of the nation's population some day standardized on the infantile level of its rewritten, one-syllable classics. One wonders too—will wisdom and happiness then at last be universal, when no one any longer learns anything except what his neighbors have found useful for feeding, clothing, and amusing themselves? Or will some still even then find themselves plagued with nostalgic longings for the time when some at least of the promising youths were set to sharpen their wits by gnawing the file of Latin grammar, construction and translation, and when some were able to reach a level of mental maturity somewhat above the eighth-grade goal?

Mental and cultural maturity implies some development of the individual's critical intelligence, his powers of discrimination and appreciative interpretation. Professor Shorey has shown why it is impossible to claim too much for the classics as a discipline in the all-important art of interpreting the expressed thought of others. "The instinctively sane judgment of intended meanings, the analytic power of rational interpretation—these, natural gifts being equal, are the distinctive marks of the student of classics, in varying degrees, from the secondary-school Latinist, who at least has some inkling of the general implicit logic and structure of language, to the collegian who has been exercised in the equivocations of idiom and synonym, and the finished master who can weigh all the nice considerations that determine the precise shade of meaning or tone of feeling in a speech of Thucydides, a lyric of Aeschylus, a half-jesting, half-serious argument in Plato. Information, knowledge, culture, originality, eloquence, genius may exist without a classical training; the critical sense and a sound feeling for the relativity of meaning rarely if ever."

In his searching criticism of American educational theory and its practice, Albert Jay Nock has demonstrated the importance for true education of what he calls the Great Tradition. By this he means the cultural heritage of the race as it has been brought down through the centuries, the major portion of which is borne by the Greek and Latin literatures. He too lays emphasis

(Continued on page 20)

"THE MESSIAH"

"COMFORT ye, Comfort ye my people" are the words with which Handel began the opening score of the "Messiah." The college chorus gave its interpretation of this great oratorio on the evening of December 18.

Handel began writing the "Messiah" on August 22, 1741. The first part was concluded August 28, the second, September 6, the third, September 12, and the instrumentation September 14. These facts alone show Handel's almost superhuman capacity for work. He was fifty-six at this time and wrote his masterpiece in twenty-three days. The text was taken from the literal words of the Scripture, and the libretto arranged by Charles Senners, who oddly enough, was not satisfied with the music which has satisfied the world. This is indicated by a letter which he wrote to Handel.

For two or three years prior to the appearance of the "Messiah" Handel had become an insolvent debtor because of intrigues set on foot by rival opera managers in London, who, by importing Italian singers, drew off the patronage of the nobility. While in this condition an invitation came to him from the Duke of Devonshire to visit Dublin. He accepted the invitation and in the correspondence which passed between them promised to contribute some of his music to charitable institutions and to also give an oratorio "for the benefit and enlargement of poor distressed prisoners for debt in the several marshalseas of the city of Dublin." He left London early in November, 1741, and arrived in Dublin on the eighteenth. On December 23 he began a series of six musical entertainments which was completed February 10. His success was so great that he was induced to begin a second series on February 17. This advertisement appeared in the papers a fortnight before the close of the second series:

"For the relief of the prisoners in the several Gools, and for the support of Mercer's hospital, in Stephen's street, and of the Charitable Infirmary on the Inn's Quay, on Quay on Monday, the 12th of April, will be performed at the Musick Hall in Fishamble street, Mr. Handel's new grand Oratorio, called the 'Messiah', in which the Gentlemen of the choirs of both Cathedrals will assist, with some concertos on the organ by Mr. Handel."

This advertisement was in the paper two months later, referring to the April 13, 1742 performance. "At the desire of several persons of distinction, the above performance is put off to Tuesday next. The doors will be opened at eleven, and the performance begins at twelve. Many ladies and gentlemen who are well-wishers to this noble and grand charity, for which this oratorio was composed, request it as a favor that the ladies who honor this performance with their presence would be pleased to come without hoops, as it would greatly increase the charity by making room for more company." Gentlemen were also told to come without their swords. In this way they were able to seat 700 persons instead of 600.

The "Messiah" was sung thirty-four times during the composer's life, but never as it was presented at the Handel commemoration at Westminster Abbey in 1784, when the largest choir and band that had ever assembled before,

(Continued on page 26)

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE ACCREDITMENT PLAN

M. C. Lehman

WHEN the Elkhart Institute was founded largely through the work of J. S. Coffman forty-two years ago, it was the burden of his heart to provide a group of loyal trained Christian workers for the church. His early association with the school shows that he was determined to start the school with this object clearly in mind by all connected with it. That this should be the consistently maintained ideal of the school was also the conviction of those associated with him in its early administration.

It was evident, however, from the beginning that a large number of young people of the church would go to school for vocational training and that unless such training could be had in a school of their own church, they would go elsewhere for it. The fact that training elsewhere was a prolific source of loss of young people for the church, was also glaringly evident.

A second objective of the venture of starting the school became the provision of business and normal training under Mennonite Christian auspices. A study of the subjects taught during the first years makes this clear.

This twofold objective; the training of young people for Christian services under the church's control and, the providing of such vocational training as the church can afford for students under strong Christian influence are all being striven for tenaciously by those responsible for the administration of the school today.

The Church does now and will continue to exercise a control of the school which must insist on the maintenance of these objectives as tangible standards by which to test efficiency. During the transition to the status of a junior college in 1903 and to a senior college in 1910 these objectives were again recognized as definite commitments.

Standardization of the school must always be thought of in terms of primary loyalties. Is the school conforming to the requirements of maintaining a teaching staff and environmental influence that promotes loyalty to Christ and His Church; must always remain the first question. If that objective lapses the College's reason for existence lapses with it.

With this standard others must also be considered. Educational efficiency must be maintained. High standards of scholarship help the Christian worker to increased efficiency and help those vocationally training to better positions. These two objectives thus supplement each other. By keeping a strong religious atmosphere on the campus which promotes definite commitments to church loyalties, Goshen College with nearly two thousand and five hundred alumni, is now at a place where she can be of unique service to the church.

To make the credentials in the form of degrees, diplomas and certificates issued to successful students of higher value in the securing of positions, the college should be recognized as a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The requirements for such membership in no way jeopardize the denominational commitments of the college.

The diploma of every present and future alumnus would be of greater value as soon as the college was accredited by the North Central Association.

The college has decided, by the recommendation of the Board of Education, to try to raise the funds necessary for such accreditment. This is a program sponsored directly by the college. Bro. C. L. Graber is appointed to be the manager of a campaign to raise these funds.

As part of the same plan the Alumni Association co-operates by planning to raise funds from alumni to make accreditment possible. Brother John Umble has been appointed as director of this branch of the campaign for accreditment funds. Professor Umble has the following to say in further description of the plan as taken from the January number of the Alumni NEWS-LETTER.

The first official act of the director of the Alumni Division was the appointment of regional directors in every area where any considerable number of Goshen College alumni are located. About sixty-five regional directors have been appointed and, with very few exceptions, have accepted the duties and responsibilities of the office. Every regional director will visit in person, or delegate some one in his district to visit in person every alumnus on a list furnished him by the Director of the Alumni Division. Several regional directors have already done some work and encouraging reports of the universal interest of alumni in the plan and its objectives, are reaching the alumni office.

Some of the features of the new plan are so obvious as scarcely to require comment. In the first place only one annual appeal for funds will be necessary. Any gift to the Alumni Division of the Accreditment Plan, however small, will receive credit for payment of annual membership dues in the Alumni Association, a gift to the College and a subscription to the Alumni NEWS-LETTER. This is the new three-point program of your Alumni Association. Any gift to the Alumni Division of the Goshen College Accreditment Plan is considered in the threefold light of membership, gift, and subscription.

Membership in the Goshen College Alumni Association identifies the alumnus with the long line of young people who have enjoyed the advantages offered by Goshen College. It identifies him as a part of the growing body of men and women whose interests are at Goshen and who wish to see Goshen College prosper. The Association is becoming more and more active and powerful in advancing the work of the College and in promoting the business and professional success of its members. It collects and preserves accurate information concerning some 2,500 alumni. Alumni, young and old, can benefit by keeping in touch with so large and influential a group of their former friends and associates.

In the second place every alumnus of a College owes it to himself to surrender his natural selfishness and promote a worthy cause. Gratitude to a worthy educational institution demands a monetary return on the investment which Goshen College made and is making in her students. A college education costs more than the student pays. An annual gift of ten dollars barely pays the interest on what the student's residence at Goshen College for one year costs the College above tuition paid. The College has sent thousands of alumni

(Continued on page 25)

HAVING LOVED THE PRESENT WORLD

". . . For Demas hath forsaken me, having loved the present world," II Timothy 4:10.

Thud-thud-thud-Would it never stop! The steady tramp of feet persisted, accompanied occasionally by the gentle tinkle of a sword as it would strike the armored leg of the Roman sentinel as he paced his watch outside the small stone house, which held the prisoners of state. It was such a small house with a minute courtyard, completely over-shadowed by the large buildings of the Forum and the Temple of Jupiter. It seemed to shrink back and draw its skirts from the Roman guard and many years had taught it to hold and forever keep the secrets which many prisoners from all over the world had brought to it. As the shadows of night fell the little house was completely lost and was lit only when the torches of a wedding procession or of some large festival passed it by in their revelry.

"Demas, Demas, the master hath need of thee." One of the two doors which faced the street soon opened and a young man stepped out, clad in the unpretentious white toga which was worn by all common freed-men. He carried his wax plates and stylus under his arm and nodded pleasantly to the guard who returned the greeting and without comment watched the young man enter the door which led to the main room of the prison house. The guards all held a liking for the handsome young Greek who showed such affection for the tired old man who, for reasons unknown to them, was chained to a second guard within. He was an old man whose face and body were worn by experience but whose eyes were still young and seemed to look beyond the bare damp stones of his cell.

"Salve, Demas," were the words which greeted the young man as he entered the cell which was lit only by a foully smoking torch. The tall young man bent his head to receive the old man's blessing and then seated himself at a low table beside him. He thanked the guard who moved his chair and then turned to the third man who was standing near the small window, stroking his beard.

"Thou'rt tired, Luke. Rest now and I will rub the master's feet and come back tonight when I have finished the writing. Thou hast been here all day and the cell is damp."

"Ah yes! but it angers me that the master must endure this when he is not well." With eyes full of compassionate devotion, he looked down at the man who sat on the stone bench with his one arm chained to the arm of the guard who was with him night and day. Then he raised his face.

"Oh Thou whom we love, is there not some way?" And his voice shook as he half whispered the prayer.

"Peace, Luke, He suffered more and thou must keep thy strength for the Master and me. Go rest thyself. Demas hath learned his lessons well and can care for me." He raised his hands to the physician's shoulders and smiled. "Thou'rt good to me, Luke."

When they were alone, the old man bowed his head a moment and then started to dictate, going slowly and carefully picking his words.

"Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ . . . to the saints and faithful brethren in Christ which are at Colosse. Grace be to you, and peace. . . We give thanks to God and the father of our Lord Jesus Christ, praying always for you."

The low toned voice, with its soft musical cadences rose and fell. Demas wrote as if also inspired, eagerly drinking in the words which he penned, and it was late, very late, when the letter was finished. "The salutation by the hand of me, Paul. Remember my bonds. Grace be with you. Amen." He rapidly reread the letter and again bowed his head.

"Thou'lt see that it is given to Tychicus, Demas?" Demas nodded, and then prepared his beloved master for the night, which was now growing old. Before he left, he knelt beside the hard bed of the apostle and silently left the room.

He walked swiftly through the Forum and finally stopped before a small dwelling. He entered without a knock and was greeted by a small group of men whose faces, though hardened by trial, were full of peace and content.

"The master?"

"He is better and hath sent thee this letter, Tychicus, to take to Colosse." He handed the letter to a stalwart middle aged man and then turned to go.

"Thy hurry?"

"I have been writing through two watches and I am tired. The blessing of Him upon thee!"

The waning moon had given the city an air of phantasy and Demas paused to gaze down upon the beautiful, ugly houses as he ascended the Palatine hill. He hated this city and as Mistress of the world she held no attraction. His black eyes filled with sudden tears of uncontrolled nostalgia as he thought of the quietness which now covered his beautiful country home near Thessalonica. In the distance the sound of singing voices only increased the longing and with tear blinded eyes he started down the street completely unaware of a laughing, singing procession which was coming toward him. He was shaken from his sleep-walking by a rough grasp on his arm and a joyous shout.

"Demas, by Hercules, is it thee?"

"Pamphilus!"

The old friends embraced each other gladly and the new comer was overwhelmed with questions. "My mother? my sister? How are they?"

"Well, and longing for thee, Demas. What art thou doing that this city keeps thee as long? Come let us follow the procession—Ah it is Byrra's wedding—and let us talk."

"And thy sister, Pamphilus?" The words were spoken anxiously and yet eagerly. The young man laughed.

"She is here, thou laggard, and twice as beautiful. Nay, we even fear lest Aphrodite will become jealous, so beautiful she is. And her voice is like the brook of Theseus near the home where thou taughtest her to play thy lyre. She often speaks of thee and thy songs." The shadows hid the wild pounding of Demas' heart at these words and also the flush that rose to his cheeks.

Before he was aware of it, they had entered the festive hall and he was standing in a group of young men laughing and shouting as the young married

(Continued on page 23)

CAMPUS OPINION

EXAMINATIONS are coming next week and I must spend my time cramming.

"I am not going to review at all since I never study what the teachers ask anyway," says another student.

How to study for examinations is a subject in which nearly all college students are interested. Are students always at fault or are other factors sometimes to blame for unsatisfactory results in examinations? In the old essay type question it is seldom possible for the teacher to judge with entire accuracy the value of a paper. Two papers very similar in content, may receive different grades or the same paper graded at a different time may receive a very different grade. Recognizing that many of these faults of the essay examination by a new type of test many influential teachers are recommending that a change be made in the type of test used.

This new type examination commonly called the objective test, not only presents a very sure and concrete method for scoring the paper but forces the pupil to express his knowledge on the main points of the lesson. The essay examination gives the intelligent student with a smattering of information an opportunity to elaborate and organize his meager store of information so that he often receives a good grade without a knowledge of the lesson. When the objective test is used the possibility of bluffing is eliminated since a direct answer is required. Statistics from the University of Michigan show that it does not pay to guess in examinations since students lower their grades more than raise them when they resort to guessing.

The usual response to a teacher's announcement of a test is a groan. Tests should not be regarded as things to endure but rather as an opportunity for educational growth. If we have spent our time conscientiously, during the semester, we may regard our tests as only another opportunity for mental development. —Clifford Yoder, 40.

Examinations—notoriously a testing experience for the toughest. Tough or not, examinations will be approached with a sobriety and meekness that unequals any other occasion. Just now they are the prevailing thought in every nook and corner of the campus. We are all talking and thinking about them. It remains to be seen how lightly or how seriously we have thought of them. Some students have already begun a lengthy and systematic review; they are not likely to be found wanting on the final day. Others will expect to go into a "session" three hours before the examination; on returning, they will hope for the best.

Campus opinion differs widely as to the value of examinations. One student remarks that examinations are a "necessary evil"—like a handkerchief. Another says, "they are like coffee—they give me nerves," intimating a sincere preference for "coffee nerves." Still another, regarding her fingernails, remarked that her only hope was in a package of gum. More seriously, however, other students state that examinations have been helpful to them in a definite way. Preparation for examinations not only consists of a thorough review of the course and of their notes, but also it gives them a clear retrospective by unifying the course in such a manner that it is truly practical and applicable.

Whether the examination is approached in a light or serious manner—whether we say, "Those about to die, salute thee" or "Lead on, Macduff," examinations are inevitable. This, or such, is campus opinion.

Vera Mae Roth, 39.

Undoubtedly, the Y. W. C. A. secretary will need to purchase a new purse after the examinations are over. The reason is found after reading an article in the Readers Digest which stated that a candy bar before a critical test or a strenuous task greatly increases one's efficiency. Everyone will agree that an examination is a test which at times is quite critical and a strenuous task to say the least. A candy bar can be obtained for five cents, and after all a nickel is a small investment if it helps us to procure a better grade. Who has not heard that mere grades aren't all that count and are not necessarily a sure test of knowledge? However, an "A" does bring a faint tingling of delight while a "C" rather—well, simply does not make us feel any too happy. Too, who is there on the campus who would not grasp an excellent excuse for a candy bar when they have a familiar empty feeling in their stomach, as breakfast was missed so the notes and books could be scanned for the last time?

Which member of the health class dares to cram for examination after reading in the assignment that cramming leads to unending evils as nervous breakdowns and thoughtless, dazed students. No one cares to be called thoughtless or be so dazed that he staggers around on the campus and becomes involved in embarrassing situations. Since the College is not equipped with a hospital to care for neurasthenia patients and each student has to pay his own fees one really makes a wise investment when he spends his last five pennies for a candy bar which he can enjoy with relish. In fact, the effect of the candy bar might be psychological; hence the additional efficiency rate, alert student, and the final "A".

—Carrie Yoder, 39.

The regular, vibrant beat of steady flowing power is suddenly displaced by quick irregular spurts of in-efficient jerking. An examination exposes the difficulty, and with proper adjustments, a steady flow of reverberating energy. The same may be carried over into various phases of activity.

Examinations are common things. Each day we're examined, yet often unconsciously. In those unsuspecting moments we may be passing the most vital examination of our life. The eye of public opinion is constantly focusing its attention upon us. Criticisms, kind and unkind, real and imaginary come drifting our way, until finally we have made for ourselves a name, a reputation, which stands between us and our associates. But why fear? They're to be expected. Fear displays lack of poise, the challenge is for us.

But yet another, intellectual knowledge, this time, and again the challenge! It's worthwhile, let's grasp it and prepare. Thus we develop, strengthen and improve our confidence and poise. We enter into it with the anticipation of performing a difficult task well. We finish with the satisfaction of mastery. We've passed, with recommendations!!

—Dwight Yoder, 37.

"Why should we have exams?" is the popular question. Professors and teachers are not in favor of them because each time they assign or give an examination they make some soothing, sympathizing remark such as, "This hurts me as much as it does you," or "This isn't my idea, but I must do it to hold my job," and still further they say, "Don't be alarmed because this exam will not count much in your final grades." But everytime the final grades seem to be related very closely to the examination grades. Probably they think that they have already gone through the examination ordeal and have made a fair success of life, so why should they do away with a project that will never again do them any harm, or why should they do away with a thing that has done them so much good—if it has. Surely, the students do not cherish examinations, because I asked several opinions and received answers such as, "Don't ask me because I don't even like to think about them," another, "Don't ask my opinion because I can't think," and last, "I think I'll go away and have a good time during exams, because it would do me just as much good." I found one person who expressed his opinion that exams would be a good thing if it would not be for the fact that the professors never ask anything that he knows anything about. The people who are intelligent know the things without taking the examinations, and those who do not know the things will receive an inferiority complex if they receive a low grade, resulting in discouragement and failure. There is also the difficulty of those who watch the professor throughout an entire examination period for those unguarded moments and, thereby, fail to record what they really do know, and the result is that they do not receive due credit for the intellect that they really have. Now, if examinations are such a universal detriment, why should we be made to endure them? Is it because we still have that old idea that we must torture ourselves in order to be good or is it that we cannot enjoy pleasure unless we endure pain? You answer it. After all, an examination is a test of a person's mind, and it is the rightful duty of a psychiatrist to examine and tell a person if his brain is normal or abnormal, and not the duty of a professor.

—Floyd Miller, 39.

INTER-CLASS DEBATES

THIS year's debating activities have started in earnest, as the Sophomores and Freshmen met in the Assembly Hall, December 6, 1936, for the first public debate of the season. The discussion centered around the question which will be used in intercollegiate debating this year. It is: "Resolved, that the extension of consumer co-operatives would benefit public welfare."

All who were present learned some new things about this phase of our economic life which has recently received increased newspaper publicity, and the active participants in the debate—the debaters—gained a store of knowledge which will be worth much to them in further debate work this year, and in increasing their general knowledge of the subject.

In this first debate, the Freshmen defeated the Sophomores, as was explained by the single critic judge, Dr. Hershberger. Various discrepancies and weaknesses were pointed out, but the debate showed that at least six people on our campus had studied the question with a view to a more complete understanding of this problem. The teams were as follows:

Freshman-Affirmative	Sophomores-Negative
Clifford Yoder	Howard Blosser
Robert Walter	Leland Bachman
Virgil Gerig	Falls Hershey

The second Freshman-Sophomore debate, on the same question, was held a week later. This time the Sophomores upheld the Affirmative and the Freshmen the Negative. Despite the sting of defeat from the first forensic encounter, the Sophomores again were unable to hold their own. Dean Bender, acting as single critic judge, gave the decision 3-0 in favor of the Freshmen. The teams were as follows:

Freshmen-Negative	Sophomores-Affirmative
Dorsey Esch	Maurice Burkholder
Orville Roth	Ezra Shank
Richard Culp	Floyd Miller

With the training these men have had, combined with the skill of the varsity debaters who are back again this year, Professor Umble, debate coach, should have some good material for the debate tournament to be held in February.

—Don Kreider, 38.

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A thirty-two page monthly published by Goshen College devoted to the interests of Christian Education

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EDITORIAL

EVERY day we meet people! This continual stream of personalities contains a variety of individuals. Each is different from all the others, and yet in the final analysis, how nearly they seem to be similar! Our fellow men are these personalities.

Rarely do we stop to consider the implications involved in our associations with those with whom we come in contact. The average person is too busy, in his own estimation, to stop and analyze systematically the situations which he experiences as a member of society. Perhaps it never has occurred to him that he is a part of a large society. Whether he is aware of it or not he is a part of this society which figures so vitally in the promotion of his own interests.

One of the most important phases of the lives we live is our associations with our fellow men. They are the objects of our love and affection; they are the ones in whom our interest lies! Take away our fellow men, our associates, and we no longer have that zest for a noble life. There are individuals who have secluded themselves to the extent that they rarely contact other human beings. They seem to be content in themselves; and yet it is evident that their lives are very unbalanced and their personalities are far from being normal. To remove these things from us is to take away from us the very essence of life.

GOSHEN COLLEGE LIBRARY
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Individuals in the routine of daily duty often fail to realize what an influence they really do carry with them. They are lost in their work and in the concern for their own welfare so deeply that they are blinded to the extent that they do not realize what they really are. Eyes which we are unconscious of observe our movements, they watch our every step! In all our activity we are influencing some one else, there is a responsibility placed upon us; a responsibility which is often lightly passed by.

Is he a noble man? He is honest and straight forward. He reasons intelligently even in the small details of life. His actions are closely guarded by forethought. His spirit is pleasant and cheerful; and he is filled with the love for life. The welfare of his fellow men is his concern; and he enjoys to share with others his triumphs and pleasures, as well as his disappointments and failures.

Take notice of those around you and a surprising number of discoveries will be made. All about us there are personalities with their characteristic traits. Possibly we can see some of the habits, attitudes, and moods which have been copied from us are reflected back to us.

It is one of the pleasures which we can enjoy to be able to see ourselves grow in the minds and hearts of those with whom we walk and live. —T.

Perhaps you have heard, and then again you may not have heard, about the efforts the Administration is putting forth in an effort to secure admission of Goshen College into the North Central Association. The drive depends in part upon the support given by the alumni and for that reason it is being introduced to them. But since every student now enrolled in Goshen College will become a member of the Alumni Association within the next four years, it appears to me that perhaps the starting point for such a campaign might be the student body. Why should it be put off until the student does not feel so close to the College and so much a part of it? To be sure the student, in most cases, could not see his way clear to make a contribution now. For this he would be better fitted after leaving college. But what I mean to say is that the idea of the obligation which each student owes to his Alma Mater should be so instilled before leaving school that when he becomes an alumnus it will be no hard task to solicit his contribution. This would be laying the foundation for a better Alumni Association and consequently a better Goshen College.

—H.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

CHAPEL

November 23-27. President Yoder led the chapel worship during these days preceding the Thanksgiving season. He pointed out the deep pain which ingratitude inflicts in our human friends and reminded us that the same is true in our relation to God. Psalm 104, showed His greatness and goodness, and we, the recipients of all His blessings need to prepare our spirits to truly thank Him, not only on one appointed day but throughout the year. Deuteronomy 8, describes a land which, except in size, was much like the United States. The same responsibilities devolve on the people of present day America as on the children of Israel, and the great truths given to them still endure. Deuteronomy 17, outlines the government arranged by God for His people.

November 30-December 2. During these three days I. E. Burkhart spoke on "Outstanding Things in the Book of Romans," pointing out the need of God's favor, the attainment of it, and the result of it in one's life. The idea of monotheism came directly from God to man. All men failed to acknowledge God, and Jew and Gentile alike are in thralldom to sin. The guilt lies in sinning against better knowledge. This guilt cannot be atoned by good works but salvation is possible only through God's grace.

December 7-11. All the services this week were given over to the consideration of Nonconformity. On Monday, C. L. Graber read I John 2, showing our relation to the world so that we may take a proper attitude towards it. On the following day Dean Bender read various scripture passages each of which expressed the idea that there is a world system which is condemned by God and which needs redemption. II Corinthians 6, a familiar passage on nonconformity shows that real freedom comes through obeying the fundamental laws of life rather than by compromise and unequal yoking together with unbelievers. At the closing meeting on Friday morning Dean Bender read Romans 8.

"There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh but after the Spirit."

December 14-15. M. C. Lehman read selections from the book of Proverbs illustrating the great moral principles which from earliest times have been sanctioned by God and His people, and on Wednesday Dean Bender read Luke's account of the birth of Christ.

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES

November 29. S. Jay Hostetler, returned missionary from India, brought the morning message, using as his text, "Put away the strange gods."

December 6. President Yoder preached the opening sermon of our Nonconformity week. The text used was from John 17:16, "They are not of the world even as I am not of the world."

December 13. I. E. Burkhart preached on the text "Labor not for the meat which perisheth but for that which endureth unto everlasting life."

BIBLE STUDY

On the evening of December 2, Dean Bender concluded his series of lectures on "Neglected Doctrines of the Bible." The topic under consideration at this time was "The Prayer Veiling." The historic position of the church has at all times been that the woman shall be veiled while praying. We must deal with the fundamental principle of the veiling, rather than with the symbol itself, for this is the teaching which Paul gave in I Corinthians 11.

The last in the series of Bible Study Meetings was held on December 16, at which time Brother J. K. Bixler of Elkhart, Indiana, concluded his interesting "Studies in first Peter."

MEN'S PRAYER MEETINGS

The prayer meeting of November 24 was led by Don Kreider. It was emphasized that we should pray for each other. As we stood to pray we were asked to join hands and to pray silently for the fellow next to us. We came away from the meeting with a deeper feeling of brotherhood for all.

On December 1, Ira Amstutz led the prayer meeting. David had many troubles and trials—more than most of us ever have—and yet he trusted and praised God at all times.

Raymond Yoder led the meeting of December 8. A good representation of the fellows was there and everyone felt that he received strength for future trials to be overcome.

Leland Bachman led the meeting of December 15. Elijah, in his experience with the prophets of Baal, was absolutely certain that God would answer his prayer, and just so certain should we be, when we petition God's protection over us as we journey homeward for vacation.

WOMEN'S PRAYER MEETINGS

November 24. Mary Royer again had charge of the after-dinner prayer meeting, using "Thanksgiving" as her theme. How thankful we are that we need not look back, nor ahead, nor in, nor around, but only up to Christ,—first on the cross, and then seated at the right hand of God.

December 1. Our meditation was led by Viola Good who based her words on the passage "under his wings shalt thou trust." The thought emphasized was that if we trust the Father completely He will send all that is needful, and in a better way than we could possibly ask.

December 8. Since this was Nonconformity Week the theme was also carried into our prayer group where it was pointed out that conformity, although apparently an expression of freedom, is really bondage through fear, while nonconformity is the courageous acceptance of the liberty whereunto Christ has called us.

December 15. As we met for this final period of prayer, Ruth Ebersole read the prophecies concerning the Messiah, and we united in singing Christmas hymns.

WOMEN'S DEVOTIONAL

December 3. The theme under consideration at this meeting was "Jesus Christ—Our Living Hope." Thelma A. Hostetler spoke of "Christ, Our Living Mediator," showing in a vivid way that He rose and "lives forevermore, making intercession for us with the infinite God whom man, because of his sin, cannot reach by himself." Following this, there was an open discussion and testimony concerning "What Jesus, the Living Hope Means to Me."

SPECIAL MEETINGS

December 9-10. Under the direction of the church Relations committees of the Y. P. C. A., and the Religious Life committee of the College a Nonconformity Forum was conducted on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and at the conjoint Devotional on Thursday morning. Four subjects were discussed, and Thursday evening was given to open discussion and the answering of questions which had arisen in the minds of the students during the course of the Forum. Edward Yoder spoke on "The Need for Nonconformity." "The Historical Position of the Mennonite Church on Nonconformity" was discussed by G. F. Hershberger. "The Biblical Basis of Nonconformity" was outlined by H. S. Bender. M. C. Lehman spoke on "Practical Applications Today."

MEN'S DEVOTIONAL

The men's devotional of December 3 was led by Waldo Lehman. The topic under consideration was "The Right Use of Our Leisure Time." The discussion was open to anyone who wished to participate and there was much interest shown. Discussion brought out that use of leisure time should always be helpful and constructive, not a mere "loafing" or seeking entertainment.

CONJOINT DEVOTIONAL

On December 17, a conjoint devotional was held, for the purpose of better acquainting the students with the work of the Gospel teams which are going out during Christmas Vacation. Dwight Yoder, John Duerksen, and Leland Bachman, leaders of the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan teams respectively, spoke briefly about the expected tour and programs.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEETINGS

The program of November 29, on "Christian Education," was given by Home-comers present on the campus. Paul Yoder, Hubbard, Oregon, was leader of the meeting. "What is education?" was discussed by Ellrose Zook of Scottdale, Pennsylvania. S. J. Hostetler, Goshen, spoke on "Service of Christian Education in the Mennonite Church."

The meeting of December 13 was led by Raymond Yoder. The topic under consideration was "Some Modern Religious Errors." "Christian Science" was discussed by Maude Swartzentruber. Winifred Nelson spoke on "Russellism." Charles Kreider spoke about "Spiritualism." The program was an interesting and helpful exposition of the fallacies and dangers of these modern religious cults.

EXTENSION

The extension committee of the Y. P. C. A. sponsored several programs at nearby churches, on the Sundays of November 29, and December 6. The same program, "Keeping Our Education Christian" was given at each church. The sub-topics were: "By Maintaining Christian Standards," and "By Individual Students Who Keep Themselves Loyal to Christ and the Church." On November 29, the program was given at the Yellow Creek Church by Myrtle Kolb and Ira Amstutz, speakers; Charles Neff, leader; Elizabeth Royer, devotional and Vernon Miller, Francis Smucker, Maurice Burkholder, music.

The same program was given on December 6, at Nappanee by James Watson, Mary Esch, Harriet Lapp, and Ira Amstutz, and at the Prairie Street Church, Elkhart, by Emanuel Hertzler, Elizabeth Royer, Myrtle Kolb, and Brother Paul Bender.

WHITE CROSS MISSION

The program at the White Cross Mission on Wednesday evening, November 25 was led by Ezra Shenk. The topic was "Thanksgiving." Orville Roth spoke on "The Meaning of Thanksgiving." "What we have to be thankful," Ruth Schmidt. "Proofs of a thankful heart," Vernon Schmidt.

On December 2, the topic was "Christian Warfare." John Coffman was leader. Ralph Brenneman spoke on "Christian Conflicts;" Virgil Gerig, "Weapons of Christian's Warfare;" John Coffman, "The Victorious Christian."

December 9, the topic was "God's love to man." Ira Amstutz was leader. "Without God" was discussed by Robert Albrecht. "The way back to God," was discussed by Harriet Lapp. Dwayne Nelson spoke on "What shall I render to God."

On December 16 the topic was "Christ's Coming." Frank Byler was leader. The program given was "The Coming of Christ—into the World," by Genevieve Yoder; "For a purpose," Corona Haarer; "Into my Life," by John Duerksen.

JAIL SERVICES

Following the plan of having the same person take charge of the jail services on Sunday afternoons, Lloyd Conrad was asked to lead the group for the Sundays, November 29, December 6, and December 13. On November 29 he was accompanied by Leonard Troyer, Ruth Schmidt and Thelma M. Hostetler. The men at the jail expressed their appreciation of the services and desired that they be continued through the Sundays of Christmas Vacation. Ezra Shenk has been placed in charge of these three Sundays.

FOREIGN VOLUNTEER BAND

On the morning of November 27 the Foreign Volunteer Band held its regular meeting. Several of the members of the Band of former years were with the group at that time. John Coffman had charge of the meeting. He read II Cor. 1:3-11. We must think of the letter to the Corinthians as written to us, from one who is on the field at the present time.

The next meeting of the Band was held on the morning of December 12. The band was happy at that time to have read a letter from Gladys Weaver, recently arrived in India. Viola Good had charge of the devotional service.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' BAND

November 29. The entire program was in charge of former students who had returned for Home-coming, and the topic discussed was "The Church's Need for Trained Workers." John Lehman conducted the devotional period, reading from Romans 12, after which Paul Yoder showed us the need, and the possibilities in the Home Mission field.

"The need in the Home Church," was described by Lois Gunden. Training, whether by experience or special educational work is necessary because of the material with which we work, and the cause which we represent.

December 6. M. C. Lehman spoke to the Band on "The Missionary Challenge of India." The reasons for interest in India are numerous. Millions of people, with an ancient culture and a strong religious sense are still without Christ, and are groping blindly for the God whom they feel exists, but whom they are unable to find.

December 10. A new feeling of the meaning of Christmas was brought to the members of the Band as they joined in singing the songs of the Nativity, and then watched John Friesen illustrate the Christmas hymns sung by a mixed quartet. Between numbers Mary Esch read the various scriptures connected with the birth of Jesus.

NORTH GOSHEN SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Mission Work in North and East Goshen has been progressing very nicely in the past few weeks, largely due to the increased effort and concern of the workers there. The attendance at Sunday school has increased to a peak of 135 on December 13. Another favorable factor is that the new building has been completed to the place where the basement can now be used, and December 6 was the first time Sunday School was held there. A furnace has been installed, the floor cemented and benches put in, and so the workers feel they can get along until enough additional funds are made available to complete the entire building. Still quite a sum is needed for the completion of the building, but we trust God they will be forthcoming. On Sunday evening the Mission children gave a very interesting Christmas program in the basement. A crowd of about two hundred children and parents were present. It is very inspiring to see how earnest some of these young hearts are, but how saddening to think that as yet a large number of them do not have a saving knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ.

COLLEGE NEWS

ORGANIZATIONS

At the Aurora-Avon Musical, Saturday evening, December 5, John Gaius Baumgartner, baritone soloist of Westminster Choir, was presented. He was accompanied at the piano by Elinor Smith. A reception in the dining hall followed the program.

On Thursday evening, December 10, the French Club met in the Social room of Kulp Hall for a Christmas party. Gifts were exchanged and refreshments were served after a short program.

Friday, December 11, Ruth King, Elinor Smith, and William Friesen gave a program at the Young People's literary in Elkhart.

The second number of the Goshen Music series was given at the Goshen High School on Monday evening, December 14. It consisted of joint recital by Edna Swanson VerHarr, contralto, and Stanley Deacon, baritone.

The German Club met at the home of Dean and Mrs. Bender for their Christmas meeting. Carols were sung and Scripture was read in German. Gifts were exchanged and refreshments were served.

Friday evening, December 18, Handel's **Messiah** was given by the college choruses. The student body went caroling after the program.

FACULTY ACTIVITIES

Change in Requirement for the B.A. Degree

By action of the faculty the requirement in science and mathematics for the B.A. degree has been changed so that henceforth, candidates for the degree will be required to have one year in a basic laboratory science such as Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Physics, Physiology, instead of twelve hours in Mathematics and Science. The minimum number of hours to satisfy this requirement will be six hours. This change is effective at once.

Thursday afternoon, December 10, the Literary Interpretation class attended a tea at the home of Miss LaVerne Yoder.

Dr. Guy F. Hershberger attended the annual meeting of the National Council for the Social Studies at Detroit, November 27.

December 5, Dr. Silas Hertzler, Dr. Glen Miller, Dr. Edward Yoder, and Miss LaVerne Yoder attended a meeting of the Indiana Student Health Association at the Danville Central Normal College, Danville, Indiana.

Monday evening, November 23, Miss Lydia Shenk talked to the Chautauqua Club on her trip to Europe.

The faculty met at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Glen Miller on December 1. Professor Umble showed some of his pictures of Colorado.

Professor I. E. Burkhart spent the week-end of December 5 in West Liberty, Ohio. He spoke to the literary society, and delivered the morning message at the Oak Grove Church on Sunday.

On December 14, Dr. M. C. Lehman spoke to the Child Study Club of Goshen. His subject was "Creating Religious Atmosphere for the Child in the Home."

The week of December 6-12, Dr. M. C. Lehman was in charge of a series of meetings at the Clinton Brick Church.

Dean Harold S. Bender and President Sanford C. Yoder, as members of the Relief Committee of the Mennonite Church, attended a meeting in Chicago on Saturday, December 12, with representatives of the American Friends' Service Committee to discuss a joint relief project for refugees in Spain.

Sunday, November 8, Dean Harold S. Bender spoke at the Nappanee Mennonite Church on "Menno Simons." On Monday, December 7, he spoke at a meeting of the Lutheran pastors of northern Indiana held in Goshen. His subject was "Church and State in Germany Today."

President Sanford C. Yoder spoke at the Shore Church, December 6. His subject was "Possibilities of Mission Work Among the Mexicans of the Southwest." On December 13 he spoke at the Clinton Frame Church. His subject was "Southern Highlands."

On November 26 Miss Royer spoke to the girls of the Clinton Frame and Clinton Brick literaries on "Preparation for Christian Womanhood."

Saturday night, December 5, a potluck supper was held at the home of President and Mrs. Sanford C. Yoder, by the Men's and Women's Bible classes. The event was in honor of President Yoder's birthday.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

November 26.

Carrie Yoder entertained at a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Yoder. The guests were Elda Hostetler, Edna Hostetler, Mildred Hostetler, Irma Martin, Zella Yost, Mrs. Harold Smith, Dorothy Zook, Don Kreider, Robert Showalter, John Duerksen, Robert Reist, Clarence Hostetler, Lyle Yost, Sanford King, and John Friesen.

November 29.

The following were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Johns: Dorothy Mast, Rachel Moyer, Elsie Eash, Nola and Viola Krabill, LaVerne Wenger, and Raymond Yoder.

December 4.

William Friesen sang at the meeting of the Elkhart Mennonite Literary Society.

GREEK AND LATIN

(Continued from page 3)

on the formative and maturing function of this discipline. His words seem worth quoting at length.*

"The literatures of Greece and Rome comprise the longest and fullest continuous record available to us, of what the human mind has been busy about in practically every department of spiritual and social activity; every department, I think, except one—music. This record covers twenty-five hundred consecutive years of the human mind's operations in poetry, drama, law, agriculture, philosophy, architecture, natural history, philology, rhetoric, astronomy, politics, medicine, theology, geography, everything. Hence the mind that has attentively canvassed this record is not only a disciplined mind but an **experienced** mind; a mind that instinctively views any contemporary phenomenon from a vantage-point of an immensely long perspective attained through this profound and weighty experience of the human spirit's operations. If I may paraphrase the words of Emerson, this discipline brings us into the feeling of an immense longevity, and maintains us in it. You may perceive at once, I think, how different would be the view of contemporary men and things, how different the appraisal of them, the scale of values employed in their measurement, on the part of one who has undergone this discipline and on the part of one who has not. These studies, then, in a word, were regarded as formative because they are **maturing,** because they powerfully inculcate the views of life and the demands on life that are appropriate to maturity and that are indeed the specific marks, the outward and **visible signs,** of the inward and spiritual grace of maturity."

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*The Theory of Education in the United States, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1932, pp. 52, 53.

LITERARY

AVONS

The Avons met on November 23 and gave the following program: "The Four-Fold Life," by Ethel Yordy; Violin Solo by Jane Dinehart; "Cathedral Beauty—a Study in Appreciation," by Carrie Yoder; "The War Prayer," by Mark Twain was read by Mary Grove.

The Avon program of November 28 was in honor of the Home-comers. A program of Travel Etiquette was given: "By Rail," Edith King; "Bon Voyage," Lois Miller, a guest speaker; "Eating Out," a skit arranged by Martha Plank. The Avon song was sung by the group and refreshments were served.

In continuing the theme of the College Girl's Culture, Miss Wyse, on December 7, gave a helpful talk to the Avons on "Being Well Dressed."

VESPERIANS

On November 28, the Vesperians held a meeting in honor of the homecomers. After a welcome by the president, two poems, "A Grateful Son" and "Thanksgiving" were given by Mary Kaufmann. A quartet composed of Thelma M. Hostetler, Pauline Leichty, Kate Yoder, and Marjorie Yoder sang a Thanksgiving song. Leona Yoder then gave a talk on "Vesperians of the Future." Mrs. Slate started the Open Forum which gave each a chance to contribute. The concluding number was a piano solo, Tschaikowsky's "Etincelle," by Elinor Smith. Refreshments were served.

The Vesperians presented the thought "The Woman that I Build" in their program of December 8. "As a School Teacher" was read by Elsie Eash, substituting for Margaret Bauer; "As one in Full Time Christian Work" by Corona Haarer; a musical reading, "Dawn and Dusk," by Martha King, accompanied by Mary Esch; "As One in the Commercial World," Goldie Gerber; "As a Nurse," Maude Swartzendruber.

AURORAS

On November 16, a new member, Roy Yoder, was taken into the Aurora Society, after which a program on "Our Synthetic World" was given. Frank Byler spoke on "Our Synthetic Rubber," Milton Slagel, "Perfumes," and Howard Blosser on "Glass Blowing." Gordon Staub gave two numbers of special music.

The Aurora program of November 23, was presented by the Freshmen. The theme of Hobbies was carried out through the following numbers: "Miniature Camera," John Smucker; "Hypnotism," Vergil Gerig; Piano solo, Gordon Staub; "Stamp Collecting," Owen Martin.

ADELPHIANS

The theme of Electrical Utilities was carried out in the Adelphian program of November 22. Two talks were given: "White Coal" by Edward Belan, and "Private Ownership" by George Hooley.

The Home-coming Reunion of Adelphians was held November 28 in the Adelphian Hall. The program consisted of a vocal solo by William Friesen and a trumpet solo by Charles Neff. Former Adelphians then gave impromptu speeches. The program concluded with the singing of the Adelphian Song led by John Coffman. After the program the traditional pie a la mode was served and the auction held.

On December 7, Professor D. A. Lehman lectured to the Adelphians on Astronomy.

AVONS AND AURORAS

The Avons and Auroras held their annual conjoint Christmas program on December 14. Leland Byler gave a trumpet solo, "The Holy City," accompanied by Edith King. Erma Martin read the story "The Christmas Guest." A sextet composed of Ruth Ebersole, Ethel Yordy, Mae Orendorff, Alta Good, Dwight Weldy, and John Friesen sang two numbers. After singing

Christmas carols each member received a gift from the grab bag. The meeting was held in the dining hall.

ADELPHIANS AND VESPERIANS

After a short welcome address by the Adelphian president to the combined group a short program was given. "Witches Flight" by Russell was the piano duet played by Esther Graber and Elinor Smith. Elsie Eash gave a reading, "It came Upon the Midnight Clear." Gifts which each person brought were put together, and then a delightful time was spent in "fishing" for gifts.

COMBINED LITERARIES

Professor Umble entertained all four Literary Societies in the Assembly Hall on December 1. He showed a collection of photographs of picturesque Colorado scenery.

PASSION

I wait for thee, when wilt thou come?
My life, my breath, my dear, dear one!
When all around me slumbering souls
Seek from their labor sweet repose,
My anxious heart beats but for thee,—
I pray thee, keep thy tryst with me!
Sweet odors from magnolia trees
Come to me, gently borne of breeze.
My heart sinks deep within my breast,
Without thee, I can never rest.
The golden moon has risen high—
Its palid splendor fills the sky;
And yet, I wait, my tryst to keep
With thee—elusive, mocking sleep.

—Martha King, 39.

HAVING LOVED THE PRESENT WORLD

(Continued from page 8)

couple were thrust into the marriage room, the door was locked and the Sapphic strains of the wedding song were raised by the group of young maidens who clustered round the door. The song was soon over, and the feasting began and Demas, forgetful that he was tired and this reveling was no longer to his tastes, looked happily about him. His hand trembled as he saw Pamphilus again approaching him, accompanied by a tall girl with hair like ebony and the eyes of the sacred heifer of Juno. Her face was flushed and her hair was slightly disordered from the fun but beyond doubt she was the perfect Greek goddess.

"Oh Demas!" Her hands flew out to him and in a few moments the whole gathering knew him.

"He plays, oh, he plays beautifully!" Chrysis' voice rose above the laughing and soon surrounded by the crowd of revelers he struck the strings of the small lyre which had been thrust into his hands by the bubbling Chrysis. The tones woke all the old love of music which had lain dormant within him so long since the brethren had forbidden him to carry it, and looking down into the laughing brown eyes of Chrysis he sang.

"Thou'lt come again?" Chrysis' soft voice seemed like a cooling breeze which fanned his hot forehead and his eyes answered what his lips refused to say.

The hours with Paul seemed increasingly long and the bare little room was suffocating and grew even worse as the days went by. Somehow the old man seemed querulous and his letters were boringly long and monotonous. Paul noticed the change in the young man and mentioned it to Luke. Luke answered evasively, for only the day before he had heard the young man humming a new measure which was being sung on the streets and he knew that his discontent was not due to ill health as the apostle thought.

One morning Luke called thrice for Demas and Demas did not reply. The old physician finally entered the room and shook the young man gently. "Demas, the master hath need of thee." The youth turned wearily and muttered thickly, "One more kiss, Chrysis, and I will sing thee another." Luke shrank from the heavy breath of the sleeper and went to Paul.

"He is not well this morning. He suffers from a cold and is resting." But the day passed slowly for both men who missed their young companion, with his merry voice and laugh who lay for hours in a drunken stupor. His dreams rehearsed again and again the banquet of the night before.

Chrysis had been tantalizingly beautiful and had teased and laughingly mocked him when he had refused the wine she held for him. "Thou'rt becoming a Christian, my Demas? I hear they do not drink also. Soon thou wilt leave us and harden thy knees in the catacombs, eh?"

Driven by her mocking he drank glass after glass and with his head and heart aflame abandoned himself to the spirit of the festival. He had just discovered a new poem by Catullus and he sang it over and over until the party knew it from memory.

Let us live and let us love
Let us count as a penny's worth
The stories of stern old men.
Suns can sink and rise again.
For us when the short light fades
Rises a night of one long sleep
so—
Give me a thousand kisses and then a hundred more
And then another thousand—a hundred I implore
And yet another thousand and still a hundred more.
Then, when we've counted many thousands
The account we shall destroy
Lest the evil one should envy
When he knows the number of kisses.

The morning watch had been called when Demas stumbled home, his blood incensed by the two strong wines of the vine and love. Chrysis had been so sweet and she had pled as he left, "We leave tomorrow for Thessalonica, wilt thou not come, too? Oh Demas, do."

Two days later as the evening shadows covered the little prison house, Paul sighed, and drew his tablet and stylus toward him. His guard who had grown to love the tired old man with his unquenchable spirit, moved the table for him and nodded his welcome. Slowly Paul wrote.

"Paul . . . to Timothy, my dearly beloved son. . . Thou therefore endure hardness. Study to show thyself approved unto God . . . shun profane and vain babblings . . . flee youthful lusts and follow righteousness . . . Come shortly to me . . . Only Luke is with me."

The letter finished, he again bowed his head and lay to rest. His heart was heavy but his unconquered spirit bore him on, his eyes truly looking beyond the damp walls of his prison, his ears hearing not the thud-thud of the guard's step. "Henceforth——"

—Mary Ellen Esch, 37

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE ACCREDITMENT PLAN

(Continued from page 6)

out to earn a better living and enjoy a larger life of service. Now is the opportunity to demonstrate that the College motto, "Culture for Service," is effective in their lives. An annual donation of ten dollars is equivalent to the income from two hundred and fifty dollars at four per cent. An annual donation of ten dollars over a period of years is "Living Endowment." It will serve to secure membership in the N. C. A. for your College.

In the third place a subscription to the Alumni Division of the Goshen College Accreditment Plan includes a subscription to the Alumni NEWS-LETTER of the Goshen College Alumni Association. Four times a year the NEWS-LETTER brings news of Goshen College and of classmates and friends. Four times a year the alumnus can relive the happy, carefree days at Goshen College. A coming issue—probably the next issue—will be a special, illustrated number printed on India paper and carrying cuts of many of the scenic and "historic" spots in and about Parkside.

What shall be the size of your subscription? We cannot reach our goal —Goshen College a member of the N. C. A.—unless hundreds of alumni subscribe at least ten dollars. This should be a minimum. If you are employed, you can probably spare ten dollars. Even if you are still paying your college debts and are receiving eight hundred dollars or more a year, you can give ten dollars, can you not? Ten dollars is only one per cent of one thousand dollars. Ten dollars is less than three cents a day for one year for any one alumnus, but think what this small sacrifice on your part, added to that of your fellow alumni in many lands, can do for the College! If you had it in your power to secure admission into the N. C. A. for Goshen College by paying ten dollars, would you not do it—and gladly? But it is in your power. For your gift will inspire others, and combined gifts of all loyal alumni will help to realize the goal—Goshen College in the North Central by 1940.

The advantages of such accreditment are perhaps too obvious to require enumeration. One immediate result will be that all questions of accreditment for the teacher training work of the College will be adjusted automatically. At present the work of the music, German and commerce departments is not recognized by the State of Indiana for the high school teacher's license because those departments were not well organized when other departments were accredited, and now the State Department of Teacher Training has made a ruling that no additional accreditment will be given to non-members of the N. C. A. The State Department may require four years of training for elementary teaching in Indiana in the near future. This matter has been under discussion for some time by state officials and is causing no little anxiety to the administration.

But not only the students in the teacher training departments would benefit from Goshen College's membership in the N. C. A. All work—liberal arts, pre-medical, pre-dental, pre-engineering, music, and commerce—would automatically be accredited by membership in the N. C. A. The Association of American Medical Colleges has a ruling that only students coming from

N. C. A. schools may enter Grade A medical colleges. Every Goshen College student who has entered a medical college in the past ten years has done so only by a special act of grace by an admissions officer. North Central requirements are not arbitrary. Meeting North Central standards would actually mean making Goshen College a better school. Goshen College graduates have received fine consideration from the largest universities in the past, but accreditment must be granted to the individual student and in many cases involves prolonged correspondence and unnecessary delay. Every future student will benefit when Goshen College is admitted into the N. C. A.

For once the goal is in sight. It is possible for Goshen College alumni to help place their Alma Mater into the North Central Association. And when that day arrives their Goshen College diplomas will have added value.

"THE MESSIAH"

(Continued from page 4)

with the renowned Madam Mara at the head of the soloists, gave it to the world as the composer meant it to be given.

The oratorio is divided into three parts. The first illustrates the longing of the world for the Messiah, prophesies His coming, and announces His birth; the second part is devoted to the sufferings, death, and exaltation of Christ, and develops the spread and triumph of the Gospel; while the third is occupied with the declaration of the highest truths of doctrine.

No higher tribute can be paid than that given by Opton:

"Other oratorios may be compared one with another; the "Messiah" stands alone, a majestic monument to the memory of the composer, an imperishable record of the noblest sentiments of human nature and the highest aspirations of man."

—Lois Miller, 37.

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ALUMNI

President Yoder went to La Junta, Colorado, to officiate at the marriage of Harve Driver, 30, and Priscilla Leichty on Christmas eve. The bridal couple took a trip to Carlsbad Caverns before taking up residence in their home at La Junta. Mrs. Driver is dietitian at the Mennonite Hospital; Mr. Driver is a teacher in the junior high school.

Esther Yoder, 32, and Abram Hallman, 31, were married at the bride's home, West Liberty, Ohio, on Christmas Day. Mr. and Mrs. Milton Brunk (Elsie Yoder twin sister of the bride) were their attendants. Mrs. Hallman is continuing her teaching in the Monroe township schools. Mr. Hallman is a salesman for the Miller-Hess Shoe Company, Akron, Pennsylvania.

Gerald Allen, the four-months old son of Maurice A. and Elizabeth G. Yoder, both 27, died after being stricken with pneumonia. Funeral services were held in the Hesston College chapel December 10. Besides his sorrowing parents, he leaves two little sisters, Marjorie Ann and Doreen.

Joyce Elaine was born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Musselman, 29 (Ruth Miller, 30), Orrtanna, Pennsylvania, on November 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Roth, 33, and two sons, Philip and Danny, of Orrtanna, Pennsylvania, visited the parental Roth home in Wayland, Iowa, during the holidays.

Maurice Yoder, 27, and Verna Enss, 33, instructors at Hesston College, accompanied nine students who brought the gospel message in addresses and songs to Mennonite churches in Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois, during the holiday season.

Edwin Herner, 28, who has been fighting for the restoration of his health at the Mennonite sanitarium in La Junta, is reported making improvements the past month. His wife, two children, and his mother recently moved to the small home they purchased one block north of the sanitarium.

A daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. Fred S. Brenneman, 33, Dhamtari, India, November 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Yoder, 28, had a public sale on their farm east of the College on December 4. During the holidays they left for Florida. Their address is Route 1, Sarasota, Florida.

Dr. and Mrs. George Troyer, 16, returned on furlough from India, December 29. They visited the College January 7-8. Their son, Dana, is entering the College the second semester.

Robert Zarske, x40, and Martha Plank, x37, were married at the Zarske home in Dearborn, Michigan, on New Year's day.

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PHUNOLOGY

It was demonstrated in history class one day that while reaching for a window stick, one should look at the window stick instead of at something else. This eliminates all danger of taking hold of a hot pipe.

Doesn't Alpheus Mast play the funniest games with the faculty? Like holding the door shut so that Dean Bender couldn't get into German class to say that Mrs. Bender wasn't coming. Alpheus' story is that he thought Clifford Yoder was trying to get in.

Insanity must be running along saner lines—at least it looks that way when a supposedly normal psychology class, and incidentally, the professor too, mistook an inmate at Kalamazoo for one of the doctors.

Take heed, Clifford Yoder,
You later may weep
About some of the things
You say now in your sleep.

If all the students that sleep in the reading room were placed end to end, they'd be more comfortable.

A high stack of notes,
A typewriter's click;
All these term papers
Are making me sick.

Billy Allen: How does a fellow act when he goes to Kulp Hall?

Frank Bishop: Look at all three and decide on the most efficient.

When Pustay was blamed for eating twice one noon in the kitchen, he denied it obstinately. Finally some one approached him directly saying, "I saw you at a table in the dining hall." To this he calmly remarked, "Oh, that was my twin."— And was her face red.

Beef: How can you eat so fast and talk so much?

Ruth Buzzard: What is this, a riddle?

Dorsey Eash: (Upon viewing some after dinner "gymnastics" in the dining hall) "Ah well, they'll grow up."

When Johnnie went to college,
He was a studious man;
And never failed to do the best
That any Smucker can.

For others too he had concern
And always worked for peace.
'Twas naught that could withstand his will
Nor make his good works cease.

And thus it was, one darksome night
Some stealthy steps he heard—
Against his door were shadows cast,
But no one said a word.

A hocky stick he quickly grasped
To meet his midnight guest,
And thrust it out beneath the door
To end this mystic quest.

With pride he opened wide the door,
But there John Coffman stood.
The moral is, "Don't ever strike,
Unless the striking's good."

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MEN'S ATHLETIC NOTES

Saturday after Thanksgiving witnessed the opening of the 1936-37 basketball season when the Alumni defeated the varsity 45 to 30. The boys put up a stiff fight, but the opposition was too strong for them. It was the first time this year that the gym was packed to capacity. Literary banners were flying, candy was being sold; Goshen colors were flashed in celebration of this great event. Vernon Miller starred for the purple with 10 points. Other points made were: F. Byler 7, G. Smith 5, G. Staub 4, F. Hershey 3, and L. Burkholder 0.

Perhaps the next most important game to be played was the Adelphian-Aurora contest. In a hard fought, low scoring game, the Adelphians came through again to win by a score of 18 to 15. A good sized crowd turned out for this game and surely got their money's worth.

In the time elapsing between these two games, one round has been played off in the interclass tournament with the Sophs away out in front. The standings to date are: Sophs 3 wins, 0 defeats; Seniors 2 wins, 1 defeat; Frosh 1 win, 2 defeats; and the Juniors 0 wins, 3 defeats. These games have been fought hard as is proved by the records. To date there have been 131 fouls in 9 games.

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC NOTES

Interesting and exciting games have characterized the volley ball season this year. Friendly rivalry began with inter-class games. Although the Freshmen have been very enthusiastic in all athletic events and have proved that they have athletic ability, they were outdone by the Sophs in volley ball. Three games were played between the two classes. In all three the Sophomores proved themselves superior to their rivals. We are looking forward to more interesting class games when the basket-ball season opens.

The second floor girls played through to victory in their contest with the third floor girls. The first two scores were 15 to 7 and 15 to 9 in favor of the second floor group. Ruth King, with her usual volley ball alertness and skill, was largely responsible for the high scores of her team.

The most important game of the season was the Avon-Vesperian game. The first score was 15 to 11 with the Avon leading. However, the tide turned, and the second score was 15 to 0 in favor of the Vesperians. Both teams played hard for the coveted honors during the remainder of the game. The Avons won the third score, and the game ended in their favor with the final 2 to 1 score.

The basket-ball fever is rising. No games have been played as yet but practice has begun. Freshmen tryouts have been held and two teams chosen. Elizabeth Plank has been chosen captain of one, and Geraldine Stiver of the other. After Christmas real playing will begin. Be out to watch the games, girls, and support your teams.

Have you noticed those early morning hikers walking to Waterford, around the cemetery and back? Have you noticed girls hiking to Elkhart even in this winter weather? Well, it's being done. Why? Because we're all anxious to earn points which will enable us to earn a letter or may be even a sweater.

A DISTANT BROOK WORLD

S. W. Witmer

THIS is a sketch of a visit of brief duration to a distant sphere. That sphere is distant because it is rather removed from the everyday world of human affairs. It is not without meaning to the world in which we live, only remote and distant. The mileage to our selected destination of visit would be a mere fraction by actual measurement. However, as far as common knowledge and intimate acquaintance goes, it might almost as well be some distant planet or star. Our journey is made on a winter's day to the world of a nearby brook, a water world replete with its own constituents, with its own life and activities.

The world in which we live allows us to breathe freely, move fearlessly and comfortably. There is nothing but a thin air to yield to us as we move. There is more than an adequate mass of solid earth beneath to support us. In the water world the footing is often insecure. The surrounding medium is heavy and comparatively resistant, although buoyant for its natural inhabitants. Humans are debarred from full citizenship in that world. The water is not respirable for us. Its qualities, cold and wet, are repulsive to our cutaneous senses. We look down into its depths. It is dark. We are looking into obscurity and mystery.

At this point I am reminded of statements that are sometimes made concerning certain bodies of water found in almost any vicinity. We are told of the fish that have been caught; more of the fish or other unknown monstrous creatures that evaded capture; of strange animals (mud-puppies) unexpectedly hooked, drawn up and promptly allowed to drop back whence they came together with hook, leader, sinker, and severed line because they were believed to be poisonous. We are told of the depth of the water and probably the narrator ends by saying, "I don't believe they ever did find bottom out in the center of that thing." Just in this manner many of us have actually found the world of the aquatics evasive, distant, full of mystery, and too deep for our understanding to fathom.

It is little wonder that the water world is considered accessible only to beings who are detached from common human experience. Its exploration is often left to Tom or another of the fairies of Charles Kingsley's "Water Babies." In his book Kingsley gives us much information about aquatic life, but of course, he has no difficulty in telling most of us, young and old, that it is only a fairy tale.

For a glimpse of aquatic life we are choosing a brook. We easily walk to such a brook about a half mile away. But since a brook is distant to us; since it is a little world with a unity of its own; since we are limiting ourselves to it, restricting ourselves to its dimensions, we had better say that we journey the enormous Lilliputian distance of 79,200 centimeters before we succeed in reaching our destination.

The choice is a small sample of the aquatic world. This insures the briefness and introductory nature of the visit. We can easily step across the little brook. Where the water is open we can readily see to the bottom. With the hand or the dip-net we can reach into any part of it.

The brook is alive and active even on a winter's day. A field or a wood although green and alive in summer, is comparatively dead or asleep in winter. The seasonal contrasts in the brook are not so great. There is an evenness in the conditions of the water world such as is scarcely found on land. Tom found it so,—an environment "where the sun is never too hot, and the frost is never too cold." On the banks of our little brook are still to be seen the numerous footprints of cattle and horses. They testify how the cool waters served during the summer past to assuage the thirst of the craving animals. Our little brook never freezes over. Winter comes and goes and the brook world continues through all the seasons of the year.

Even the inanimate portions of the brook exhibit activity and constant motion. At the source the waters surge forth from springs and a drainage-pipe. The sands well up and boil. The current continues along the entire course. Objects falling upon it and floating are put into motion, carried along and agitated over the tiny rapids. The current maintains an open lane through the vast accumulation of fallen autumn leaves, other debris and growing water vegetation. The sands on the bottom shift, roll, and drift along.

A still picture cannot conceal the presence of a moving factor. The little sandbars show riffles and streamlining. The algae growing in the flowing water are attached like flags to masts and the fronds form streamers, all of which extend away in the same direction. The plants with stems and leaves, although rooted to the bottom, lean strongly in the same direction and form small acute angles with the bottom on the downstream side. Little minnows are momentarily poised beside the leaning plants. Every fish in the school is oriented in the same manner, with head upstream. The form of the fish is adapted to life in running water and is quite different from the high, thick and heavy body so frequently found in the quiet waters of a pond.

Then we turn to see more of the living inhabitants. What aquatic flora, and fauna, constitute the living population of the brook world? What animate world combines here with the inanimate to form such a delightful and perfect unit of a lively brook? We follow the course of the brook, sampling it at intervals and taking specimens. A distance of comparatively few rods takes us from the source on to the mouth where junction is made with the river.

The source gives birth to the brook. It yields cool drafts for quenching thirst. It is, however, not directly a good supporter of aquatic life. Like the majority of living organisms the living things of the water are supported by air. Air dissolved in the water supplies carbon dioxide to the green organisms; it supplies oxygen to plants as well as to animals. These aquatic organisms are adapted for obtaining the gases they need from the water, while other organisms, including ourselves, are adapted to extract them from the air. Even the lively little minnows are likely to drown in the source if they stay there long enough. Even they cannot live in water that is all water without any air or oxygen dissolved in it.

The brook becomes a better supporter of life as its waters flow away from the source. The waters are then gradually exposed to the air some of which is accordingly absorbed.. The exposure to the air is effected as the water flows, as it spreads out, ripples, swirls, and bubbles, as the swirls unite and mix the waters. Farther down the stream the immersed plants growing in the sun also add much oxygen, to the great advantage of the animal life.

The first sight that our eyes meet when we look for plant and animal life in the brook, is the general brown color which forms a wide border on both sides of the stream. It does not seem like life because the brown mass consists of dead autumn leaves which fill the shallow water along the sides and pile up on the adjacent banks. What a conglomeration of miscellaneous leaves,—leaves of basswood, of elm, of silver maple, of several other kinds, but mostly of sycamore. And looking more closely we find indirect evidence of life even in the brown leaves. Many of them are riddled. The softer tissues have been eaten away leaving the leaves skeletonized. Many of the smaller veins of the leaf have also been destroyed and nothing but the rough framework of midrib and larger veins remains. We hope later on as we travel downstream to find the creatures that feast in such a manner.

Before we have gone more than a few steps from the source we find the brown coloration does not all belong to the dead leaves. There is a loose, fluffy, oozy coating of a rusty brown color. It forms a covering on the bottom and on some of the brown leaves themselves. That material is really alive. It consists of myriads of microscopically minute algae known as diatoms. We bottle some of the material. On our return we examine it with a compound microscope and observe these unique single-celled plants. There are various species and curious forms. The brown color is due to pigments contained in definite parts of their living protoplasm. Some of the forms are boat-shaped. They exhibit power of movement and, moreover, these plant cells "must not throw stones," as the saying goes, for they live in glass houses. Each cell is encased in a pair of transparent siliceous shells which persist and drop to the bottom when the plant within it finally dies.

A few paces farther, and we are brought to a captivating scene,—a broken mass of a vivid green. The green appears in the form of a dozen elongated fronds each a half foot or more in length by an inch or two in width. Each frond is in the form of a green sac, completely closed all around and attached at one end to some stationary dead leaf or twig lying in the water. The unattached ends of the green fronds extend downstream, lashing each other as they wave about and flounce in the flowing water. Small wonder that the artist utilizes such fronds of algae as these for garments or rather for adornments for the "water babies."

We hesitate to remove one of these delicate algae from its natural society in the brook world. But we can gain a more thorough knowledge of it and make more certain of its identification by taking it out of the brook and to the microscope. This recalls another passage from the "Water Babies," showing how a similar principle may apply to us as humans. We do not always learn the best for ourselves in human society as we make it. The quotation in question admonishes us that "a man may learn from his Bible to be a more thorough gentleman than if he had been brought up in all the drawing rooms in London."

The microscopic examination of our alga shows that the wall of the sac is not green at all, but is a transparent jelly. In this jelly are embedded numerous green spheres, the cells. The plant is, as we had anticipated, a species of Tetraspora. The name is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. The first half of the word means "four." The green cells are in groups, chiefly of fours; hence the name.

Passing several more Tetrasporas in the brook we come upon a luxuriant and elegant growth of water crowfoot. The plants are rooted on the bottom and they lean in the current. The stem and leaves are entirely submersed. Only the yellow flowers, of the buttercup type, project out of the water when they appear in summer. The elegant appearance of the plant as seen in the water is largely due to the fine structure of the leaves. The leaf blade, instead of being broad and flat, is finely divided into many green filaments. When lifted out of the water, the plant is rather a disappointment. The fine filaments, instead of remaining beautifully spread out, stick together in bunches. The stem bends, breaks or doubles over. As in most water plants, there is little strengthening tissue. In its natural habitat the plant is supported by the water. Out of the water it collapses.

The use of the dip-net shows that blunt-nosed minnows are hiding in the growth of water crowfoot. When we stir the dead leaves we find swimming about among them enormous numbers of Gammarus, a freshwater shrimp. This is the species that is chiefly responsible for riddling the leaves, as a test in the laboratory, later on conclusively proves. In rapid succession we dip up damsel-fly nymphs; a half-grown crayfish; a dragon-fly nymph; several water asellus; Physa, a water snail with a left-handed shell; a tiny clam, no bigger than half a pea, yet full-grown. There on the surface is a water strider. He is able to step about on the surface film, leap about and skate upon it without breaking through.

Once more a dip of the net and we have three kinds of caddice worms. One lives in a cylindrical log cabin, built by arranging the pieces of wood lengthwise. Another has arranged the pieces crosswise, building his house up like a chimney or more like an old-fashioned corncrib constructed of fence rails. The third caddice worm has a long three-sided house. This house is brown in color because it is built out of pieces of dead leaves about the size of your little finger nail. Firm leaves have been selected and the pieces neatly cut. A single row of these leaf pieces placed like shingles forms a side of the house.

Before we reach the mouth of the brook, additional plants are seen. There is the water weed, Elodea. The story of it is a corollary to that of the English sparrow. The plant is native in America, has been introduced into Europe in parts of which it misbehaves and is there a nuisance and a pest. There is the eelgrass, Vallisneria, with its long ribbon-shaped leaves and its

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PSYCHOLOGY TRIP

PROF. M. C. LEHMAN'S General Psychology class visited the State Hospital at Kalamazoo, Michigan, on December 8. The group, thirty-nine in all, was transported in a large chartered bus and two private cars. The College sent along sack lunches, and a near catastrophe occurred when the car with the sacks lost its way, and did not show up at the meeting place in Kalamazoo. However, it found its way back, so the wait only served to whet the appetites of those who waited.

The campus at the hospital is quite extensive, but is used very little during the winter. There are numbers of large separate buildings, housing the women, men, and the various craft and work rooms. Between 1,800 and 2,000 patients are taken care of in this hospital.

The class was first taken to a lecture room, where a superintendent of the institution conducted a clinic. It was very well given and received most appreciatively by the students. Three patients were interviewed by the doctor to illustrate his talk. He said that the terms "insanity" and "insane asylum" should not be used, that they are outmoded. As the two general types of mental disorder, he gave organic (of which we know the cause) and functional (of which we do not know the cause.) The three men brought into the room illustrated the manic, schizophrenia, and manic depressive types. One of the patients was quite talkative and seemed to enjoy the questioning; the last had not spoken for three or four years, but would listen to and obey orders from the doctor.

In the course of his lecture the psychiatrist made several statements quite new to most of the students, and with which they seemed to disagree, such as: "There is no such thing as nervous exhaustion; there is no such thing as insanity due to mental exhaustion; nerves have nothing to do with the mental state; experiments show that a brain cannot be tired; and that the work of our brain does not use more heat than can be generated by half a peanut."

A nurse then conducted a tour of the buildings. During the day most of the patients who are able, work in occupational therapy rooms. However, some of the older women were in their rooms or in the halls through which we passed. There were some very interesting shops where rugs and mats were being woven. The women also do very lovely fancy sewing and crocheting.

The hospital is practically self-sustaining. The patients make all the clothes that are worn by the men and women; they weave much of the cloth from which the dresses and suits are made; they manufacture some shoes; clothing and shoes are all mended by patients; they even weave the rugs to be used in the rooms and halls. In one woodworking room a man was playing a violin which he had made. The patients, as a rule, are allowed to work at tasks most congenial to them.

The staff of the hospital was very kind and hospitable and devoted over an hour to the students of the psychology class, which was deeply appreciated.

—Roberta Hauder, Special.

WORDS WORTH MY FEELING

JUST as the sun was setting a group of Christians gathered informally on the sloping hill beyond the church among the monuments. It had been a day full of activity and services at the State Sunday School Conference—but this was the hour of twilight meditation and worship. There were Scripture verses, songs, and now and then a word of testimony. The day sank slowly in the west. All nature seemed to be attune to its Creator. The quietness of the evening hour, radiant with the beauty of the setting sun made those moments of worship solemn, precious, . . . never to be forgotten.

A little group of worshippers gathered on the beautiful green campus in the hush of another evening hour. As the African missionary delivered his message on "The Light of the World," the red glow of the setting sun cast its mystic beauty through the lacy leaves of the maples.

When I would have described the feelings which surged through my being in those quiet evening hours of reverie, meditation, and worship out with nature, my words were entirely inadequate, hollow, futile. Recently while reading "Tintern Abbey" I chanced upon a few lines which startled me with their marvelous beauty and thought. They were the very words that fitted my feelings. These were the lines:

"And I have felt
A presence that disturbs me with the joy
Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man:
A motion and a spirit that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things. Therefore am I still
A lover of the meadows and the woods,
And mountains; and of all that we behold
From this green earth; . . . ."

These lines were the true expression of my feeling, and yet Wordsworth's and my ideas of God and His expression in nature are so different. Because I had learned to know God as a personal, loving Heavenly Father I was thrilled as I beheld the touch of His hand in the rolling green hills, the wooded slopes, the flaming glory of the sunset—and then the quiet, restful beauty of the dusk. Wordsworth was thrilled by all of nature, from the tiny daisy to the glorious sunset. Into every detail of nature he read eternal meaning. He made the trivial serve the expression of the sublime. In the lowly, commonplace things he finds a sublimity which raises him to noble and majestic thought. He did not see in nature the love and power of a kind, personal Heavenly Father—but rather, he saw "the mighty being," the soul or spirit which is in and through all nature. His views seem to have a pantheistic trend and so we cannot accept

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CAMPUS OPINION

What I Think of the "Record"

IN ORDER that a magazine of any kind shall be read most widely and extensively it must be composed of interesting material and it is the editors who have the task of gathering and inserting such material in a magazine. Since the editors of this Record have asked for some constructive criticisms and suggestions by which to judge the opinions of the students concerning this publication, I take it that they are doing service in expending every effort to make it most interesting and worthwhile. Judging from the appearances of the reading and music rooms after the Records have been distributed one would certainly suppose that the students do enjoy reading the issue. Everyone is seen with a copy and seems to be concentrating as never before they were known to do in studying. "Prof" Yoder, perhaps, is the only one who has reasons for disliking the coming of the Record, for the chorus folks are quite reluctant to start practicing, especially if they have not finished the joke column. Yes, I am sure everyone enjoys the Record and it is with appreciation for the efforts of the editors and all other contributors that I offer these few suggestions.

A few years ago I remember in at least one issue of the Record, there were included three or four character sketches of people who were a part of our college group at that time. I remember also with what intense interest they were read. Such descriptions are always interesting and especially so if one is acquainted with the persons described. So often we know our friends very well and yet if we are asked to give a brief and exact description of their personalities we find it rather difficult. Those who are interested in composition enough to try writing short sketches of this type will find it a very valuable practice. Personally, I would like to see several such characterizations in each issue of the Record. Then, I think more poetry might be included. Often times we notice two or three pages with no writing at all on a third or a half of the page. A few short and imaginative bits of poetry would add not only to the content but also to the appearance of the page. Perhaps it is not the fault of any one that this is not done except of those who are capable of writing poetry and do not. Certainly the editors will appreciate your contributions, poets. In the line of art work perhaps little should be said since the costs for including such work are rather great. However, if it is possible to use more pictures, I would like to see it done immediately. We have some capable artists among us and to allow them to have expression in their own characteristic manner would add to the interest of the Record.

C. Richard Yoder, 37.

TO me the Record is a mirrored reflection of College activities. It is here that we find what the students are doing—be it good or bad. 'Tis the page behind advertisements—awk vat a laugh! These jokes we read first, leaving the best for last. The Record also furnishes an avenue of literary expression.

It may be in poems or "blank" verse like this. If you are interested in journalism—here is your chance for development. Who knows but what we may produce some Lew Saretts through practice in this classical RECORD.

We get a glimpse into faculty news. We read of the important societies they have addressed, and try to guess at the meaning of their high-sounding subjects. And too, be sure you do not miss that impressive page which helps to make up this periodical. On this page we can publicly express our opinions (if editor and adviser permits). It is this page of Campus Opinion.

The various records of religious, music, literary, and travel activities serve as a personal diary to us. We like to read over them recalling past times and places. By these reports we gain information of other societies and organizations, thus we are brought nearer to them with a more tolerant understanding.

So, bring on the RECORDS, we appreciate them from beginning to end—including advertisements. —Flossie Lehman, 39.

NATURALLY, being a freshman here, the first time we were given the RECORD I was eager to look inside its covers to see what it contained. I found it to be very interesting. I also found that I could use it as a diary of college days. As a freshman it was not only educational but also helpful to me in getting accustomed to college life and getting acquainted with students through their writings. One also gains from the articles the literary ability of the different students. This little publication, the RECORD, contains many things as poetry, book reviews, reports of social, religious, and athletic activities, articles by the different professors, alumni notes, and phunology. It gives one a picture of the wide range of things that happen on the campus. I enjoyed most of the articles written by different instructors. The book reviews were also very interesting. —Kathleen Zehr, 40.

LAST year when I received the RECORD for the first time, I was impressed with the fact that we would receive this booklet monthly without charge. Those who were acquainted with its contents turned immediately to a section named "Giggles and Grins." After a year, I still see seven-eighths of the student body including myself, turn to the same section (now called "Phunology") to see who has been funny the past month, and perchance find their own name tacked to a "Pathfinder" joke. The RECORD has not changed much during the two years except for a new cover which I think is a decided improvement. It is also larger, but why should it not be with an increase in the number of students each year? In the contents we expect to find what the name implies—a record of the various activities of Goshen College. Since the same organizations are functioning from year to year, this section does not change very much. However, the literary section of the RECORD can and does change. This part is very interesting. I wish to congratulate those of you who read it and by a little private investigation I discovered that there

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A thirty-two page monthly published by Goshen College devoted to the interests of Christian Education

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EDITORIAL

THERE exists in our country a very extensive and efficient system of communication. We have the best telephone and telegraph system in the world. In a moment of time we can talk to a friend who is living in a distant town; we have conquered distance. Our wireless radio sets send and receive messages which traverse the whole globe.

The original "word of mouth to neighbor over the backyard fence" method of communication has been put out of useful service. People will continue to talk as long as they have a voice and it seems as if this idea of telling all you know to everybody you meet is innate or perhaps it is an acquired racial characteristic. Time was when this was the only way of gaining information of world affairs. There are two reasons why people talk; one is—they have something to say—the other is,—they want to say something. Before the advent of our modern methods of communication almost all the people had something to say when they met each other. Today we have other avenues of spreading information, such as newspapers and magazines, and now when individuals meet they want to say something. This is the reason for this prevalent evil generally termed "gossip."

Since gossip or the "have you heard" conversation is the result of society in general not adapting itself to this modern set up; and since this gossip is a vestigial organ of modern communication, does it not stand to reason that there should be some attempt made to remedy its unjustifiable presence?

Would only those who were ignorant and unlearned indulge, there would perhaps be no reason for a protest, but when intelligent young people, who

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really are above the average in intelligence and in social ideals, indulge in it, there is evidence enough to prove that there has been no serious thought about our conduct. Sad to say there is within the community on the campus a very efficient system of spreading news. To call it news is a misnomer. That name is too good. An example might clarify. At lunch on Tuesday the hostess of a table kindly informed the host that he had already made arrangements with a certain young lady for a Thursday evening entertainment. Was that not indeed kind of her? This is only one example of many that could be given.

All have been guilty of this act and really none of us are so good that we should point with scorn upon any other individuals, but there is no harm in appealing to common sense. Consider for yourself; does it stand to reason that we should broadcast practically all we know about everybody else?

Undoubtedly each one of us has played the game of "telephone" at some party. The only essentials to play this game are, good ears, good voice, and good imagination. It takes very little intellect or thinking power. A child five years old can play nearly as well as an adult.

It takes no more to be a good "gossiper." In fact, the lower the mentality the more proficient the tongue, in many cases. Let us think about our conversation and let us exercise our faculties as become men and women! "Think twice before you speak once." —T.

CONTESTS are interesting and contests are sometimes profitable but few students at Goshen College seem to have time for them in spite of these qualities. This is evidenced by the lack of interest in the local street-naming and house-naming contest. This disinterest seems to run counter to the present trend in contesting. More interest has been shown along this line in recent months than has ever been manifested heretofore. Charles A. Kraatz, Jr., the champion contester in America in telling his story says, "I'm just an average man, probably very much like you or your next door neighbor. I want to emphasize this, lest you harbor the notion that it takes a master mind or a literary genius to win in a prize contest. Obviously I am neither, yet I do win prizes, with a total value of $8,424.50. I can guarantee this record as accurate because I keep a contest ledger, and I am telling this not boastfully, but because it will show what any average person can do."

Now that it is settled in your mind that you may win even though you are not a genius, you are ready to make an effort. After you've decided on the only name you think would be suitable and submitted it you should forget about it. Hope to win but expect to lose. But if you should win think of the results. In years to come you would be pointed out with distinction as the person who named ——— Street. Then you would have the two dollars which to most of us is nothing to be laughed at. And of course you would have the satisfaction of being a winner. But if you do not win, disappointment should not hinder your stride ahead in the contest world. Remember the champion lost for six months before he won his first prize of one dollar and now he reveals a grand parade of prizes. —H.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

CHAPEL

January 5-6. D. A. Yoder, president of the Board of Education, and principal of the Winter Bible School conducted chapel services. On Tuesday he read the first thirteen verses of the second chapter of Ephesians, showing our position in Christ Jesus, "but now in Christ Jesus we who sometimes were far off are made nigh by the blood of Christ." On Wednesday we were reminded of the blessedness of abiding in Christ, for Brother Yoder read John 15.

January 11-13. I. W. Royer of Orrville, Ohio, a teacher in the Winter Bible School, directed the meditations of this week's chapel hours, reading selections from Matthew 28, Luke 24, and John 21 concerning the resurrection, and Jesus' subsequent teaching to His disciples.

On Friday, the fifteenth, President Yoder read Psalm 104, which so grandly shows the power and glory of God.

January 18-20. During this week C. L. Graber reminded the student body of some of the practical instructions and exhortations in the New Testament. I Timothy 2 is an admonition to prayer for all men, but especially for those who are in authority, so that Christians may lead a quiet and peaceful life. In II Corinthians 9, Christians are taught to give, not only money, but time, talents, and life. This requires a definite decision and attitude of life, for "he that soweth sparingly shall also reap sparingly." According to I Corinthians 13, however much we may pray or teach or give, our efforts are valueless unless grounded in love, and I John 4 expands this idea and even goes so far as to say that he who does not love his fellow man is unable to know God.

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES

January 17. President Yoder brought the morning message on "Worship" using as his text the words, "They that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." Too often our worship is unfruitful because of our irreverence in the house of God; our lack of knowledge of God, and our lack of knowledge of the Word of God. We need a sense of our own utter worthlessness, and a knowledge of what worship really is, and then we will no longer be like the woman at the well who thought she was worshiping, but in reality had only an empty form.

January 24. "The Work of the Holy Spirit" was M. C. Lehman's theme for morning worship. The early church laid particular emphasis on the Holy Spirit, and on the resurrection of Christ, and a return to this clear testimony is necessary on the part of the church of today if she is to be able to meet the need of the troubled world. The Holy Spirit is our direct connection with the unfailing, eternal source of power, and enables us to transmit to others the secret of the blessings which are in Christ Jesus our Lord.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEETINGS

On January 10, speakers and singers from the different Gospel teams gave the program on "Consecration." Lloyd Conrad was leader and the Michigan team quartet, Vernon Miller, Maurice Burkholder, Francis Smucker, and Charles Neff, sang. Tim Brenneman gave the first talk on "The Basis of Consecration—Our Divine Deliverance." Christ came into the world and died on the cross so that we might have the blessing of eternal life. The only reasonable thing for us to do is to dedicate our lives to Him. He created us and then He purchased us—we are twice His. "The Costs and Blessings of a Consecrated Life" was discussed by Harold Miller. There are many costs and sacrifices that we must make in order to live a consecrated life, but the blessings we receive from such a life far outweigh the costs. The costs and sacrifices last for only our life on earth, but the blessings endure forever, for one of the blessings is eternal life. John Friesen spoke on "A Challenge to Youth." Youth of today is the church of the future and on us depends the spreading of the Gospel to those about us, so the challenge is to us, to build a firm foundation now!

Robert Reist was leader of the Young People's Meeting on January 17. The topic was: "The Mission of the Mennonite Church." Elizabeth Royer spoke on "The Mennonite Church Preserved for a Purpose." The church was born out of conviction for certain principles, which have been preserved by the church's existence. The church has survived through many persecutions, and has always remained true to the principles we hold dear. "The Message of the Mennonite Church" was treated by Harriet Lapp. There are many things that we have in common with other churches, such as our belief in God, and our belief that we have an evangelistic message to give, but we also have certain tenets that are peculiar to us; such as our belief in feetwashing, in the prayer head covering, in nonconformity, and nonresistance. We must uphold these principles because they are based on the teaching of the Bible. Dean Bender spoke on "The Mission of the Mennonite Church Today." We have a greater work to do today than ever before. We must be an evangelistic church. We must be an instrument in God's hands to further His ends. If we as a church, consecrate ourselves to His service, we shall be used by Him.

Lloyd Conrad led the meeting of January 24. "Avenues of Service" was the topic under consideration. Mrs. Mina Esch spoke on "Our Opportunities in the Rural Fields." The rural mission work is probably the oldest in our church, as men often times on their own initiative went out into evangelistic work in rural communities. Sunday schools, summer Bible schools, and rural mission stations are some of the ways we can use to reach the rural people. Steven Pustay discussed the "City Missions." Cities are a very large and a very needy field. There is an enormous lack of religious training in the homes, and even in churches. The best contact in the cities is personal visitation, jail services, Bible schools, tracts, and radio programs also offer opportunities. Mary Royer spoke on the "Call of Service." This call is to all Christians. The call may come in a way we do not expect, perhaps to give a cup of water to someone. We must be faithful to God in every phase of our life. The only lasting joy in life is that received from God's service. "In the will of God is our peace."

MEN'S PRAYER MEETING

On January 5, Oswin Gerber had charge of the prayer meeting. His theme was "Quit You Like Men—Be Strong." James Watson was chorister.

The meeting of January 12 was in charge of Robert Reist. He spoke briefly on "Justification by Faith" from Romans 3. Charles Neff was chorister.

On January 19 John Troyer had charge of the meeting—"If we sow sparingly, we also reap sparingly;" "Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift." Orlo Brenneman was chorister.

WOMEN'S PRAYER MEETING

Tuesday, January 5. During this first meeting for meditation and prayer, Harriet Lapp directed our thoughts to the opportunities which lie before us during the coming year, and encouraged us to lay aside the failures and discouragements of the past and, with renewed faith, accept the responsibilities which we will meet.

January 12. Winifred Nelson reminded the girls that, in spite of the fact that examinations are coming on, and everyone is busy with last minute problems which need to be finished, none of us can afford to give up our daily period of devotion and meditation.

January 19. Maude Swartzendruber, graduate of the hospital at La Junta, spoke of the nursing profession and particularly of the opportunities and possibilities which are open to the girls in training at that hospital and sanatorium.

BIBLE CIRCLE

January 8. The Bible Circle had its regular meeting during chapel hour instead of at four o'clock, and invited all the members of the Winter Bible School to attend. Dean Bender spoke on the subject "Objectives of the Bible School," and was followed by Brother I. E. Burkhart speaking on "Present Day Challenges," and Brother D. A. Yoder who told of "Some Experiences of Winter Bible School." The first speaker stressed the need for broader training in the Biblical field because of the general lowering of standards in all phases of life. Brother Burkhart presented the challenges of work, co-operation, friendship, and spiritual growth, while Brother Yoder's talk might almost be summed up in the words, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

WOMEN'S DEVOTIONAL SERVICES

January 14. "The Names of Jesus" was the topic under consideration at this meeting of which Elda Hostetler was leader. Margaret Bauer spoke of Christ as "Counsellor;" Maude Swartzendruber, "The Mighty God;" Margaret Swope, "The Everlasting Father;" and Haidie Enss, "The Prince of Peace." As a result of the talks, Isaiah 9:6 means much more to each girl who heard the discussions.

CONJOINT DEVOTIONAL

January 7. The first devotional meeting of the year was in charge of the Gospel teams which had been visiting the various churches during Christmas vacation. Ira Amstutz conducted the devotional period, and the quartet which had gone to Michigan provided the special music. A resumé of the work was given by the leaders of the three groups: Dwight Yoder, Timothy Brenneman, and John Duerksen. The prevailing feeling was that those who went had received a blessing, and had gained a deeper conception of the words, "We are all one in Christ Jesus." And we sincerely hope that the congregations visited may have received definite help and encouragement from the testimony of these young men.

John Umble spoke at the men's devotional of January 14, on the subject "The Voice of the Mennonite Church." When John the Baptist was in the wilderness he had a message to deliver and he was fearless in giving it. The Mennonite Church, too, has a message to give and we must be just as fearless in giving it. The message that has been given up to this time has been chiefly spoken, but very little of it has been written. We must have more written work in the Church, and it must put an emotional appeal into our message in order to make it gripping. We must have such things as poetry, short stories, biographies, books, and essays in order to make our message more widely and permanently known.

On Thursday, January 22, a conjoint devotional was held in the Chapel Hall. Rev. W. D. Henstrom, Akron, Ohio, spoke to us at that time about the truth of the Bible. He told us that science has not found anything in nature that is contradictory to the Bible story. The Bible answers the questions of all men, if only they would know where to look for the answer and could recognize it when they do find it.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS BAND

January 10. The general topic for the meeting was "Steadfastness," and the subtopics, "Rooted and Grounded in Love," and "Not Tossed About." In the devotional part of the meeting it was made clear that steadfastness is the fruit of a personal experience with Christ, and Eunice Schrock and Frank Byler, in discussing the subtopics showed that love, and faith, and complete consecration are necessary if the individual is to hold steady.

January 17. "Abiding in Christ" was our theme, with Lawrence Burkholder speaking on "The Blessings That Come to a Christian Who Abides in Christ," and Eva Stauffer on "Bearing Fruit."

He who abides in Christ will find a more abundant life with a deepening of his faith and love, and increased power and inspiration for every phase of experience. And the complete surrender of life and will, which is a prerequisite of abiding in Christ, will bring forth fruit—both temporal and spiritual.

January 24. Following a short review of the visitation work in North Goshen, Miss Good spoke on the subject "Training Schools of God." I Kings 17 was the basis of her talk, and we saw how Elijah learned the lessons which God had for him. In the school of solitude at Cherith he learned to be quiet and listen to the voice of God, as well as to depend on God for daily needs. He also learned the lesson of patience beside the drying brook. At Zarephath he learned to share his life with others. This living with others requires that one take definite time in which to be quiet and commune with God. Indeed, "in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."

FOREIGN VOLUNTEER BAND

On January 8, the Band had its regular meeting at which Corona Haarer spoke. She emphasized that it is only through Christ that we can be saved. There is no other way! Our responsibility is the greater, as we know that way, to give it and show it to people who do not know the one and only Way.

On January 22, Mary Holsopple, returned missionary from India, spoke to the Band. The missionaries on the field have no time to spend in social uplift and reforms, but their main effort must be concentrated on giving the saving Gospel to the heathen. A missionary's spiritual life must be continually growing, yielding to God, and strong enough to withstand the many trials and testings encountered on the field.

EXTENSION

White Cross Mission

January 6, 1937. The leader was Francis Troyer. The subject for discussion was "Prayer." Katherine A. Miller spoke on "What Prayer Is;" "Answered Prayer" was discussed by Elizabeth Royer. Dorsa Mishler spoke on "Watch and Pray."

January 13, 1937. The subject for discussion was "Salvation." Frank Byler was leader. Harold Shaffer spoke on "God's Plan for Salvation." "Christ's Work in Salvation" was discussed by Mae Wyse, and "What Must I do to be Saved?" by Robert Hartzler.

January 20, 1937. "Righteousness" was the topic for discussion. "The Source of Holiness and Righteousness," was discussed by Raymond Richer; "The Fruits of Righteousness and Holiness," was discussed by Ina Martin; and "Made Partakers of God's Holiness," by Vernon Martin.

COLLEGE NEWS

Organizations

"Christianity and the State" was the subject of Dr. Edward Yoder, speaking at the regular monthly meeting of the Peace Society, Wednesday evening, January 6.

The midwinter social was given by the Y. P. C. A. on Friday evening, January 8. During the evening games were played after which refreshments were served.

Friday evening, January 15, the Aurora-Avon Public Literary Program was given in Assembly Hall. The program, "Modern America," consisted of vocal music by the Aurora octet; selections from the book, "The People, Yes," by Carl Sandburg, read by Erma Martin; a violin solo by Justine Enss; a review of the book by Dale Carnegie, "How to Make Friends and Influence People," given by John Hartzler; and a short sketch arranged by John Friesen, "The Man on the Street."

Saturday evening, January 23, the Junior class celebrated the ending of examinations with a sleighing party. The terminus of the sleigh ride was at the home of Ray Yoder where chili soup was served, after which the class returned to the campus.

Faculty Activities

Professor Guy F. Hershberger is the author of a forty-eight page brochure entitled "Nonresistance and the State: The Pennsylvania Quaker Experiment in Politics, 1682-1756." This booklet has been published by the Peace Problems Committee of the Mennonite Church in an edition of 3,000 copies for distribution throughout the church.

On Monday evening, January 18, Professor Umble gave an address on the life and works of Robert Frost to the members of the Library Club of Goshen at the regular monthly meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Waldo T. Stalter. On Tuesday evening Professor Umble delivered an address on "Problems of the Adolescent" before the Child Study section of the Woman's Club of Goshen. On Thursday evening, January 28, Professor Umble reviewed Carl Sandburg's "The People, Yes," for the Literature Section of the Woman's Club of Goshen.

Professor I. E. Burkhart served as speaker in the Bible Conference at the Bethel Mennonite Church, West Liberty, Ohio, January 22-24.

Miss Shenk spoke to the Women's Missionary Society of the Prairie Street Mennonite Church in Elkhart, Friday evening, February 5. Her subject was "Churches of Europe and Their Importance."

Miss Royer returned to the campus January 10. She had been caring for her mother who was ill.

Memorial services were held Sunday, January 10, at South Bend for Father Niewland, a famous chemist, who produced the method for producing synthetic rubber. Members of the faculty who attended were: Dr. Paul Bender, Dr. Glen Miller, Dr. M. C. Lehman, Dr. Silas Hertzler, and Dr. S. W. Witmer.

Sunday evening, January 24, C. L. Graber spoke at the Clinton Frame Church on "The Missionary Message of the Bible."

M. C. Lehman spoke at the Pleasant View Church, January 17. He also spoke to the United Literary Clubs of LaGrange County at LaGrange, Indiana, February 6. His subject was, "Will Europe be Drawn into War?"

Professor and Mrs. Walter E. Yoder announce the birth of a son, David Roger, on January 16.

The week of January 4, President S. C. Yoder attended the annual meeting of the representatives of the Foreign Missions Conference held at Asbury Park, New Jersey. On

Tuesday, January 19, he left for the Southwest. He stopped at Hesston and then went on to Houston, Texas, to see Brother T. K. Hershey who is there in the interest of the Mexican Mission.

Dean Bender spoke at the Peace Institute held at Marion, Indiana, on January 31. He took part in the Peace Conference of the Ontario Mennonite Conference held at the First Mennonite Church in Kitchener, Ontario, on February 3 and 4. He also spoke at the Thirtieth Anniversary program of the Ontario Mennonite Bible School held at Kitchener on February 5. On January 22 he spoke to the Winter Bible School (Goshen). His subject was "Why I Am a Mennonite."

Music Notes

On January 21 the well known Westminster Choir under the direction of Dr. John Finley Williamson was presented in a concert at the Goshen High School Auditorium. The Westminster Chorus is outstanding among the world's great choral organizations today. Two recent European tours have won it the enthusiastic admiration of Continental critics. The Chorus is composed of thirty-six mixed voices. Dr. Williamson founded the first Westminster Choir fifteen years ago. The Chorus takes its name from a church in Dayton, Ohio, and its high musical standards from Dr. Williamson, who, from small beginnings, has lifted it to the high place which it now occupies in the music world. The program of the Chorus included the great choral music of the past, works of modern composers, and traditional and folk music.

Under the auspices of the Community Concert Association, Jeanette Vreeland, Soprano, appeared at the Elkhart High School Auditorium on the evening of January 27. Miss Vreeland's selections included the Zigeunerlieder, Numbers I and VI, by Brahms and songs by the modern composers, Debussy and Ravel.

Student Travels

January 23-24. Erma Martin, accompanied by Gladys Yoder, Lyle Yost and Harvey Hunsburger, spent the week-end at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Homer Greiser in Wooster, Ohio.

Fern Zehr, Robert Brenneman, and Richard Brenneman spent the week-end in Elida, Ohio.

Kathryn Yoder, Ruth King, Martha King, Elizabeth Plank, Thelma Hostetler, and Mark Hartzler spent the week end at their homes in West Liberty, Ohio.

Lois Miller spent Sunday in Elkhart as the guest of Betty Smith.

January 4. Due to the illness of their grandfather, Kathryn and Paul Miller spent the week at their home in Garden City, Missouri.

WORDS WORTH MY FEELING

(Continued from page 6)

them. However, in some of his poetry we find a depth of feeling, a majesty and sublimity of expression which fits our feelings regardless of varied philosophy and theology. In Wordsworth we find **words worth** our feeling. It is "the disturbing joy of elevated thoughts" which we both find "in the beauteous evening when the holy time is quiet as a nun . . . and the broad sun is sinking down in its tranquillity . . ." when we feel the presence of the one "whose dwelling is the light of setting suns."

—Elizabeth Royer, 37

LITERARY

AVONS

The Avons held their first meeting for the new year, 1937, on January 11. The following impromptu program was given on "The College Girl's Culture, Home Ideals." "Practical Lessons in Life, Learned from my Parents," Eunice Schrock, Viola Burck; Piano Solo, Edith King; "What I Like in My Home, or Happy Childhood Memories," Edna Hostetler, Betty Trump; "What the Ideal Home Should Be," Ruth Ebersole; and "Practical Hints in Housekeeping," Elda Hostetler.

On January 18, the following new officers were elected:

President—Ruth Ebersole
Vice President—Elda Hostetler
Secretary—Lois Yoder
Treasurer—Edith King
Critic—Ruth Buzzard
Attorney—Gladys Yoder
Reporter—Alta Good
Ushers—Vivian Lehman
    Dorothy Mast
    Pearl Miller

VESPERIANS

The meeting of January 11, being the first meeting of the Vesperians in 1937, was centered around the New Year. Roll call was responded to by New Year's resolutions, humorous and practical. Genevieve Yoder then read the Vesperian poem "Excelsior." Next on the program were two impromptus —"My Most Exciting Experiences of 1936," Mary Esch, and "The Most Exciting Thing I Would Like to Do in 1937," by Gladys Hershberger. The next number was also impromptu, a piano solo by Harriet Lapp. The concluding number was a playlet, produced by Ruth King.

Election of officers for second semester was held on January 8. The following were elected:

President—Mary Esch
Vice President—Esther Widmer
Secretary—Genevieve Yoder
Treasurer—Flossie Lehman
Attorney—Viola Krabill
Critic—Elizabeth Royer
Record Reporter—Martha King
Ushers—Elsie Eash
    Elta Holoway
    Margaret Bauer
    Margaret Swope

AURORAS

On January 18, the Auroras held their election of officers for the second semester. The new officers are as follows:

President—Dwight Yoder
Vice President—Francis Troyer
Secretary—Francis Smucker
Treasurer—John Hartzler
Public Chairman—Leland Bachman
Critic—John Friesen
Attorney—Lyle Yost
S. L. A. Member—Maurice Burkholder
Ushers—Glenn Schrock
    Virgil Gerig

ADELPHIANS

On January 18, the election of officers for the second semester was held with the following results:

President—Timothy Brenneman
Vice President—John Blough
Secretary—Harvey Hunsberger
Treasurer—Samuel Bucher
Critic—Charles Neff
Public Chairman—Waldo Lehman
Attorney—Parke Lantz
Usher—Franklin Bishop

CAMPUS OPINION

(Continued from page 8)

are not many of you. Taking into consideration the enthusiasm with which the Record is received and everyone's anxious efforts to obtain one, I think it is very worthwhile. —Wilma Miller, 39.

WITH each succeeding Record published a decided improvement has been noticed. The new, half-toned cover, first inaugurated at the beginning of the fall term, has proved to be an undoubted success. Various features have been added. In the December issue, the linoleum cuts, contributed by Professor Sprunger gave it a very artistic asset. The English department must be highly commended for the essays and timely topics contributed by the various composition classes from time to time. The book reviews have created interest and should aid as inducements for wider reading of better literature.

There are still possibilities for further improvement such as the addition of a new feature containing a question of the month; vital to all concerned on the campus. The question then would be aired by a temporary representative group from the student body. Too, more could be done in the space given over to the literary societies. The bare proceedings of the meetings from time to time is not enough and does not create enough interest to make the page really readable. Improvement has begun along this line. Each society is appointing a reporter, designated to cover each meeting and write it up in a colorful manner. Possible improvements in advertising layouts might be suggested such as more spacing and double lining giving the advertising guide a more artistic touch. —Carl Miller, 40.

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ALUMNI

Elizabeth Carol was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Beachy, 33, (Bertha Nohejl, 34), Sherwood, Ohio, on January 15.

Helen Oesch, 34, teaches the third grade in Adena, Ohio, about sixty miles from Pittsburgh.

Elvin Snyder, 27, on furlough from the mission field, America, Argentina, is attending Wycliffe College in connection with Toronto University. Mrs. Snyder is enrolled in Toronto Bible College in the advanced seminary course. Their young son, Marian, is enjoying his first experiences with snow at his maternal grandparent's farm, Markham, Ontario.

The program for Christian Life Conference at the College, February 12 to 14, schedules A. J. Steiner, 00, as moderator, and for an address Sunday afternoon on "The Blessings of a Separated Life;" Walter E. Yoder, 13, as chorister; J. C. Wenger, 34, for an address Friday evening on "The Holiness of God;" and J. N. Kaufman, 17, for an address Saturday evening on "Blessed are the Pure in Heart."

Samuel Yoder, 28, who has an assistantship in English at Indiana University was knocked down by an automobile on one of the busy streets of Bloomington, when he was returning home from school, Wednesday evening, January 13. He was confined to the hospital for several days. At the present writing he is able to be in school again, but is still nursing a fractured elbow and thumb and bruises he received in the accident two weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Meyer, 20, (Josephine Lehman, 21) and family, Joane Patricia and Nicholas, spent the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Meyer's parents in St. Petersburg, Florida. Mr. Meyer is vice president and sales manager of the C. H. Musselman Company, largest producer of apple products in the world.

J. Forrest Kanagy, 30, is making steady advancement in the C. H. Musselman Company of Biglerville, Pa. He is personal assistant to Mr. Musselman in the production department of the firm. Mr. and Mrs. Kanagy with their two boys, Gene and Dale, spent Christmas in West Liberty, Ohio.

Goshen College representation is 100% in the office of the Orrtanna Canning Company, Orrtanna, Pa. The organization was founded and is now headed by I. Z. Musselman, x06; W. Frank Yoder, x10, is office manager; Howard Y. Musselman, 29, is sales manager; and Arthur W. Roth, 33, is in charge of production.

Robert Bender, 32, who is completing his medical course at Harvard this year has accepted an interneship at the Indianapolis City Hospital, beginning July 1.

A DISTANT BROOK WORLD

(Continued from page 4)

creeping stems. Now some duckweeds. These plants are ordinarily free-floating on quiet water. But here a tangle of a hundred of them are caught on a snag and thus prevented from being born away by the current. Finally, we meet tufts of thrifty leaves of that rare northern plant, the cuckoo flower. It is one of the bitter cresses. Most of these plants are partly submerged.

We arrive at the mouth of the brook. Our pails and specimen bottles are filled. One short hour we have spent away in a brook world. We return with some of its treasures. Among them we find a better knowledge and grasp of truth, new possessions of strength and vigor.

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PHUNOLOGY

Dr. Hertzler: Feeble minded people really don't have many cares of life. Isn't that about right, Gladys?

Gladys Hershberger: Why, I don't know.

Miriam Sieber: Mother, I'm going to change my name. I am getting tired of the one I have now.

Mrs. Sieber: Oh, I wouldn't be in a hurry, you're rather young yet.

Dwight Yoder (on Monday of examination week): Everything resolves itself to either cramming this week or scramming next week.

Dwayne Nelson: Each time I approach an exam I am so unmercifully awed with an outward inexpressibility of an inward nothingness.

There's an old, old story we all know so well;
How he took her to the station to bid her farewell;
How he took her into the coach to exchange a few smiles;
How the train started off and took him many miles;
How he came back again on another train;
How he returned to the campus with a blushing shame;
How he called it nothing else but an impromptu ride;
And a sweeter, longer lingering at his maiden's side.
How is it you may ask, or how can it be?—
Oh, it's just another case of Albrecht chivalry.

On Tuesday night before exams, a group of girls on third floor were worried for fear that Miss Good would catch them studying before eight o'clock.

Marty King made us promise not to tell about the time she used oleo on her face—that really wasn't her fault because someone had switched the jars, but we didn't promise anything about the time she brushed her teeth with cold cream; she did that of her own accord.

Even some seniors are unaware of the trend of the times. A few weeks after Christmas vacation, the following conversation was overheard:

Delmer Yoder: "Say, where's Zarske?"

Ezra Shenk: "He was married during vacation."

Delmer Yoder, after a pause: "Is Marty married too?"

Just to prove that freshmen are gullible, some freshmen girls dashed back to Parkside with some signs one evening not even suspecting that it wasn't the proprietor of the store who had called them and asked to have his signs returned.

Three sophomores surprised three seniors in the kitchen one Saturday night—the juniors should be glad they had their refreshments with them. Seniors will try to get away with things.

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MEN'S ATHLETIC NOTES

With the advent of spring weather, athletic activities turned to swimming due to the fact that the gymnasium was nearly turned into a swimming pool. But with very lusty strokes and strides a few basketball games did not succumb to the weather.

As you all know the Adelphians won over the Auroras 18-15. And Tuesday afternoon, January 26, the Freshmen stopped Troyer and the Juniors, 21-15. Troyer made 8 points, Greener 4, and Miller 2. Well, there are all of the games in the "A" league.

But the real fun comes in during the "B" league games which are of course open to men only. But if you fellows want to see real basketball, and get a real laugh, you want to see "Man Mountain Watson" in action. There are real games in this "B" league. There is no glory to the winners but a real game is played by each player. Come on you men, and cheer your "B" league teams, they support you, why not support them.

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC NOTES

When Martha King and Betty Jane Marshall as forwards play against Elizabeth Plank and Mary Cathcart as forwards on the other side, the game is sure to have action and there're bound to be baskets. In recent games we have found just such a situation. Then, just imagine Ethel Yordy playing as guard against Frances Barnard. There aren't boresome lulls in games like that.

The first half of the first Freshman-Sophomore game was an overwhelming victory for the Freshmen. The score at that time was 7-0 in their favor. Then it seemed as if the Sophs decided they would start playing. They kept the Freshmen from making another basket and they made six during the last half. This left a final score of 7-6 in favor of the Freshmen.

The Sophomores were not to be outdone by mere Freshmen. They won the second game with a score of 11-8.

On the evening of the first day of exams quite a number of girls spent an hour or two playing ball to relieve the strain of the tests. It's wonderful sport to relieve mental fatigue. On Friday evening when exams were almost over some girls spent several more hours of relaxation in the gym. The Sophomore A team played the Sophomore B's. The score was 41-5 in favor of the A team. Following this the two Freshmen teams played. The score was 19-6 in favor of the A team.

In spite of cold weather, hiking continues. During exams several girls hiked to Waterford, around the cemetery and back to gain ten points toward their letters. Nothing makes a person feel more fitted for a day of work than a hike in the brisk air before breakfast. It's fun, and it's good for you, too.

EVIDENCES OF THE EXISTENCE OF GOD

President Sanford Calvin Yoder

No man hath seen God at any time.—John 1:18.

THERE are two difficulties that present themselves with this text. The first one is that of reconciling it with such statements as that made by Jacob, "For I have seen God face to face." The second has to do with the problem of knowing God. If as the language of the text asserts, "No man hath seen him at any time," then how may we know that He is?

To the first question we may briefly reply that God is spirit and consequently cannot be discerned through the natural faculties. When the saints of old spoke of having seen Him it is clear that He revealed Himself in some visible form for the express purpose of making contact with man's natural senses, but no one can say that he has seen God as He is. "It doth not yet appear," the Scripture says, "what we shall be: but we know that when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is" (I John 3:2).

The second problem has to do with knowing God, and is one with which we shall concern ourselves in this paper. Humanity has always longed for some tangible expression of Deity. No doubt this desire is at the bottom of idol worship. Not being able to comprehend God as a spirit, worshipers substituted some visible image of Him upon which to bestow their oblations. It has always been a problem to bring God within the range of human comprehension, so that they who see with natural eyes and hear with natural ears would be able to know and understand Him. The Scripture says, "For what man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man which is in him? even so the things of God knoweth no man, but the Spirit of God" (I Cor. 2:11). In fact the knowledge of God is not so much a matter of hearing and seeing as it is a matter of faith and experience.

Does this then mean that man has no way of finding God, that great, infinite and perfect Spirit in whom all things have their source, support, and end? Must man wander through life to the end of his day without the possibility of knowing that Spiritual Reality who preserves and directs His creation even to the minute details of human life? Or are there means of finding our way into His presence, and of ascertaining the kind of being He is.

On this subject, as well as all others that have to do with other-worldly affairs, we will probably find the most satisfactory solution to our problem in the Scripture if we accept its message without gloss or without allowing ourselves to be moved too much by our own imaginations.

INNATE GOD-FEELING IN MAN

This is the first avenue that opens to us in our search for Him. I realize that this is a much mooted, and in some quarters, a much controverted question. There are those who would deny the existence of the intuitive faculty altogether and insist that man is wholly a product of his environment. There is much to be said on this side and yet when the evidence is all in, is it not true that everywhere, where the simple instincts of nature have remained unspoiled by the cross currents of modern philosophy, there exist the ideas of God? These ideas may be very vague, indefinite, and altogether wrong. They may vary greatly, but regardless of what the concept may be, there is something within that says **HE IS.** Where does this feeling come from? How does it originate? Paul gives us a clew to the answer in Romans 2:14: "The Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law." If the heathen, then, know by nature the things of the law, is it unreasonable to believe that the idea of God may be traced to the same source? However, if this were the only source of our knowledge our case would be rather uncertain, as we shall later note. But it is not.

REVELATION DIRECT FROM GOD

This always was and is yet a means by which He makes Himself known to man. Moses met Him by the burning bush, Jacob by the brook. Isaiah saw Him in the temple, Paul heard Him by the wayside, and Peter met Him on the housetop. The experience of each of these men may not have meant so much to any one else, but to them it was everything. As a result of it they knew that God was, and they went forth new men, filled with a power that vitalized their entire being and drove them forth an irresistible force into a larger life.

The day of such experiences has not passed! God is still seeking to impress Himself upon people's lives and make Himself known. People still meet Him by the wayside, or in the temple, or on the housetop. At sometime in our lives we experienced the presence of a personality that crowded upon us and impressed us with the fact that God is real, and after that day we could never be what we were before. To one who has had such a vision, God can no longer be a vague abstraction, or a figment of the imagination. From thenceforth He is become a living reality from whose presence there can be no escape.

THE WORD

We have assumed that the idea of God is innate. In fact, the Scriptures substantiate such a position. In the absence of a divine revelation, however, we may look for a wide range of opinions as to His character, His essence, and His work. Men's ideas largely grow out of their experience. The native living in certain parts of China where starvation dogs his steps year after year, will likely formulate a concept of deity that is quite at variance with that of the inhabitant of the tropics, where nature is friendly and man's wants are supplied without much effort on his part. Here the divinely inspired Word supplements man's intuitive knowledge and displaces his own ideas and opinions. To those who "spoke at sundry times and in divers manners in times past," God revealed His character, His attributes, and in fact, all that is needful in order that man may know Him unto salvation. How does the person who has suffered pain and sorrow and disappointment most of his days know that God is love and that He is full of grace and truth? Where would the soul that is wrecked in sin turn for relief to soothe his anguish except to the testimony of the prophets and of Jesus and the apostles? To them divine revelation came where human reason and judgment were inadequate, and they were inspired to record this truth which has been verified over and over again in Christian experience and has been to us a sure word of prophecy.

THE SON

But we have another source of knowledge. While the Scripture says that "No man hath seen God at any time," it also says that "the only begotten Son which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him" (John 1:18). Christ is the revelation of God to man. "His name shall be called Immanuel"—God with us. "The word was made flesh and dwelt among us" (John 1:14). What God revealed to man by word of prophecy before Christ, He has revealed more perfectly in the person of His Son who lived as God with man, and in Him, Paul says, dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily. (Col. 2:9). He was conceived of the Holy Ghost, born of a virgin, lived as a man,—hungered, thirsted, suffered, and died. He did the words of God—healed the sick, cleansed the lepers, made the blind to see, the lame to walk. He raised the dead, preached the Gospel to the poor, forgave sin, and finally arose from the grave and ascended to be with the Father, from whence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead. This was the only-begotten Son who declared God among men.

THE HOLY SPIRIT

What God revealed through His Word and by His Son in times past, He continues to make known by His Spirit in this day. "But when the Comforter is come," Jesus said, "whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of Truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me" (John 15:26). "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself, but whatever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come" (John 16:12, 13). Besides this He convinces of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment. He quickens—makes alive—and guides into all truth.

THE WORKS OF GOD

In another connection the Scriptures say, "There are, it may be, so many voices in the world, and none of them is without signification." Paul assures us that this multitude of voices testify of God. "For from the very foundation of the world, His invisible perfections—namely, His eternal power and divine nature—have been rendered intelligible and clearly visible by His works." Rom. 1:20—Weymouth's Translation. The Scripture thus states the astounding fact that the unseen God, His eternal power and His divine nature, are revealed in the things He has made. When I got hold of this truth I found the key to some of my own personal emotions. I understood why I was almost overwhelmed with feeling when I crossed the mountains for the first time and saw the hills piled up in grand confusion until their peaks were lost in the clouds or wrapped in the fields of snow. I could understand why it is said that mountain folks incline more toward faith in God than do the people of the plains. Since then I have lived among them, rode over their ridges, walked in their snow fields, but they have never grown common nor ceased to proclaim the wonder of their Maker. I am not surprised that David cried, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help," or that Goethe sings: "Uber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh." I no longer wonder that the ignorant savage steals away to the loftiest heights where in their great solitude and quietness he may offer his oblations alone.

a. The Sky. David says "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork" (Psalm 19:1). The myriads of stars that glide into position night after night testify to an infinitude and immensity which the human mind can neither span nor comprehend. Since Abraham gazed upon them out of Ur of the Chaldees or Job watched their wanderings in the land of Uz they have continued on. They have not lost their way in the limitless spaces, but they

"Sing forever as they shine,
'The hand that made us is divine.'"

b. The Earth. Over the entrance of the Science Hall of one of our great universities is inscribed this significant passage from the book of Job. "Speak to the earth, and it shall teach thee" (Job 12:8). Within this hall gather the learned of the earth. Here are conducted experiments to test the assumptions and observations of man. Here are also made discoveries in the fields of science that startle the thinking world, and yet when the latest formulas have been worked out and written they are but a rediscovery of age-old truths that a great Omniscient Mind conceived before the "hills were brought forth or ever the earth was."

c. Life and death. Ever since life began men have speculated as to its origin. As yet the secret is as far removed from us as when speculation first began. Every attempt at rationalization has been defeated in the laboratory of scientific experimentation. The simple explanation of the apostle that God "Giveth to all life, and breath, and all things," stands as the only satisfactory solution to the problem. But as the origin of life is a mystery so is also the way of living things. How is the seed quickened—made alive—that dry dusty seed that was laid away in some dark storehouse! Who taught it to send out rootlets to gather together the earth and air, the rain and sunshine; to build the leaf and then the stalk, and finally the full ear? In what laboratory was it taught its formula and on what balances were its elements weighed? When the answer is found it will hark back to the source of all life—namely, to God.

But if life with reproductive and building powers remains a mystery, are not the ways of dead matter more mysterious yet? One may be able to conceive that living matter can through its processes of reproduction perform certain functions, even though life itself is not understood, but it is beyond all the grasp of the human mind to see how dead matter is able to assume forms of regularity or uniformity. Yet the crystals of the ice and snow and the rocks and minerals are so delicate and so regular as to almost bespeak life where there is but death. This can be no mere chance nor accident. The only hope of a solution is to acknowledge by faith what the mind is not able to fathom, and accept the divinely spoken word "that his invisible perfections have been rendered intelligible and clearly visible by his works." This is still a satisfying explanation of the age-old problem of life and death.

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A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

ON FRIDAY, February 12, representatives of the three historic peace churches, Mennonites, Brethren, and Quakers, called on the President to lay before him memorials concerning the attitude of these churches on peace and war. The visit is described elsewhere in this issue under the caption, "Faculty Notes." The RECORD appreciates the privilege of publishing here the memorial which was submitted to the president by the Mennonite representatives.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Philadelphia, Pa.
February 11, 1937

His Excellency
The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The President of the United States of America
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

As representatives of the Mennonite Church, one of the churches historically known as opposed to war and in favor of peace for the sake of Christ, a position held for four hundred years, we welcome the opportunity to address you on the matter of peace and nonresistance, particularly because of your generally recognized favorable attitude on this momentous question.

Your recent utterances at Buenos Aires, as well as your other declarations on this subject, we trust will be epochal in helping to usher in a new era of good will among nations and to replace the now prevailing attitude of mutual fear, suspicion, and in some cases, even hatred.

We wish to assert again our patriotism and wholehearted loyalty to our country, even now as we appear before you to state our inability, on the grounds of our conscience and religious convictions, to participate in war or military service of any type. As a matter of record now, we humbly state to our Government that, before God and our conscience, we cannot assume responsibilities or services, the purpose and end of which is the destruction of human life.

In the attached manuscript we present for your consideration a statement of the principles of the Mennonite Church, bearing on the matter of war and military service.

We thank you most sincerely for this privilege of expressing our convictions before you as President of the United States of America, and wish to assure our Government once more of our loyalty to our country, and our cheerful willingness to serve it in any capacity, the purpose of which is the protection of life.

Our age-long opposition to war is indicated by the fact that many of the Mennonites who first came to this country did so because of military conscription abroad. During and since the World War, in the emergency relief work, we have assisted in the migration of many thousands of people to the United States, Canada, Paraguay, and Brazil, from countries where political,

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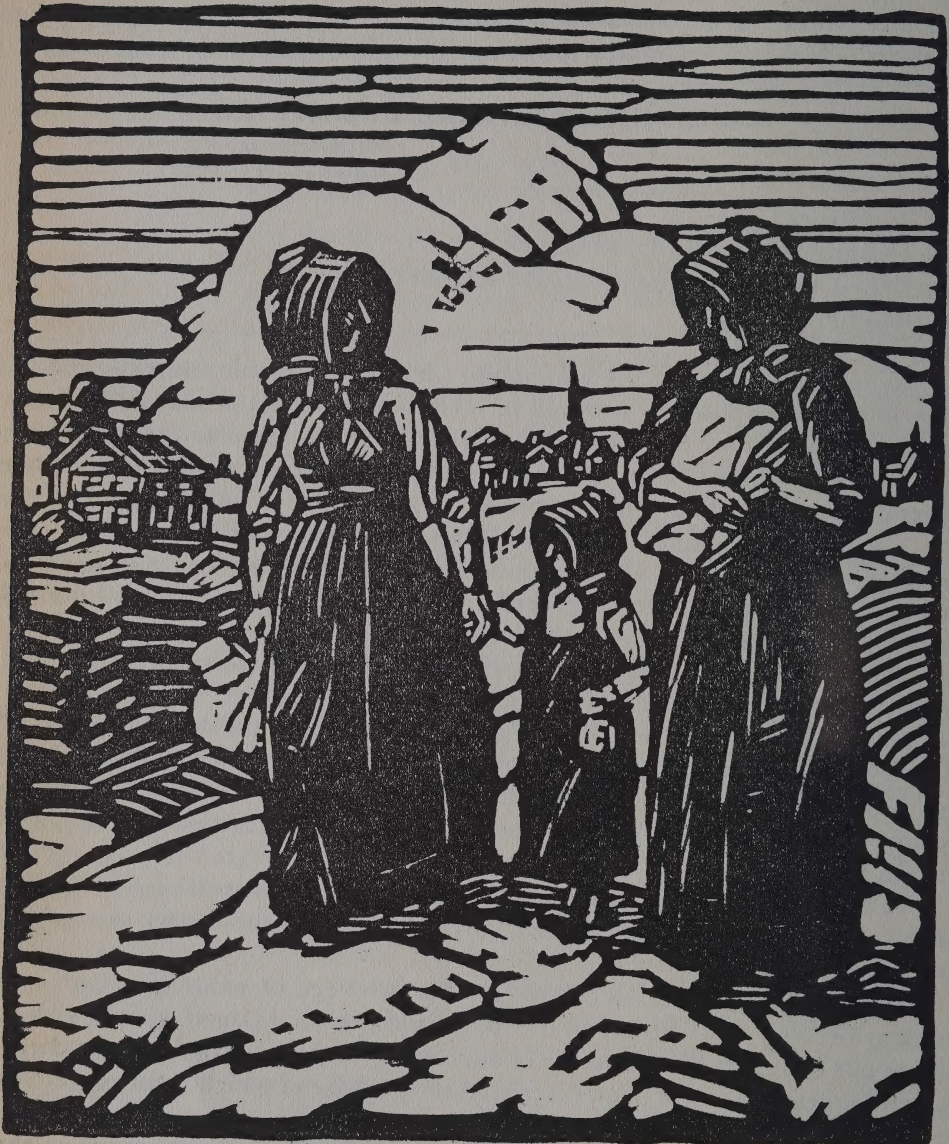

STRAW IN THE WIND

By Ruth Lininger Dobson. New York, Dodd, Mead and Company. 1937.

THE title of this new novel does not suggest its contents. Whether the author intends to suggest by this story a certain trend in a group of people or only to portray a certain type of character buffeted by fate is left for the reader to decide.

The scene of the story is in the Amish Mennonite settlement near Middlebury, Indiana. The fact that the towns near there are frequently mentioned makes the reader who is acquainted with the locality feel at home immediately.

The main character in the story is one, Moses Bontrager, a stern, powerful man of deep religious convictions. He has a firm belief in a God of wrath and judgment and rules his family with a hand of iron. His one great weakness is an overwhelming desire for land.

But the book tells more than this. It is an account of a struggle between the old and the new. This struggle has a powerful effect on Moses' family. His wife Sarah, his two unmarried daughters, Polly and Rebecca, his other children and his brother are deeply affected. Moses guides his family as he sees right, yet only drives them further from him. The story is not all thus for it has portions of quiet humor. But an air of resigned struggle and hopeless striving pervades the whole novel. One is impressed by the deep religious sentiment expressed and the way the characters are developed to show forth their convictions.

There are portions of a descriptive nature that are very good. The author impresses us with her accounts of the life in the farm home, a church service and other activities. These all have life and vitality in them as they are given. The quaint, Germanized English of the characters add interest and humor to the whole story.

The reader should remember that this story is a novel and not a history. Certain portions might be criticized for the impressions that are given, but when one remembers that all the Amish folk are not this way he will have no difficulty.

As a whole the book is well done. It is written to hold the readers attention which it does in an admirable way.

Get this book and read it. It is a distinctly different novel that will cause you to think yet stir your emotions deeply.

(The author, Ruth Lininger Dobson was enrolled in Summer School at Goshen College in 1930.) —Howard Blosser, 39.

SOME WONDERS OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC PLANT CULTURE

TWO thousand bushels of potatoes per acre without soil. Tomato stalks twenty feet high bearing choice fruit. A farm in your own backyard. A garden in a few spare feet of space producing enough vegetables for the average family. These may be realities in the near future. At least it seems a possibility to those who attended the illustrated lecture given by Dr. Pillsbury of California, on November 19, 1936. The result of years of experimenting and research on the part of the eminent scientist was given to the students in a most interesting way. Much of his work has been along the line of the manufacture of food by plants. We realize that plants with the aid of sunlight have the power to change the chemicals of the soil and air and water into food for man and that without plants man would perish for lack of food. Dr. Pillsbury showed how plants could be grown without the use of the soil if the proper chemicals were supplied in the proper solution. He presented pictures of potatoes which produced at the rate of from two to three thousand bushels per acre just by having a chemical solution for their roots to grow in instead of soil as they usually grow. He says the method is quite simple and also inexpensive. The potatoes are planted in a wire basket in excelsior or some such material and kept wet. These baskets are suspended over water which contains the chemicals which are needed to produce the potato plant and fruit. As the roots grow downward they absorb the plant food necessary and the result is a miraculous growth of potatoes, stalks, and tubers. Of course the chemical solution must be kept constant, not too strong or weak. To accomplish this a bottle is placed in the water with a glass tube extending through the cork. The chemicals are placed in the bottle and allowed to diffuse out through the glass tube as fast as the plants need food. By this method there are no weeds to interfere and no drought to worry about. All that is necessary is to keep the water level approximately the same in the vats and give the plants plenty of sunshine. At any stage in their growth the plants may be "pulled" up and have their roots examined without disturbing their growth in the least.

Other plants have also been grown with great success by this method. By analysis the chemical composition of any plant can be determined. Then the proper solution can be given for the plant to feed upon.

Another secret of nature revealed to us was the fertilization of a flower, that mysterious process which produces new life, and fruit, and seeds. With his lapse-time camera Dr. Pillsbury has taken pictures in many different stages of this process and we were permitted to see the result in a few seconds. It was a rare experience to see a pollen grain fall upon a pistil, thrust its pollen tube down to the ovary of the flower and then deposit its own nucleus there. And then we could see new life generated and developing in the embryo. It seemed that we almost understood the origin of plant life. In many plants the seed which develops from the fusing of the pollen grain and egg may lay

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CAMPUS OPINION

LITERARIES

EVERY existing organization must have its own objective, and if these objectives are not sufficiently valuable to merit its existence, there is no reason for its continuance. Each year we find an increasingly large number of extra-curricular activities and organizations on our campus, until it has become evident that some discretion must be made in our affiliations with them. No longer can we give whole-hearted support to all organizations, but must eliminate according to their value. In this the Literary organizations are not exceptional. Their wide extension concerns nearly every student, both past and present; if discrimination must be made, let us consider the value of our Literary societies to prove their place on our campus. As previously leave permanent and worthwhile contribution to its Alma Mater. They are based on standards of worthy goals and ideals, that bring the development of personality, literary abilities, and appreciations of their members. They have an interesting record of accomplishments. Each society makes an effort to leave permanent and worth-while contribution to its Alma Mater. They are at present playing an important part in campus life, as evidenced by lively competition, literary and athletic. They leave a lasting impression on college alumni, for they recall literary activities as being some of the most outstanding of their college days. We must face the question, "Can we afford to lose organizations with such contributions?" Certainly not, nor can we give place to less valuable organizations by decreasing Literary activities. We must work if we would win, and put our societies on top. We must make our Literary Society fundamental, and by united effort continue to follow the motto "FORWARD."

Dwight Yoder, 37.

ANYONE who champions a change in established procedures, courts criticism and opposition. And that is as it should be. No major variation ought to be accepted without due consideration. Mere change is no virtue, nor is it a definition for progress. Circumstances and environment in which we live, however, are far from static, and to adapt ourselves to a changing situation sometimes requires a departure from established routine.

Such a crisis has arisen in the Literary situation on our campus.

The history of our Literaries is inseparable from that of the school. Sponsored and encouraged by the faculty, they filled a vital need of the student body for adequate means of expression. As practically the only organizations to meet such a need, they held first place in the student's program of extra-curricular activities.

Basically, these needs have remained the same, but a change has developed in the means of self-expression. Recent years have witnessed the phenomenal growth of vocational clubs and organizations on our campus. The German Club, French Club, Home Economics Club, Music Club, Educational Club, and Peace Society, all clamor for our attention. Off the campus, too, a host of worthwhile programs of professional excellence, beckons to us. In the face of such an increasing wealth of opportunities for student participation, we can deplore the waning interest in Literary societies, but can we honestly be surprised?

Does all this mean the death-knell for the time-honored Literary? In many colleges it has meant just that. Lest the result be the same here, why not adapt our program to the changed situation and try to prevent such an occurrence on our campus?

There is no cure-all, no fool-proof remedy for the lagging interest in our societies, but since all the members, alike, complain of lack of time, why not try the expedient of having meetings every two weeks? Surely it is nothing but the part of wisdom to at least try some remedy even though it be but an experiment.

In a society vote in the two women's organizations, the results were unanimously in favor of meeting every two weeks. If a society then is to conform to the wishes of its members, as any democratic organization should, then the two girls' societies should have adopted the program of meeting every two weeks.

Perhaps it is true that basically there is something wrong, something which cannot be remedied by any change in frequency of meetings. Is it true that the modern youth has no sense of loyalty; no spirit of devotion to a cause; no feeling of responsibility in an organization? We hesitate to believe any such strong indictment, and yet our attendance at Literary plainly shows either the lack of loyalty or the impossibility of meeting the Societies' demands for time.

Ruth Ebersole, 37.

THERE are many types of associations as all who have ever had even a smattering of sociology know. In many of these associations, which are "organized groups," the interest around which the group was originally organized is lost, perhaps because of the different personnel which have entered the association, perhaps because of lack of time due to other more important interests which crowd out this interest, and perhaps because of a complete loss of the original purpose. The Literary Societies in Goshen College were organized to help students to be able to speak before people. They contained speech ideas, debate, declamation, discussion, and oratory. The Literary Societies were the most important interests on the campus and all other organizations were subordinate to them. No one ever missed Literary and the persons who were on the program carefully prepared their parts and took a great deal of pride in their work. But alas, take our Literaries today! Perhaps the men's Literaries have kept true to the old standards; perhaps theirs is a place of growing interest and good attendance; and perhaps Literary to them means more than any other organization on the campus. But—as an observer for four years I have noted carefully that the Literaries, as far as Goshen College women are concerned, have lost their former place of supremacy and are being replaced by clubs, athletics, work, and even, strange to say, studies. If, in the past, we have been ostrich enough to hide our heads in sand-piles of pride in order to avoid seeing such facts as an increasing drop in attendance,

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EDITORIAL

COLLEGE life is a "great" life! All who have had the good fortune to be found in circumstances which enabled them to attend college, have in their lives a memory that is dear to them. Often we hear people tell of their experiences in college, for nearly all alumni treasure the thoughts of their dear Alma Mater.

This coming June is destined to become a very significant time in the lives of the seniors of this year. It will be the termination of a happy four years. It will be an end, and also a beginning. Once before we graduated, not from college, but from a high school. Then already we thought of passing from school life into the world to make our own way. Either by some good fortune or by hard work, for in 1933 the depression was at its worst, we saw the way open which made it possible for us to attend college. Again we are graduating, this time from college. "How short those four years seem! Why, only a few months ago we were freshmen."

Several members of the class are looking forward to the time when they will graduate again after another four years of hard work. To the large majority, however, this graduation will mark the extent of their scholastic education in an institution. It is a pleasure to look back over nearly four years of study and have the anticipation of receiving the degree for which all this work has been done.

There is a bit of sadness that accompanies this thought. In these four years the college has been as a home to us. We are not alone in our feelings

GOSHEN COLLEGE LIBRARY
GOSHEN INDIANA

toward the institution for do not many alumni come back to visit each year at Homecoming? What is it that brings them back? There is a feeling of homesickness and a longing to walk through those old familiar halls and to sit in the Chapel Hall for another chapel service.

With each senior that leaves college there is a personal challenge to hold to those ideals and standards that the college fostered. Is a college not judged largely by the lives of the alumni? The school has high standards and high Christian ideals, but that is not enough; each student must make these ideals their own personal ideals voluntarily, and then live up to them. Whether we have chosen to become teachers, doctors, nurses, or farmers, the ultimate price which will have to be paid for a life lived without these Christian ideals is so great that no one can possibly afford not to begin correctly. Many have started in their lifework without a definite set of practical ideals and later they realize what a great mistake they have made. Life is too short to take a chance; is it not wise to benefit by the experience of others? —T.

THE Class of 1937 has been both fortunate and unfortunate but at present our "bad breaks" seem to stand out.

At the beginning of the year the host of the dining hall approached the seniors with the very kind information that this year they would be asked to be hosts and hostesses during the entire year. This was greeted with great opposition on the part of the seniors, but what was to be done? Nothing! They must obey and be silent.

At the first house meeting of the year in Kulp Hall regulations were read. Included in these regulations was a section for the senior girls. Yes, whereas, for the past two years senior girls had been allowed to have as many study cuts without permission as they desired, now they were restricted—they must get permission for leaves until 10:15 and were allowed only twelve study cuts per semester. I say restricted, not because they would do anything without restrictions that they would not do with restrictions, but because they had taken away from them the freedom which other senior girls enjoyed—and because the juniors were placed on the same level with the same privileges, if, indeed they can be called privileges.

The time has come when we are wondering of what we will next fall victim, what new thing will next be tried on us. Our minds turn to that great privilege which is bestowed on every senior during the last semester of his stay at Goshen College. Yes, we are thinking now, "Will the opportunity of being exempted from exams in courses with a grade of B or above be snatched from the seniors this year?" Just as a fair warning we might suggest that we do not want to be the first in everything, that we want to give a chance for succeeding classes to have something new, something different. Perhaps there might be rebellion at the loss of this one more privilege. Perhaps the seniors would no longer sit back and be silent. —H.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

WHITE CROSS MISSION

On January 27 a group of short-term students gave the following program at the Mission. The main topic: "Man's Helplessness and God's Adequacy." "Futility of Self-righteousness," was discussed by Olive Grabill; "His Righteousness Imparted to Us," by Grace Brenneman; "Blessings of Walking in His Righteousness," by Wilbur Lehman. Dorsa Mishler was leader.

The topic of the program given on February 3, was "Our Merciful God." Donald Leichty spoke on "The Sinfulness of Man." "God's Mercy in Spite of Our Sin" was discussed by John Troyer. Sanford Troyer spoke about "Our Response to God's Mercy." Ezra Shenk was leader of the group.

"Our Compassionate Savior" was the topic of the program given on February 10. "Our All-Seeing Savior," "Supplying Our Needs," and "Looking to Jesus," were discussed by LaVerne Wenger, Kathleen Zehr, and Raymond Yoder, respectively.

The program of February 17 was given by Francis Troyer, Ralph Greener, Howard Blosser, Mary Esch, and Ruth Seiber. The topic was, "Three Things about Life." It is sinful and useless without Christ's salvation. It is a life of choice, and it is "saved by grace." The men at the mission were very much impressed by this meeting.

The program of February 24 was given on the topic "Our All-Sufficient God." The subtopics were, "His Life Is Sufficient," "His Grace Is Sufficient," and "Depending on His Sufficiency." The group was composed of Charles Kreider, Paul Conrad, Harold Miller, Dorsey Eash, Richard Brenneman, John Blough, Eunice Albrecht, Flossie Lehman, Mae Orendorff, Erma Martin, Lois Yoder, and Ethel Yordy.

EXTENSION COMMITTEE

Jail Services

Oswin Gerber, accompanied by Roscoe Miller, Miriam Seiber, Raymond Richer, and Stella Gingerich, had charge of the jail services on February 7.

John Duerksen conducted the meeting of February 14. He was accompanied by Ruth Duerksen, Ethel Yordy, and Mark Hartzler.

On February 21 a group of twenty-two went to the jail to sing. After the jail services, the group divided into three smaller groups and went visiting in North Goshen among the poorer people that live in that section of town. The group was composed of Ira Smucker, Paul Conrad, Harold Stutzman, Robert LaMar, John Duerksen, Thelma M. Hostetler, Margaret Swope, Gordon Staub, Ira Amstutz, Oswin Gerber, William Detwiler, Maynard Stutzman, Ezra Shenk, Ruth King, Elizabeth Plank, Ruth Duerksen, Carrie Yoder, Kathleen Zehr, Marjorie Yoder, Goldie Gerber, and Raymond Yoder.

MEN'S PRAYER MEETINGS

The January 26 prayer meeting was led by William Friesen. Virgil Gerig was chorister. The Scripture was taken from Psalm 141. David prays, here, for a clear conscience so that he can commune with God. If David needed such a prayer, how much more do we need it!

The meeting of February 2 was in charge of Harold Shaeffer, one of the short-term students here at that time.

On February 9, Orie Miller, another short-term student was in charge. Maurice Burkholder was chorister. The entire group joined in praying the Lord's Prayer. "Prayer is power in the presence of faith."

James Watson led the meeting of February 16. God is a spirit and we must worship Him in spirit and in truth.

Richard Yoder was the leader of the meeting of February 23. He used Psalm 103 as the basis for a few remarks. "God has been very gracious to us."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEETINGS

"The Mission of the Church to the World," was the topic of the young people's program of February 7, given by the short-term students. Wilbur Yoder spoke on "The Church, Divinely Instituted," Olive Graber read an essay on "The Church's Means to Supply Individual Needs." "The Place of the Church in the World" was discussed by Harley Christner.

A very interesting program was presented on February 21. The topic was "Newer Avenues of Service." John Duerksen spoke about the new work in Summer Bible Schools. We have a great opportunity to reach the lives of the children, and through them, their parents and friends. Raymond Yoder, having attended three Young People's Institutes last summer, told us what good they can do for the young people of the church. They get to meet other young people from other parts of the country, and thus broaden their outlook. Young people's institutes can be a powerful factor in integrating the young people of the church into one compact body—a stronger, better, church. Lois Yoder spoke briefly on the new work being started in Texas, among the Mexicans there. It has been found that it will be somewhat difficult to establish permanent congregations, because of the fact that there people are somewhat migratory, following chances for work. But they are all very much interested in the Gospel, and seem anxious to hear and read all they can about it. This makes the work hopeful. Lydia Shenk told us about the new mission work in Africa. The people there, too, are responsive to the Gospel, and a nice congregation has already been started. The medical work is a very good approach into these people's lives. Pray for these new fields, that they may be fruitful.

FOREIGN VOLUNTEER BAND

On February 5, the Foreign Volunteer Band held its regular bi-monthly meeting. John Coffman gave a book review of "Hudson Taylor's Spiritual Secret." The theme of the book is "The Yielded Life." The spiritual secret Hudson Taylor had was to draw for his every need upon the fathomless well of God's bounty, and then he never failed to receive the things he needed.

The meeting of February 20 was in charge of Harriet Lapp. The many needs of the various foreign mission fields were set forth. A season of prayer, considering especially the work on the new printing press in South America, a class of converts in Africa, and newly opened work in India, closed the meeting.

CHRISTIAN LIFE CONFERENCE

February 12-14. The general theme of the conference was "Christian Holiness."

Friday Evening.—"The Holy One of God."

John C. Wenger had as a topic "The Holiness of God." The root idea of the word is separation and denoted God as apart from His creation. Scripture declares the holiness of God which is made manifest in various ways but particularly in redemption.

Bishop C. F. Derstine discussed "God's Attitude Toward Sin." After characterizing sin, the speaker pointed out that God's attitude has two aspects —abomination of sin, and love for the sinner.

Saturday Afternoon.—The topic for the Saturday afternoon meeting was "The Beauty of Holiness."

J. N. Kaufman, Peoria, Illinois, spoke on "Blessed Are the Pure in Heart." The issues of a man's life are out of his heart—"as a man thinketh, so is he." "Out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh." Those who have pure hearts, have clean outward lives, and are blessed of God.

Bishop A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania, spoke on "Victory over Temptation." All people are tempted alike, but no one has heavier temptation than he can bear. The means to victory over temptation is our love for Christ Jesus, who died to save us from the results of temptation.

The Saturday evening meeting was on "Holy Living." "God's Standard of Holiness" was discussed by Bishop Aaron Mast, Belleville, Pennsylvania. God has set up standards in the Bible: "Be ye holy, for I am holy." Holiness is the product of Scripture. Holiness must be seen in every phase of our life.

"God's Provision for Holy Living" was discussed by Ira Johns, Goshen, Indiana. God has given us an infallible guide to holiness in the Bible. He put us under grace and made us free from sin. In the Scriptures we are given some restrictions for our lives to keep us holy. Jesus' blood on the cross is the greatest provision God has made for us. He has thus freed us from our due punishment because of sin.

Sunday Morning.—Bishop Aaron Mast spoke on the topic "The Price of True Humility." Using Job as an illustration it was shown that true humility involved a changed attitude toward God, one's fellow men and one's self, and a casting away of all self-righteousness.

Sunday Afternoon.—The theme was "Christian Separation."

Bishop S. F. Coffman outlined "The Meaning of the Separated Life." Every doctrine of the Bible is based on the idea of separation. As Christians we are to separate ourselves from everything which is not valued by Christ and from everything defiling, destroying, and deadening.

Bishop A. J. Steiner spoke of "The Blessing of the Separated Life." Full communion with God; companionship with Christians; a clear conscience; and the blessing of God, are the rewards which come to those who are truly separated unto God.

Sunday Evening.—The last meeting of the conference was on Sunday evening on the subject, "God's Call." J. D. Mininger, Kansas City, Kansas, discussed "The Transformed Life." The transformed life is a regenerated life, is a consecrated life, a nonconformed life, an abundant life, and a life of abiding satisfaction. Bishop A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania, spoke on "The Call to Holy Living." It is God's command that we live holy lives. The holiness of God is a great call for us to live holy lives: Christ is the groom of the church, He is pure and holy, hence we should be pure and holy, also. Our goodly heritage of the past is a call to holiness. The lost world around us is a call to holiness. God's call to glory is a call to holiness. "Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord, and who shall stand in His holy place? He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart, who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, who hath not sworn deceitfully."

MEN'S DEVOTIONAL

The topic of discussion for the Men's Devotional of February 18 was "Christian Loyalty." Gordon Staub spoke on "Loyalty to the Community." "Loyalty to the State," was discussed by Paul Eiman. James Watson discussed "Loyalty to the Church" and Dana Troyer spoke on "Loyalty to God." John Smucker was leader of the meeting.

CHAPEL

January 25-27.—Dean Bender conducted chapel services during these three days, using selections from Psalms for responsive reading, after which he read various other portions from the same book.

On Tuesday we had the privilege of having Mr. Huddilston of the Anti-Saloon League to speak in chapel. His subject was, "Alcohol—Its Social, Biological, and Moral Effects on Our Population." The talk was well illustrated with a series of charts showing the relation of accidents and other undesirable results of drinking.

February 1-3.—President Yoder read Scripture passages concerning the second coming of Christ and the end of the world, and showing the final destiny of man, and the final destiny of the world.

February 8-10.—"Jesus' Teaching on Duty" was the topic considered by I. E. Burkhart during these three days. The talks brought out Jesus' sense ot His own duty; the difference between the teaching of Jesus and the modern attitude towards individual rights, and the extent of personal responsibility to superiors, to equals, and to self.

February 15-17.—M. C. Lehman briefly stated the background of conviction and belief which led to his going to India as a missionary. He also dealt with the message needed by the native Indians, and the working of God's spirit in the world. The whole served as a preparation for the Y. P. C. A. missionary drive which was held on the following Friday morning. Richard Yoder was in charge of the meeting, Harriet Lapp gave a devotional talk, and Waldo Lehman outlined the plan of the cabinets for the apportionment of the suggested three hundred dollar budget.

CHURCH SERVICES

January 31.—I. W. Royer of Orrville, Ohio, brought the morning message on the theme "A Child in the Midst." Christ used a little child to teach His disciples faith, meekness, and dependence on God, and the example holds for us today. It is also a reproof against the pride, vain ambition and doubt to which adults are so prone to yield.

February 7.—Bishop D. D. Miller of Elkhart used as his text John 6:66-69. Like the disciples we are tested daily by things which we do not understand, and special tests also come. But with Peter we must say, "Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life."

February 21.—C. L. Graber who, with J. N. Kaufman, visited the flood district during the past week, gave an account of their findings and suggestions for assisting those who have been made destitute.

BIBLE CIRCLE

February 5.—Sherman Maust, of Pigeon, Michigan, who was attending the sessions of Ministers' Week, spoke to the circle on "The Victorious Life." Our victory lies in overcoming evil and we can do this only through the power of God in our lives.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' BAND

January 31.—Mary Holsopple, missionary on furlough from India, spoke to the Band on "What the Foreign Missionary Appreciates in the Home Church." Some of the particular points mentioned were loyalty, steady consistent giving and systematic prayer for specific and definite needs.

February 7.—"Growth in Usefulness" was I. W. Royer's topic for the morning message to the Band. To grow in usefulness we must "grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ." We must grow in the likeness of God through studying His Word and abiding in Christ, and then our lives will produce love and service, the two fruits of the Christian life.

February 14.—John C. Wenger, a former member of the Band, spoke on "Growing in Grace." The foundation of growth is union with Christ through faith, and some of the means are private devotions, study of the Word, church attendance, and witnessing. One's growth in grace is also influenced by one's attitude toward sin, and toward chastening.

February 21.—The subject presented was "Unopened Fields of Service," with Ruth King reviewing an article "Unopened Fields of the World," and John Coffman speaking on "Unreached Fields in Our Own Land." The Asiatic and African countries were particularly stressed, and the Mexican work in Texas and various rural and mountain sections of this country. Surely there is a great opportunity for the young Christians of today.

(Continued on page 22)

COLLEGE NEWS

Faculty Activities

The *Religious Digest* for March, 1937, has an article on the "Quaker Experiment in Politics" by Professor Guy F. Hershberger. This is a condensation of an article by Professor Hershberger which appeared in the October, 1936, issue of the *Mennonite Quarterly Review.*

Dean Bender attended a meeting of the Relief Committee of the Mennonite Church on Friday, February 12, held in this city. He spoke at the annual Founder's Day program of the Mishawaka P. T. A. on February 22. His subject was, "Building Wholesome Personalities in our Children," and on Sunday afternoon, February 21, also spoke at a men's meeting of the West Goshen Church of the Brethren. His subject was "The Bible Teaching on War and Peace."

On February 22 Professor Guy F. Hershberger spoke to the Kiwanis Club of Nappanee on "George Washington."

Professor Umble acted as judge for the Whitley County debate teams at Columbia City, February 11.

I. E. Burkhart has been appointed Director of the Young People's Institute to be held at the College in June. The program is being prepared and personnel arrangements are being made.

Miss Wyse, Miss Shenk, Miss Good, and Miss Royer, were guests in the C. A. Shantz home near Elkhart, on Sunday, February 21.

Miss Royer led two classes in the Sunday-school Worker's Normal held at the College during ministers' week.

Dr. Glen Miller was ill during the week of February 22.

C. L. Graber our business manager, was in Wayland, Iowa, March 1, looking after business interests. He served as cashier of the Wayland State Bank for two years and still maintains a vital interest.

C. L. Graber accompanied J. N. Kaufman, president of the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities, on a tour of the flood district from February 17 to 20. They had been selected by the Relief Committee to investigate the possibility of doing relief work that is not being done by other agencies. They recommend that the Relief Committee replace school books lost by children in the flood area. These men visited the entire district from Evansville to Louisville.

C. L. Graber was a member of a joint delegation of six men that was granted audience with President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House in Washington, D. C., at 5:15 P. M., February 12. The delegation presented to him the position of the historic peace churches on the question of war and peace. The delegation was composed of three Quakers and two Mennonites, and two Brethren representatives. Brother Graber and Rev. A. J. Neuenschwander, of Quakertown, Pennsylvania, represented the Mennonite Church.

Organizations

Friday evening, January 29, the Public Speaking Class gave a program in Assembly Hall. The program consisted of speaking "What's In A Name?" by Martha King, "The Art of Book Reviewing," by Betty Trump, a review of Juanita Harrison's *My Great Wide, Beautiful World,* by Mary Esch, and two groups of solos, sung by Professor Walter E. Yoder, accompanied by Mae Orendorff.

The Audubon Society held a public meeting in Assembly Hall, Saturday evening, January 30. Pictures of bird life were shown.

Der Deutsche Verein held its regular monthly meeting on Monday evening, February 1, in the home economics rooms of Science Hall. Entertainment was furnished and refreshments were served.

A Senior class party was held in the Home Economics Rooms on Wednesday evening, February 3. The same evening the Sophomore class had a skating and sledding party at the dam, after which refreshments were served in the dining hall.

Friday evening, February 5, the Freshman class had a party in the gymnasium. Games were played and refreshments were served.

The Elementary Education Club met on Thursday, February 11, in Assembly Hall. Miss Dorothy Deardorff, primary supervisor in the Goshen city schools, spoke on "Modern Trends in Educational Practices."

The Peace Society held an Open Forum meeting on Thursday evening, February 11. A question box afforded discussion of questions on peace and the relation of Christianity to the state.

Waldo Lehman, Dana Troyer, Paul Kaufman, William Friesen, and Harriet Lapp gave a missionary day program at the Prairie Street Mennonite Church in Elkhart. The program consisted of talks about the India Mission field and several songs were sung in Hindi.

Social Activities

February 7.
Eunice Albrecht, John Hartzler, Milton Slagel, and Mark Hartzler spent the week end at their respective homes in Illinois.

February 20-21.
Flossie Lehman, Ethel Yordy, Mae Orendorff, and Eunice Albrecht spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Smucker of near Goshen.

February 14-15.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Heiser and son and daughter visited Mrs. Schrock and Eunice Schrock.

February 23.
Eileen Bachman entertained her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. James Bachman of Ashley, Michigan.

February 7.
Lorene Leichty, Irene Wyse, William Wyse, Olen Britsch from Archbold, Ohio, visited friends at the College.

February 18.
Geneva Stamm attended the wedding of her cousin, Ilva Roth, at Archbold, Ohio.

February 24.
Mr. Leo E. Lehman visited with his daughter Vivian.

February 20-21.
Kathryn Lehman, Nola Krabill, Elwood Zieler, Delmer Yoder, and Willard Pustay, spent the week end at their homes in Wayne and Columbiana counties in Ohio. They were accompanied by Howard Albrecht.

February 20.
Ralph Gerber and Leon Glick visited on the campus over the week end.

Elinor Smith entertained a group of students from the College at her home on Friday evening, February 19. Ralph Gerber, 36, and Leon Glick, 35, both grade school teachers in Ohio, were guests.

John Duerksen, John and William Friesen, Winifred Nelson, Pearl Miller, Dorothy Mast, Kathryn Miller, Gladys Hershberger, Paul Kaufman, James Watson, and Mark Hartzler were guests at a taffy pull at the home of Genevieve Yoder in Topeka.

John Coffman, Richard Yoder, Samuel Bucher, and Joe Sweitzer were guests for dinner at the home of Earl Mann in Elkhart on Sunday, February 21.

LITERARY

VESPERIANS

On January 25, the meeting consisted of a social talk given by Mrs. Paul Bender. Avon and Vesperians met conjointly.

Our new president, Mary Esch, gave her inaugural address on February 1, "Traits a Vesperian Should Have."

On February 8, the program was as follows: a vocal solo, "Pirates Dream," Doris Wade and a dramatization of a fairy tale, "The Bird, the Mouse, and the Sausage," conducted by Katherine Miller.

On February 15, the meeting centered on Valentines. The roll call was answered by giving a Valentine thought. A new member, Ruth Duerksen, was initiated into the society with a hearty hand. The program was, "Origin of Valentine Day," Edna Brenneman; Piano duet, Pauline Liechty and Esther Graber; "Valentine Sentiments," Agnes Cripe; "My First Valentine," Harriet Lapp.

ADELPHIANS

On January 25, the new officers of the Adelphian Society were installed. Charles Kreider, the president for the first semester, gave his farewell address, and was followed by the inaugural address of the new president, Timothy Brenneman. Each of the new officers gave a short inaugural address. Ralph Greener, a returning Adelphian also gave a short and entertaining talk to the society. The meeting was closed by singing the Adelphian song.

The theme of the program for February 1, was "High Water." The following talks were given: "What Causes Floods," Park Lantz; "Flood: 1937 Style," Edward Belan; "Curbing Ol' Man River," Robert Reist. A vocal quartet composed of Ralph Brenneman, Charles Neff, Frank Bishop, and William Friesen, gave a few selections.

AURORAS

On February 1, the theme of the program was "Our Periodicals." Owen Martin spoke on FORTUNE giving its content and benefits. Gordon Staub spoke on SCRIBNERS which is concerned with human interest. Ira Smucker and Lotus Troyer, former members who have returned for the second semester, gave talks on their favorite magazines.

February 8, C. Richard Yoder gave a review of the opera, "Il Trouvator." Dorsa Mishler gave a humorous reading entitled "Ignorance." Paul Kaufman, who is president of the Aurora Snapshooters Club, gave an illustrated lecture on developing and enlarging photographs. He also told what the possibilities and activities are for the club.

On February 15, Professor B. F. Hartzler gave a lecture on the origin and development of opera music. He used the orthophonic to illustrate his talk.

AVON

At the Avon Literary Society meeting on January 25 the officers for the second semester were installed. Ruth Ebersole, the new president, gave her inaugural address entitled, "Time."

On February 8, it was decided that the Avons sponsor both speech contests for women conjointly with the Vesperians. The following program was given: "How My Big Sister Got Her Husband," Edith King; Reading, "Why Betty Didn't Laugh," Vivian Lehman; "Balancing an Egg on the Second Pyramid," Fern Zehr; "What Happened," Erma Martin; Reading "Sam's Girl," Vivian Lehman; and "Dandelions," Thelma A. Hostetler.

On February 15, each member present, responded to roll call by telling the most exaggerated story they could. This comprised the entire program. A song, "On the Sea," was sung by Mae Orendorff, Vida Zuercher, Vivian Lehman, and Edith King.

CAMPUS OPINION

(Continued from page 10)

a distinct avoidance of anything heavy on our programs and the feeling of—"I'm-terribly-sorry-to-take-your-time" when the President stands before the Society we have been deceiving ourselves and I should say cowardly. The Literary programs have become entertaining and should any intellectual subject or topics a little heavier than the usual diet of story, song, and reading come into the program the room becomes a sleeping parlor and it is a "perfect bore." Obviously and despite all critics, speeches and music are prepared at the last minute. These seem hard words, yet as the trite old saying goes, "It's the truth that hurts." The question of course rises immediately, "What are you going to do about it? Will it remedy the situation?" I would say let the Literaries take their place, and if they have lost their former usefulness let them cease to wear false beards. If they met once every two weeks perhaps more would find time to be there and certainly there would be no excuse for unpreparedness. I cannot guarantee that it would be the panacea needed, but would there be any harm in trying? Mary Ellen Esch, 37.

EVER since the founding of Goshen College the Literary Societies have held first place in the realm of student organizations, excepting perhaps the Y. P. C. A. which has a somewhat different organization and function. When new students arrive on the campus some join one organization and some another, each according to his own individual interests. However when it comes to Literary Societies practically every student is a member. Do they join because of a particular interest in literary work or do they join just because everyone is expected to do so? It is also true that no other organization has held meetings so frequently. Four o'clock on each Monday has been the time when all other activities must give way to Literary meetings. Are the results accomplished by the different Literary Societies valuable enough to warrant the giving of this hour every week? That is the question before us now. Many feel that the hour could be spent more profitably in some other way, at least on every second Monday. Many other organizations and activities have grown up since the Literaries were first organized. These have made demands upon the time of many students and they feel that the benefits obtained from Literary activities do not warrant the giving of so much time to them.

Certain questions come to us which we do well to consider before we decide to reduce the number of meetings. First, will we be able to induce all students to join the organizations as in the past if the meetings be held only half as often? Are we taking a step toward placing Literary Societies on a level with other student organizations? Perhaps that is where they should be. Would not the societies be more successful if only those who have a particular interest in Literary activities were members? These questions should be fairly and squarely faced before we decide to limit the number of meetings of the Literary Societies. Whatever course we take let us be sure that that course will contribute to what we consider most worth-while in our college education.

—Timothy Brenneman, 37.

MUSIC NOTES

Professor Noble Kreider, piano instructor presented an all-student piano recital February 1. Those taking part were: Doris Wade, Edith King, Mae Orendorff, Sarah Christophel, and Leland Byler.

On March 2 the Goshen Music Series presented the Little Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of George H. Shapiro, symphonic and operatic conductor of international fame. The audiences of the Little Philharmonic Orchestra can always look forward to the unusual and delightful experience of hearing the great Symphonic works inspiringly performed by this unique combination under the distinguished leadership of Mr. Shapiro. The concert was held in the Goshen High School Auditorium.

The Goshen Choral Society is now working on that great oratorio by Brahms, "The Requiem."

On the evenings of February 13 and 14 during Christian Life Conference, the A Cappella Chorus presented several sacred numbers.

On Thursday, February 8, the after-dinner program was sponsored by the Music Club. Professor Walter Yoder gave a few suggestions on how to appreciate good music and illustrated his talk with a recording on the Orthophonic of "Beethoven's Ninth Symphony," explaining the different themes and their use by counterpoint.

The annual spring chorus trip will begin April 9 and continue through spring vacation days. Illinois, Iowa, and parts of Indiana are to be toured. The repertoire is as follows:

MIXED CHORUS

Praise to the Lord .... Seventeenth Century Melody
Ye Watchers and Ye Holy Ones .... Seventeenth Century Melody
Angels' Spirits .... Tschaikowski
Built on a Rock .... Christiansen

MEN'S CHORUS

The Long Day Closes .... Sullivan
Ships That Pass in the Night .... Young
Celtic Hymn .... Roberton
Pickin' on a Harp .... Robertson

MIXED CHORUS

Lord Jesus Who Didst Love Me .... Lundquist
Come Soothing Death .... Bach
Dona Nobis Pacem—B Minor Mass .... Bach
In Heavenly Love .... Christiansen

LADIES' CHORUS

Praise Ye the Lord in Heaven .... Arensky
Hail Thou Star Resplendent .... Grieg
Twenty-third Psalm .... Jacob

MIXED CHORUS

Behold the Lamb of God .... From the **Messiah**
Surely He Hath Borne Our Griefs .... by Handel
Worthy Is the Lamb
Hallelujah

MEN'S OCTETTE

MIXED CHORUS

Cherubim Song .... Rachmaninoff
Last in the Night .... Christiansen
All in the April Evening .... Roberton
Additional Numbers:
God So Loved the World .... Stainer
As Jesus Came Walking .... Cain
Beautiful Savior .... Christiansen

A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 5)

religious, or military persecution exists today. We are always willing to help in the common good and welfare of those who are in distress or need.

Very respectfully yours,
A. J. Neuenschwander
C. L. Graber
Mennonite Representatives

RELIGIOUS NOTES

(Continued from page 16)

CONJOINT DEVOTIONAL

February 4.—The meeting was in charge of the students of the Winter Bible School, with John Troyer as leader and Vera Stuckey as chorister. Special music was provided by a male quartet arranged by Ordo Brenneman. The topic discussed was "The Bible in the Life of the Christian. Raymond Richer, Emma Brenneman, and Gladys Witmer discussed the following subtopics, "Its Divine Origin and Preservation," "Its Message of Salvation," and "A Light to our Path."

February 11.—Bishop Ezra Yordy of the Roanoke Church near Eureka, Illinois, spoke to the students on "Three Promises," basing his remarks on Matthew 7:7. These promises are ours for the accepting, and what we find depends entirely on what and how we seek.

WOMEN'S DEVOTIONAL

February 18.—"Remember the Sabbath Day" was the general topic for discussion. Miss Royer presented "The True Basis of Worship;" Prudence Erne, "Private Talks with God;" and Harriet Lapp, "The Sabbath—a Day of Rest."

We worship because we have a vision of God which is maintained through communion with Him. And we accept joyfully the gift of a day set apart for worship and release from our daily duties.

WOMEN'S PRAYER MEETINGS

January 26.—Following a short discussion of present troubled conditions in the world, Psalm 91 was read, and the group united in prayer for the flood refugees.

February 2.—Elizabeth Royer led the meeting using "Would Men Know You've Been with Jesus?" as her theme. The necessity for the indwelling of Christ, and growth in His likeness were brought out.

February 9.—The value and need of unquestioning obedience and perseverance were vividly brought out by Mary Esch as she read and discussed the story of Elisha and Joash, king of Israel, as it is recorded in II Kings 13:14-19.

February 16.—The subject of meditation this evening was "Prayer," Thelma Oyer reminding us of the importance of this part of our public and private devotions. For surely, "more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD—(Continued from page 4)

d. The Common Things. But most people perhaps will never have the privilege of walking amid the eternal snowfields of the hills, or of exploring the depths of the earth and sea. They must needs be satisfied with what they can see from their backyards, or the street, or the country lanes. Unless they can hear the voice of God in common things, in the fragrance of the fields, the rustling leaves, the songs of the birds, the dew or the rain, they cannot hear His voice at all "in the things he hath made." In the very choicest of his literary phrasings the Apostle Paul directs the Lystrians to the evidences of God in the ordinary things of nature. "Nevertheless," he says, "he left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness" (Acts 14:17). Where is there language more beautiful, or truth more simply spoken, or evidence within the grasp of all? I know that some eyes see only water in the raindrops, or hear only thunder in the clouds. They see nothing but trees in the forest and grain in the field. Their hopes are material, and their vision is bounded by earthly horizons. The emptiness of such a life is well told by Edna St. Vincent Millay:

"All I could see from where I stood
Was three long mountains and a wood;
I turned and looked the other way
And saw three islands and a bay.
So with my eyes I traced the line
Of the horizon thin and fine.
Straight around till I was come
Back to where I'd started from,
And all I saw from where I stood
Was three long mountains and a wood.
Over there things I could not see
These were the things that bounded me."

Not beyond the bounds of Miss Millay's vision but within them lay Deity and Infinity, and yet the eyes of the multitude never, never see nor do their ears hear Him who rides in the chariots of the sky and speaks in the voice of the storm. They do not think who it is that loads up the water in the sea and transports it to the inland plain to water the thirsty land. They fail to realize that it is God who makes the seasons come and go. To them darkness is night and light is daytime, but they do not recognize that "He maketh the night to cease and bringeth joy in the morning." Men may speak of nature and of laws, and I believe in both; they may speculate and philosophize and expostulate as to the origin and preservation of the universe, but the simple assertion that "in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," together with all its throbbing, pulsating life, will continue to satisfy the great number of us and those who have a heart for things divine will find:

"That the world stands out on either side,
No wider than the heart is wide,
Above the earth is stretched the sky
No higher than the soul is high.
But the heart can push the sea and land,
Farther away on either hand,
And the soul can split the sky in two
And let the face of God shine through."

SUCH IS LIFE

DOES the early bird always catch the worm? Just the other morning before breakfast, I saw the Early Bird. He was dressed in a dark brown swallow-tailed coat and a red vest. He was playing Sherlock Holmes. When I first noticed him, he was sneaking around the corner of the house in a vain attempt to take Mr. Worm by surprise. When at first he did not succeed, he tried again. Then he failed. By this time, it was obvious that Mr. Worm was as quick as Early Bird. Therefore Early Bird must devise some tactics by means of which he might take Mr. Worm into custody. Mr. Worm was very shy of Early Bird because it was only last Tuesday that Early Bird had devoured Mr. Worm's best-loved aunt. Since this time, Mr. Worm had not appeared on the surface of the lawn. Finally Early Bird came to the conclusion that he would have to be constantly on his watch and that he would have to trace any clues he might get. Early Bird hopped a few feet toward the elm tree. Then he cocked his head and listened. Mr. Worm was just under the sod. Early Bird pecked twice into the sod. The last time he grabbed Mr. Worm by the neck (if an earthworm has a neck). Early Bird braced himself and began to pull. Mr. Worm's neck stretched a little, but his body would not move. Early Bird thought that Mr. Worm had the gears in reverse, but this did not discourage Early Bird. He pulled harder. At last Mr. Worm's body began to stretch. Early Bird threw his head back; this left Mr. Worm suspended tightly between Early Bird and the good earth. Then as quick as an arrow shot from the bow of Robin Hood, the Late Bird darted down, snatched Mr. Worm and flew away. —Russell Wright, 40.

MY FIRST SHAVE

I WILL always remember the thrill of my first shave. My father and mother had gone down town leaving me alone in the house. What was there to do? I had tried all the games known to a twelve-year-old boy but they did not hold my interest long. I wanted something different, something new, to hold my attention. Suddenly I had an inspiration. I went to the mirror and examined my face closely. Yes! It was true. There on my upper lip was a light yellow fuzz. The time had come when I, like other men, would have to shave. I hastened to the bathroom and locked the door. I knew exactly how to begin the task. Had I not often seen my father gently sweep the lather from his face with his sharp razor? I carefully lifted my father's shaving equipment down from the shelf. I spread the lather evenly over my face. My, this was fun! I looked just like daddy did every morning. With short, careful strokes I pulled the sharp razor across my face. I surveyed myself proudly in the glass. It was a perfect job. "Mother," I asked later in the evening, "don't you notice anything particular about me?" She looked at me closely. "Why, yes, John, you need a hair cut badly. Daddy will have to take you down town tonight yet. You can't go to Sunday school looking that way." —John Smucker, 40.

FRESHMEN MEN'S DISCUSSION CONTEST

THE Annual Freshmen Men's Discussion Contest was held in Assembly Hall, February 19, 1937.

The purpose of the contest is to encourage and develop public speaking among the Freshmen men. All the subjects were well treated and gave the audience new insight into the matters discussed. Both winners and losers were benefited by the experience as shown by the competitive spirit prevalent.

The contestants and their topics were:

Everyday Philosophy	James Watson
Wings	Gordon Staub
Those Lost Years	Floyd Shore
The Silver Fox	Verl Lehman
From Here to There	J. Artley Leatherman
Unicameral Legislature	Clifford Yoder
What Price Power	Robert La Mar

An added inducement to participate in the contest was given by the ten dollars in prize money which is presented annually by Waldo Thutt Stalter of the Class of 1927. The money was given in denominations of four dollars, three dollars, two dollars, and one dollar. By giving the money in smaller prizes and consequently to more contestants it was felt interest would be keyed up from year to year and that the loser would not feel the futility that often goes with being a loser.

The winners of the contest were: Clifford Yoder, first; Gordon Staub, second; Verl Lehman, third; and J. Artley Leatherman, fourth. Dr. Edward Yoder, Miss Lydia Shenk, and Dr. Silas Hertzler acted as judges for the contest.

—Carl Miller, 40.

SOME WONDERS

(Continued from page 8)

dormant for a long period of time without losing its viability. It was most interesting to see one of these types, a grain of wheat sprout, push through the soil, and then to watch the young seedling stretch itself and grow in just a few seconds. In a similar way we saw buds open into beautiful flowers of the rarest kinds. When the lecture was over it seemed we had returned from fairyland where wonders took place before our very eyes. We seemed to have been drawn much closer to nature and learned some of her secrets. We also thought of the unspeakable knowledge and wisdom of the Creator and we agree with the poet who said:

All things bright and beautiful,
All creatures great and small,
All things wise and wonderful,
The Lord God made them all.

—T. H. Brenneman, 37.

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ALUMNI

Edwin Herner, 28, who was confined to the sanatorium in La Junta, Colorado, for almost two years, died there on February 6. Funeral services were held at the East Union Church, Kalona, Iowa, on Tuesday afternoon, February 9. His former pastor, C. L. Graber, Goshen, had charge of the services. Many alumni friends join in their expression of sympathy to Mrs. Herner (Marie Miller, x29), their children, Edwin Junior and Charlene, and his mother, Mrs. Sarah Herner.

Verda Joan was born on January 29 to Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Hostetler, 30, (Velma Lapp, 32), Flandreau, South Dakota.

Paton Yoder, 35, and Mrs. Yoder, (Hazel Smucker, Academy, 30), moved to Orange City, Iowa, at the beginning of the second semester. Mr. Yoder has a teaching position in the Northwestern Junior College, a Dutch Reform school.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Frey, 33, moved to Archbold, Ohio, in January, where Mr. Frey is working as bookkeeper and part-time salesman for Joe Leichty, dealer in John Deere farm implements and Plymouth automobiles.

Adeline Aschliman, Academy 33, is Director of Nurses and Assistant Superintendent of the Massillon City Hospital, Massillon, Ohio.

Agnes Aschliman, Academy 35, is a nurse in Robstown Hospital, Robstown, Texas.

Mary Good, Academy 35, is one of the public health nurses in Elkhart, Indiana.

Grace Brunk, Academy 25, recently came from Harrisonburg, Virginia, to Elkhart, where she is doing private duty nursing.

Dora Shantz, 27, has completed her first term of service as a nurse on the Mennonite Mission field in India. She expects to land in New York in April.

Jacob Sudermann, 32, who is doing graduate work in German at the University of Michigan, spent February 10-14 with his family in Goshen.

John Williams, 34, is fingerprint classifier in the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

On C. L. Graber's recent trip to the National Capitol, he was entertained at dinner by Mr. Ernst Correll. Dr. Correll, who was German and social science instructor at Goshen 1924-27, is now associate professor of economic history in the graduate school of social sciences of American University, Washington, D. C.

Edna Amstutz, Academy 30, passed the Colorado state board examination for her nursing certificate last December. Since then she is night supervisor at the Mennonite Hospital, La Junta, Colorado.

Orrin J. Smucker, x31, is an assistant grade school principal in Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Slabaugh, 17, are spending the winter in Florida. Their address is Route 1, Sarasota.

Miss Eva Yeackley is spending the winter in California. Her address is 322 West Del Mar, Pasadena.

Dr. and Mrs. Jonathan G. Yoder, 27, (Fyrne Miller, 30) were on the campus February 9 to meet the Executive Committee of the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities.

Mrs. Elvin Snyder's father, Manasseh R. Fretz, died Monday, February 22, at Markham, Ontario. Mrs. Snyder, interrupted her school work at Toronto Bible College, to nurse her father the past five weeks. The *Gospel Herald* reports that arrangements have been made for Mr. and Mrs. Snyder's, 27, return to South America this summer. Salena Gamber, 33, superintendent of nurses at La Junta, will return to the mission field with them.

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PHUNOLOGY

Professor Hershberger may have been expressing the sentiments of some of the students when he quoted someone saying, "Miserable buildings they called dormitories."

On the morning of the day when the tuberculosis tests were given, this modified quotation was heard, "T. B. or not T. B., that is the question."

What's happened that's funny,
Or even amusing?
Something that's funny
Or the least bit confusing?

Are all people serious
Most of the time?
I'm growing delirious
Making this rhyme.

Who did something funny,
What's happened that's new?
We're faced with this question
When Records are due.

John Friesen: (Entering the kitchen after doing some painting). Do you suppose it will kill me to eat with my face like this?

Dora Bigler: It hasn't yet.

Gladys: What are you going to do after you're through school; settle down?

Bessie: No, I'm not ready to support a man yet.

Mrs. Oyer: What else can we do to get this flu epidemic over soon?

John Coffman: I'll think it over.

LITTLE AUDRIE?

Young Hertz' across the campus looked
And saw their pet "heart-sister" fad,
And larfed and larfed, for he well knew
That he too a "heart-sister" had.

Dr. Lehman was doing some rather pointed questioning in psychology class which seemingly no one could answer. Finally Leonard Lehman piped out, "Say, M. C., you know all about this, why don't you tell us?"

Bishop: I'm either going to start studying or else go home.

Bucher: Good-bye.

Eunice Albrecht: Think of it; this is only February, and my, how it thundered last night.

Flossie Lehman: What! Why didn't you awaken me, you know I can't sleep when it's thundering and lightning?

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WOMEN'S ATHLETIC NOTES

Ten of the twelve games scheduled for this season have been played. Of those basketball games, the Freshmen A and Freshman B teams have both won two and lost three. The Sophomore A team and the Sophomore B team also have the same records, each having won three and lost two. There are two more interclass games to be played, Sophomore B vs. Freshman A Freshman B vs. Sophomore A. What will these games do to the final record? Will the four teams tie for the season with three wins, three loses each? There is certainly an interesting set-up. There's bound to be plenty of excitement in the remaining games, because there have been unpredictable results all season. The Sophomore A team has the highest number of total scores, 104. The Freshman A team is second with 65; Sophomore B, 55; and the Freshmen B, 54.

One literary game remains to be played. The Avons won the first game 9-8, and the Vesperians the second with a seven point lead. Another game will be played after the interclass games have been completed.

Ardis Thornton, Audrey Harrington, and Gwendoline Orn have the highest number of points for volley ball played during the fall and early winter. With the basketball season coming to an end within the next few weeks, volley ball teams will probably be reorganized.

MEN'S ATHLETIC NOTES

Interest is stirred, pep and excitement ran high as the last games of basketball were being played. The round robin tournament has been played and the final elimination tournament remains to be played. An Aurora-Adelphian game is the only other game yet to be played. Each society has one victory to their credit so one more game must be played to break the tie.

Here are a few statistics of the basketball season up to the final tournament. Total scores and fouls have been tabulated; here they are for your examination. High point honors go to Vernon Miller, the "hot-shot" of the seniors with 121 points and fifteen fouls. Next is Frank Byler with sixty-eight points and eleven fouls; Dick Brenneman chalked up sixty-six points and twelve personals; both Dick and Frank are Juniors. A Freshman, Gordon Staub, is next in line with sixty-two points and twelve fouls. Next honor goes to George Smith who for the season scored fifty-six points and committed twelve personals. George Hooley, another freshman, scored forty-three points and against him there were six fouls. Four Sophomores have records which have helped the team win the round robin championship: Hippensteel, thirty-seven points and five fouls; Falls Hershey, thirty-six points and nine fouls; Nelson, twenty-nine points and seven fouls; Bob Brenneman, twenty-one points and eleven fouls. "Cork" Troyer and Ralph Greener, new second semester Juniors collected eighteen points each with one and five fouls respectively. Others have records as follows: R. Yoder, seventeen points, nine fouls; L. Burkholder, fifteen points and four fouls; Bishop, eleven points, two fouls; L. Yost, eleven points, twenty fouls, Paul Kaufman, nine points, five fouls; Blough and Lehman, Juniors, eight points each, Waldo six fouls, John one foul; Francis Troyer, Beef Miller's running mate, seven points and eight fouls; Slagel and S. P. Miller six points and two fouls each; Carl Miller, six points, fifteen fouls; Jay Leatherman, five points, no fouls; D. Yoder, Senior, five points, five fouls; Smucker, four points, three fouls; Glen Schrock, four points, one foul; Hollar, two points, one foul; Hartzler, one point, one foul; Shetler, no points, one foul.

A TRIBUTE TO CHRISTIAN PARENTS

Mary Royer

THROUGH the boys and girls in the schoolroom teachers come to know and appreciate the contributions of the mothers and fathers in the lives of their children. Experience has led us to be especially grateful to those parents who have taught their children "the grace of graciousness" as someone called it—the ability to meet the unpleasant as well as the pleasant things graciously, without the flare of temper, without the thoughtless and bitter retort. Also we appreciate the parents who have taught their sons and daughters to meet the unexpected calmly and confidently. For in life the unexpected almost becomes the usual. When there has been effective teaching in these two particulars, other things seem to fit into the picture without difficulty. To have the habit of graciousness and calmness requires continuous contact with a source of grace and calm greater than our own power. We are thankful for parents who have found this truth and who have taught their children in it.

Boys and girls so directly reflect the philosophies or views of life of their own homes, in the majority of cases, that their teachers feel again and again how difficult it is to rebuild in four years what has been built in eighteen. It goes without saying that in the large, an individual's view of life is a picture of what he has observed in his parents' reactions to the experiences of life. This philosophy of life will be built by the accumulated force of his parents' daily living. It is in the everyday life of the home that we acquire our most permanent patterns of thought and behavior.

There are three great questions which men in all times have had to reckon with in explaining life. On their answer has hung not only men's view of life but their actual contribution to the world. They are: Where did I come from? What am I here for? Where am I going? We have peace of mind and an inner security in spite of outer changes when we can answer these three questions with assurance. We can live happily and fully only when we have satisfactorily answered these three questions. No one is in a better position than the parent to help his child answer these questions.

Especially in these past years of change and unexpected happenings we have had to find that which would explain our perplexities and afford us something stabilizing when all we had rested on before became as a broken reed for support. For we discovered indeed that life does not consist in the abundance of things which a man possesses. The ceaseless searching of the ages has proved what we demonstrate by our own experience that there is only One who can answer these questions for us, He in whom we live and move and have our being. In the thirteenth chapter of John's Gospel, Jesus gives the answer to these three questions for His life and for ours, too, who love Him. The Scripture tells us that knowing He was come from God and was going to God, He took a towel and girded Himself to wash His disciples' feet. Knowing that He came from God, and was going to God, He lived to serve those who needed Him. When we can give Jesus' answer to these questions, we

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have peace and calmness regardless of outer circumstances. "In His will is our peace."

A present-day doctor has written: "The teachings of Christ are the greatest known destroyers of doubt and despair. No one can appreciate so fully as a doctor the amazingly large percentage of human disease and suffering which is directly traceable to worry, fear, conflict, immorality, dissipation, and ignorance, to unwholesome thinking and unclean living. The sincere acceptance of the principles and teachings of Christ with respect to the life of mental peace and joy, the life of unselfish thought and clean living, would at once wipe out more than one half the difficulties, diseases, and sorrows of the human race."

In the old days of the pioneer when pestilence waited outside the circle of rude log cabins in the New England wilderness, when men's lives were at the mercy of wild Indians and bitter winter, men's thoughts easily centered on God. Even the schools were founded to prepare the children for a life whose very nature challenged them to be ready for its uncertainties. In that famous law of 1647 passed by the General Court of Massachusetts which contained the germ of our great public school system, towns were required to maintain free schools for their children that these children might learn to read the Scriptures and so be able to escape the wiles of "that old deluder, Satan." By a series of changes which we cannot describe here, the chief emphasis of the public school is no longer religious. The parent cannot look to the public school to teach his child spiritually.

The spiritual influence of the Sunday school is great in the lives of boys and girls. The testimony of one hundred governors, congressmen, public and business men, as summed up by Atkinson, is that the Sunday school is among the most indispensable institutions of America. In 1935, the Honorable Lewis L. Fawcett, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, wrote: "More than 4,000 of the 8,000 prisoners sentenced by me were under the age of twenty-one years, and only three were members of Sunday school, at the time of committing their crimes. That satisfies me of the value of the Sunday school to the community in helping safeguard it from the growth of criminals. It also satisfies me of the value to the individual."

Yet in many churches the teaching ministry of the Sunday school is confined to fifty-two hours a year. So the home must not only strongly support but also supplement the teaching of the Sunday school. And as Benson says, "The home must not expect the school to alter materially the child's personal habits, or the church to revolutionize his ideals;" for "not only does the home have exclusive control of the power of heredity, but it furnishes the environment for the most impressionable years of life. Children are molded by the sentiments, opinions and moral standards which prevail where they live and eat and sleep." Children learn first by imitation, and comprehension follows. The highest calling of parents is to bring their children to Jesus, and we give thanks for our Christian parents who have brought us to Him. It is through the parents that children chiefly come to interpret life and to know God. Upon their contribution the teachers and the preachers build.

Principal Rainy's daughter paid her father the highest compliment when she said that through him she could understand in a measure at least what the love of the heavenly Father must be. Our experience with hers is comparable to that of the little blind girl given in the following lines (author unknown):

THE BLIND GIRL

I know what mother's face is like,
Though it I cannot see;
It's like the music of a bell,
It's like the way the roses smell,
It's like the stories fairies tell—
It's all of these to me.

I know what father's face is like,
I'm sure I know it all:
It's like his whistle in the air,
It's like his step upon the stair,
It's like his arms that take such care,
And never let me fall.

And so I know what God is like,
The God whom no one sees:
He's everything my mother means,
He's everything my father seems,
He's like my very sweetest dreams,
But greater than all these.

As we grow older we are brought to know God in a new way. Paul says: "God hath shined in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." Though we have not seen God's face, we know what He is like. His gentleness is like the gentleness in Jesus' voice when He called to a little girl sleeping in death, "Arise, little girl," and she did. His strength is like Jesus' strength when He said to the storm waves, "Peace, be still," and they were. God's pity is like the great pity Jesus felt when He looked upon the weary crowds who seemed to Him like sheep without a shepherd, and He fed them all with a boy's lunch. God's mercy is like the mercy of Jesus when He said, "Thy sins be forgiven thee." God's love is like the love Jesus had for the men who were putting Him to death when He said, "Father, forgive them," and He died for them. From God through Jesus we have a message for those whom we touch; and their reception of it means life. Jesus prayed: "As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world." To get this message of life to boys and girls is the highest calling of any parent.

Charles Ryan Adams in thinking of the opening of the colleges last September, wrote:

" 'And we must sail at sunrise!'
'Aye! Aye! and Bon Voyage!'
'Arise, go . . . . And God Almighty bless thee.'—Gen. 28:2, 3.

"These are the words of the aged Isaac to the lad Jacob as he was leaving for his first independent venture into life. In how many homes, at this season, we hear their echo! Trunks are packed; matriculation fees are paid; college doors are opening; and the hour of leave-taking is at hand.

"We would not keep our young people. With more or less steady voices we quote the patriarch and bid them, 'Arise, go.' But if there is ever a time when thoughts of God's attending care mean much to us it is in these moments of farewell. Not casually, now, but prayerfully, we say, 'Good-by! And God Almighty bless thee.' "

For parents who have sent us out to meet life with a prayer on their lips and the example of a life of confident abiding in Christ, we are thankful to God. May God keep them and us that we may be ready to meet every experience of life in His strength and for His glory.

HANDS

Tiny, birthday candles—
Pale, clear, wax-like ones
Formed as if in metal molds
And soft as cloistered nuns . . . .

Graceful, slender tapers
With flame-shaped nails and tips
Smooth and kind and delicate
And soft as baby's lips . . . .

Husky, clumsy candles
With burned-down flattened ends
Rough and strong and sturdy
On which the world depends.

Oh, hands, it is you,—you who do the work
of the world and the play—
The universe activity held—held yesterday and today.
You mold our lives, you make life worth
living—lives sad or gay—
You are the nurse, the digger, the pianist,
the seamstress,—you are the molder
of clay.

—Elinor Smith, 36.

MRS. BLAIR vs. MRS. JONES

The following story is published to disclose the futility and fickleness of some incorrect social ideas concerning Easter. It is hoped that through the contrast of this Easter incident to our own Easter experience we might more deeply appreciate our standing and our ideas concerning this day.—Associate Editor.

MRS. Blair suddenly closed the fashion magazine she had been absorbed in and sat up straight with a determined air. "Jim, I've got to get a new hat before Easter, but what kind shall it be?"

Jim Blair sat in his deep overstuffed chair with his feet perched on a near-by end table. He continued reading the evening paper.

"Jim, I said 'What kind of a hat shall I get this spring?' "

"Oh, I don't care what you get. Just so it isn't like that girlish red one you had last summer and——."

"Now, Jim, you know I put that red hat away and I never wear it just for your sake. But this spring! It is a problem. I saw Mrs. Jones up town today and she was selecting a hat. She always tries to be the first lady to wear the new styles. Now this year she's going to have some competition."

Uninterestedly, from the comfortable chair came Jim's drawling voice, "Who's the competitor?"

"Your wife, Jim. I'm tired of wearing a style that's been introduced by my dear friend, Janet Jones. I must get one tomorrow and then my new Easter outfit will be complete."

"That's right. Easter is not far off. You'll be wanting to go to church again, won't you? Easter wouldn't be Easter if you women didn't have new clothes to show."

"Of course we're going to church. You know I always make it a point to go on Easter Sunday—and am I eager to see what Mrs. Jones will be wearing?" So the conversation continued with Mrs. Blair doing the larger part of it.

The next evening Mrs. Blair hurried to the door to meet her husband when she heard the motor stop and the car door close with a bang. She was wearing for exhibition the new Easter hat she had purchased that afternoon and awaiting her husband's approval.

"Hello, Sunshine, how's my ———" Mr. Blair stopped short as his wife held herself at arm's length from him and smiled up into his face as if she would say, "How do you like my hat?" Mr. Blair's happy greeting changed into a blank facial expression. He never smiled nor nodded his assent.

"Well, Jim, don't you like my new hat? I was sure you would. The saleslady said I looked so charming in it and this shade of blue harmonizes so well with my gray suit. What do you say?"

Jim's arms fell to his side as he curtly answered, "That feather!"

"The feather! Why, that's the latest thing out. And the brilliant colors brighten up the somber colors of my suit."

"It would really look more natural on a peacock."

Mrs. Blair was deeply disappointed. She had tried to use great care in selecting a new style to keep up with Mrs. Jones and yet to please her husband. As a spoiled child pouts when it is not given its own way so Mrs. Blair felt now. "While you are in the criticizing business—what else have you to say?"

Cruelly Mr. Blair answered in a tone full of reproach, "Your one eye is entirely covered—why not get a hat instead of a mask?"

The mistreated young wife dropped herself on the nearby davenport and sobbed as if the criticism was more than she could endure. This was more than Mr. Blair expected. He did not wish to hurt her feelings. "Come, Louise. Dry your tears. The hat isn't half so bad after a second look. And we'll watch Mrs. Jones stare on Easter morning!"

Louise Blair sat up. "Do you think she'll have as nice a one?"

"We'll wait and see but now, is the beef steak ready? I'm as hungry as an arctic explorer."

It was a wise gesture of Mrs. Blair's when she placed the new hat in its box and shoved it on the top shelf in the coat closet. She served the sizzling steaks and baked potatoes promptly with a smile and the conversation remained aloof from Easter clothes until Easter morning.

The sun shone with increased brightness that glad morning but Mrs. Blair was too anxious about her appearance to notice the joyous voice of awakened nature. As she was dressing for church, such thoughts as "I wonder what Mrs. Jones' hat will be like. I hope she gets a good view of mine. I hope we can sit near the front. It would be a shame if all the ladies couldn't see the latest in hats."

Finally she could not keep her thoughts to herself and said aloud, "Poor Mrs. Farady! I feel sorry for her. Since her husband lost his position in the Dines' Department store she can't afford such lovely clothes. She used to be the best dressed and leading lady in town but now—well, her clothes are several seasons out of style."

Louise Blair started as her husband's voice brought her out from her reverie. "I think Mrs. Farady wears good looking clothes. You women look too closely."

"Perhaps so. But she's considered out of date. I heard a group of ladies mention that at Mrs. Smith's bridge luncheon last week."

"Out of date or in date, Louise are you ready? You've been dressing for two hours now."

"Yes, Jim dear. I'm all ready to go except my hat."

After adjusting it for five minutes in front of the mirror she turned and asked, "Is it on straight?"

"No, you don't want it straight, do you? It's O. K. though. Come on."

As they drove fast toward the church twelve blocks away Mr. Blair mused, "I suppose Rev. Thater will be surprised to see us there."

"Of course not," returned his wife. "He knows we come regularly every Easter."

By this time the church was in view and Jim Blair found a parking space near the door.

"Oh, there go Mr. and Mrs. Jones. Let's let them go in first. Look at her outfit—it is pretty but—mine is just as nice, isn't it, Jim?—Let's walk slowly. I'm glad we're several minutes late.—All right—Now we can go in."

(Continued on page 27)

YOUTH ON WEDNESDAY

The observations of an average youth,
On an average day,
At college.
And these observations are original.

MORNING

God gave this day a perfect morn,
It fell full-fledged at my feet,
It woke me, smiling, with the kiss
Of breezes, soft and faintly sweet.

God took the skies to dress His morn
In lacy gown of sea-foam blue,
For hair He shook the sunshine down,
For eyes He gave her drops of dew.

Such beauty could not last the day,
Such brilliancy of light and lace,
The morn has fled, but it has left
A joyous imprint on my face.

ENJOYMENT

In history class this youth ponders on her likes and dislikes:

Rivers that sing,
Sunsets that glow,
Wind in the hair,
Autumn's first snow.
Maiden Blush apples,
Reading in bed,
The odor of coffee,
Home-baked bread.
Sliding down roofs,
Jellies that shake,
Rain in the face,
Angel food cake.
Chocolate sodas,
Clouds sailing high,
Half grown puppies,
Raspberry pie.

These are the things,
Dearest to me,
These, and the sting
Of scalding hot tea.

She stops in the midst of a busy day to write home:

TO MOTHER

The heavens are laughing today, mother,
The angels have painted them blue,
I smile to the sky above, mother,
And the skies smile down at you.

The moon is laughing and round, mother,
A golden, glowing hue,
I throw a kiss to the moon, mother,
And the moon throws a kiss to you.

There's a robin out in the tree, mother,
It sings as no other can do,
A symphony of song, mother,
Does a robin sing for you?

So when the moon is full, mother,
Or the skies are dazzling blue,
Or you hear a robin sing, mother,
Then I am thinking of you.

During the day:

RAIN

It rains upon the windowpane,
And in my heart it also rains.
Perhaps it is my mood today,
I do not know, I would not say,
But as I glare the printed page
I feel the years beyond my age.

Youth throws a challenge to the world:

A CHALLENGE

I guess I ought to be afraid
To live,
The world is rocking
With the shock of pain,
And men are killed,
And homes are wrecked
For gain.
And ever at the sky line
Is the fear of war,
Not here, and yet
The fear is sharper

(Continued on page 22)

SEVEN TWENTY-THREE

THE sound of water, mostly cold, splashing furiously was mingled with a rather high-pitched jabbering. Although this description would fit either a bunch of geese in a downpour or a girls' dormitory, it applies, in this story, to the latter.

In the midst of this, our attention centers on one Homo Sapiens whom we shall call Rosemary.

Rosemary, who was in the midst of a cold, cold shower, was softly muttering to herself about some people who use all the hot water when others have dates, too. She dashed moistly to her room as one who is being pursued, stumbled over her roommate, grabbed her watch from the dresser, and paused for one brief second, deciding how she would spend the seven remaining minutes.

She had better press her dress first, or she might not get the iron—but fate had placed in the line-up for the iron, four girls ahead of Rosemary, and one of them was ironing her brother's shirts tonight. Rosemary consoled herself with the idea that she would rather wear her green dress anyway. Wearing the green dress meant brushing her black shoes, someone had taken the laces out of her brown ones.

Rosemary emitted a low groan as she saw a small hole in the toe of her stocking; the groan changed to a shriek as the hole lengthened to a runner. Just one more thing she hadn't figured into the seven minutes.

Not unlike other girls, Rosemary got ready while keeping one ear on the bell. With every peal of the house bell, Rosemary grew tense like a Setter dog.

Was it humanly possible to comb your hair and powder your nose when your roommate seemingly was grown fast to the floor directly in front of the mirror? Rosemary wondered.

There—that was Rosemary's ring. She stretched herself into her coat, jammed her hat on her head, and was gone with the wind. She raced down the first flight of steps in double time, so that she could descend the second flight gracefully, and with the air of one who has never hurried.

—Kathryn Hershberger, 39.

A DOG MIRROR

A DOG is said to reflect the characteristics of the people with whom it lives." After reading this statement I began to analyze our dog to see if it might be true and found the results most astounding. In the first place our dog is very stubborn. Although we deny the accusations, this same trait is prevalent in our family. He is also quite independent. When in one of these moods, no stranger may touch him. He coolly surveys them from afar and their coaxing seems merely to disgust him. Finally he turns and prances away very bored. Another prominent characteristic of our dog and of the family in general is persistence in having one's own way. He delights in riding in the car. The minute the house door is opened he tears out and sits by the car. If any sort of an attempt is made to get him back into the house with firm commands, he does not hear. If force is tried, he will scamper this way and that making it impossible to catch him. The only method which has proved successful is to get him into the car and then drag him out—if you can. When he wants to sit on your lap he somehow manages to do so and nothing less than a derrick can lift his limp body from the middle of the magazine or book you are trying to read. The minute he hears a pocketbook snap shut he barks madly until you, after screeching at the top of your lungs for him to stop, at last take him with you to the store. He simply can't bear to miss anything and tirelessly persists in scratching his bed to the very middle of the room where he plumps himself down and sighs contentedly. Nothing keeps him from looking out of a window, not even mother's punishment for tearing her curtains with his paws. In the car he will scramble on your lap somehow, no matter how hard you struggle, just to be able to see out. Perhaps and probably people consider our dog a nuisance of the worst kind, but the poor animal is only reflecting the prominent characteristics of our family even though we would hate to admit it. You will find, if you have a dog, that he is truly the most reliable mirror you can use. —Frances Barnard, 40.

GROWN UP

THE arrival of a new red pencil box seemed to herald the coming of a great event in the life of the youngest member of the Davis family. Tomorrow Adaline would start her educational career in the little white schoolhouse at the top of the hill. She wondered if it would be like Sunday school. Mother had promised to wake her at 7:30, so there would be plenty of time to fix the big pink bow on her special first-day-of-school dress. And those bothersome curls had to be fixed "just so"—mother did pull dreadfully. But all of these preparations were nothing in comparison to the big question: "What will happen if I don't like it and want to come home?" she thought. In the morning the sun made her feel happy and she was pretty sure she would like it, but at night when mother tucked the covers up around her chin she was not nearly so sure that everything would be "just fine." Mother and daddy and the kitten, Pepper, would miss her.

"Mother, I can't drink this milk."

"But, Adaline, don't you feel well? It's a long time until lunch."

"Sure, I'm all right. Is my lunch ready? Is it time to go yet?"

"Yes, dear, as soon as Frances is ready you may go."

"Good-bye, mother. It doesn't look like rain does it?"

Once she had entered the little school she grew frightened, but Frances was going to stay until noon. The other little beginners didn't have big sisters to oversee their first day of school. The picture books were so interesting.

At last it was noon and Frances had to go home to help mother. Adaline took the new lunch box from the shelf in the back of the room and carried it outside. They were going to eat their lunch out on the lawn. The sight of Frances' disappearing figure down the road took away her appetite. It wasn't any use. She was sure now that she wouldn't ever go to school anymore. She

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MANCHESTER TOURNAMENT

EVERY year since 1930 Manchester College has been host to debaters of Indiana and surrounding states. Increasing interest in debating activities this year made it possible for 126 teams from six states to compete in a six round tournament at Manchester, while twenty-eight other teams were following the same program at Huntington College where an overflow tournament was held.

Formal contest debating between educational institutions is comparatively new; the first intercollegiate contest was held between Harvard and Yale in 1892. There have been several periods in contest debating, but tournament debating did not take such a strong lead until about 1929. The depression with the increasing interest in social welfare and economic conditions which resulted from it, is partly responsible. The question for debate this year has both social and economic implications. It is: "Resolved, that the extension of consumers' co-operatives would benefit public welfare." One of the innovations of debating technique this year was the reduction in size of the debate teams. Instead of three-men teams, all debating is done with two men on a side. This has a tendency to increase the tempo of the contest and to facilitate greatly a concentration on the vital points of the debate. Incidentally, the listener is given more consideration, for the full time of any debate is just one hour. Debaters, coaches, judges, and audience all agree that the two-men team is superior.

Friday morning, February 26, eight debaters and the two coaches who acted as judges at the tournament—Professor Umble and Dr. Hershberger—left Goshen to engage in twenty-four hours of intensive forensic competition with some of the finest young people of neighboring colleges and universities. There were three debates Friday afternoon and evening, and three more for each team Saturday morning. In the B division there were five debates for each team instead of six.

The Affirmative A team, composed of Waldo Lehman and Dwight Yoder, won three of their debates: Michigan State, Illinois Normal, and Manchester. The last mentioned, Manchester, was undefeated before our team met them in the last round of the tournament. The Affirmative lost to Wabash, Hanover, and Bowling Green.

The Negative A team, composed of Emanuel Hertzler and Don Kreider, defeated Manchester and Rose Poly Technic Institute, and lost to Wheaton, Northern Illinois, Asbury of Kentucky, and Adrian.

The B teams showed what real study can do by winning five of their ten debates. The Affirmative team, S. Paul Miller and Clifford Yoder, won three of their five debates. They defeated Illinois Normal, Bowling Green, and Indiana University; they lost to Western State and Wayne University. The Negative team, Richard Culp and Falls Hershey, defeated Manchester and Akron University; they lost to Wayne University, Indiana University, and Notre Dame.

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WOMEN'S ANNUAL DECLAMATION CONTEST

THE Avon and the Vesperian Societies sponsored the Women's Annual Declamation Contest, which was held on the evening of March 12. Ruth Ebersole, President of the Avon Literary, was the chairman.

It was a very interesting program. We heard the "boomelay, boomelay, boom" of the African drums in "The Congo" by Vachel Lindsay, which was read by Martha King. Then we heard the sad story of a man who was exiled for twenty-six years for a crime of which he was innocent. This was "The Long Exile" by Tolstoi, read by Mary Esch. Vivian Lehman read "Jean val Jean" by Victor Hugo. "The Passing of the Snowbird" by Allan Orlando is the story of a famous singer whose favorite song was "The Snowbird." The singer died after singing this song, and the song died with her. This was read by Erma Martin. Ruth Sieber read "The Fool Hath Said in His Heart" by Charles George. This is the story of a young man who thought he did not believe in any God. On board the ship on which he was traveling was a minister whose calmness during the shipwreck helped to bring the young man to Christ. Henry Van Dyke's "The Lost Word" is the story of a man who could not say "God." In his greatest troubles he could not pray until someone told him the lost word.

The judges, Dr. M. C. Lehman, Mrs. Glen R. Miller, and Mrs. Paul Bender decided that the first prize, the book "My Great Wide Beautiful World," by Juanita Harrison, should be given to Ruth Sieber. Ruth Buzzard won second place, and Mary Esch, third. While the judges deliberated Vernon Miller, Maurice Burkholder, Charles Neff, and Frances Smucker sang several numbers.

—Ruth Duerksen, 39.

WOMEN'S ANNUAL DISCUSSION CONTEST

THE Second Women's Annual Discussion Contest was held in Assembly Hall, Thursday, March 18, at 7:30 P. M. Six girls entered the contest. First place was given to Frances Barnard who spoke on "Cultivated Grunting," in which she revealed the secret of ventriloquism. Betty Trump was granted second place on her discussion of how to manage a war, "In One Easy Lesson." In "Let's Play the Game," Ruth Buzzard placed third by telling us how we should apply the principles used in the advertising world to our own personalities. Ruth King spoke on "Hobbies" and told us there were three different kinds of hobbies, those of acquiring knowledge, of creating things, and of collecting. The history and uses of tea were discussed by Harriet Lapp. Goldie Gerber told us about "Our Vanishing Forests."

The chairman was Mary Esch, president of the Vesperian Literary Society. The prize for first place was the book, "Drums Along the Mohawk," by Walter D. Edmonds.

CAMPUS OPINION

The Best Course?

THERE are courses—and courses! Some look interesting, some your friends tell you are interesting, and occasionally you find one which you know will be interesting, and which you will not omit from your schedule under any circumstances. Freshmen and Sophomores are always beset with a huge number of courses which are prescribed by those who know better what they should study than do they themselves. After completing this round of preliminary courses, which is usually frowned upon liberally and deliberately disliked, one is finally ready to appreciate the courses which make up his college education.

Before daring to entertain hopes of mastering any course, it is necessary to have an understanding of the medium of expression, i. e., the English language. This is the foundation upon which all knowledge is based. A meager knowledge of your mother tongue is not enough. One must be able to think, write, speak, and read intelligently and without hesitation or he is definitely handicapped. There are courses given which are far more interesting than Freshman Composition, and which are very beneficial. One of these is Advanced Composition. During the semester you may be harried with considerable uneasiness and worry concerning topics of interest about which to write. You may even consider doing something decidedly unconventional in order to create a topic for your next journal entry. The course, however, will enlarge your writing vocabulary, contribute to a more exact use of the English language, and help you to put your thoughts on paper in an intelligible manner. All are very necessary elements in any form of education.

—Myrtle Schnell, 38.

THERE are no two persons whose interests are exactly alike, and so to discuss this subject it is necessary to make it altogether personal. To pick out one course that I profited by the most is almost impossible, because there are so many good courses offered, and in so many different fields. In my freshman year I took a course in American History. I had never had any American History before, so needless to say I was bewildered a great deal of the time. However, even though it was almost more than I could grasp, it was interesting and challenging. It opened my eyes to the ways of the American people, and helped me to a better understanding of them. Another course that has been very educational is the church development of the Christian Church from Apostolic times. The courage of the leaders of the Reformation should be a challenge to any student. I am sure I cannot tell why I chose the history courses to discuss, because I dislike history. However, there is an aspect of it that is specially interesting to me. It is the study of people, their thought life and cultural development. It cannot help but broaden our views and increase our understanding. —Harriet Lapp, 37.

JUST as certain incidents in one's life stand out and others are hazy memories, certain subjects taken in school are remembered in detail while others are only so many hours of credit. All that remains of my history courses taken during the first two years are the thick books now moldering in the bottom of a box in the attic. Chemistry is one of the hazy memories. In fact, I will confess that it was most hazy when I was in the very midst of it. Many other courses are vividly remembered, some with a grimace and others with delight. Boys, you may laugh all you please, but of all the subjects I tackled during my four years here, I really enjoyed Advanced Foods most. It was not the "snap course" that those, whose only connection with the Home Economics club is eating the food they prepare, seem to think. And it took more time than three of my other courses put together. Aside from being fun it was a practical course. We did not spend our time learning how to boil water and fry eggs, that stage being also a memory. We planned meals, supervised them or in our turn did the work ourselves, and acted as hosts and hostesses. It was really a four-in-one course: how to be a successful cook, maid, hostess, and guest all in eighteen weeks time. Advanced Foods may not be the best course offered in Goshen College but I believe that I will remember it after dates and equations are forgotten.

—Lois Miller, 37.

TO have ideas and to know how to express them accurately, concisely, definitely, and interestingly are different matters. The ability to say precisely what one means should be a goal toward which all college students strive. One of the courses that has helped me most in this respect is Sophomore Composition. In this course we kept a journal, wrote an autobiography, wrote a number of descriptive and narrative sketches and short stories, and did considerable outside reading. In order to have materials for daily journal entries and for the required compositions one had to be wide awake and notice in ordinary events something unusual and interesting. After we had the ideas we had to express them. Some of us at times thought this a very laborious task. Our professor frequently said how much he enjoyed reading our journals and sketches, and we began to think we were writing to entertain him. However, after several weeks of work we began to notice improvement in our entries. This encouraged me and journal-keeping was no longer a dreaded task, but one which I truly enjoyed. The extensive reading was also a source of enjoyment. In writing our autobiographies some of us discovered that our lives had been more interesting and eventful than we had realized. I hope this little personal testimony will act as a stimulus to all readers that are enrolled in Sophomore Composition this year, and that after you have completed this course you will join with me in saying, "Thank you, Mr. Umble. This course has been one of the most worth-while and interesting courses I have taken at Goshen College."

—Agnes Cripe, 37.

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EDITORIAL

TO those of you who have not as yet been informed, let me enlighten you. The new editors for the RECORD for next year are Lloyd Conrad and Thelma Oyer. Here's to a successful publication in 1937-38. —H.

THIRTY-EIGHT years ago our ancestors brought forth on this campus a new RECORD, conceived in unity and dedicated to the proposition that women and men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great struggle testing whether that RECORD or any RECORD so conceived and so dedicated can long endure without men. We are putting out this RECORD. We have decided to dedicate a part of this RECORD as a final proof for those who gave their word that this RECORD could not live without men. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot praise, we cannot claim this issue. The young men, former and present, who worked on it have built it on a foundation far above our poor power to add or detract. The school will little note nor long remember what we write here but it can never forget what they wrote here. It is for us, the women, rather to be dedicated here to the splendid work which they who preceded have thus far so nobly advanced. It is hoped that this RECORD, under women shall have interested readers, and that this RECORD of the women, by the women, and for the women, shall not vanish from the campus. —H.

GOSHEN COLLEGE LIBRARY
GOSHEN, INDIANA

UNQUESTIONABLY the payroll of a factory employing over sixty men is of importance to a city the size of Goshen. Some idea of this importance is shown in the fact that just recently an Indiana city slightly smaller than Goshen raised $5,000.00 to locate in it an industry employing about twenty-five men.

We know Goshen College has some economic value to the surrounding community, but just exactly what is it in terms of dollars and cents? The economic value may be divided into student spending, faculty expenditures, school purchases, and miscellaneous. As an illustration we will analyze student spending. Staying on the conservative side we take the enrollment as only 250, figuring that on the average during the thirty-six weeks here the student spends $2.00 per week for necessities, luxuries, and entertainment. This means that at least $500.00 per week pours into the hands of Goshen business men from this source alone. At the end of the school year Goshen has almost $18,000.00 brought by students to this community from other sources. Of course this is not a large amount in terms of sales volumes, but we have not taken into consideration faculty expenditures, which would be only slightly lower, and to this we must add the large amount of purchasing by the College proper. Minor sources of revenue to the city come from summer school students and the hundreds of people gathered here for special college activities. Consequently, a little mathematics shows that the total purchasing power of Goshen College is easily equal to the payroll of a local industry employing sixty or seventy men the year around.

Fundamentally Goshen College differs from a factory in that it is an asset in social, cultural, educational, and religious fields as well as economic. The logical conclusion is that Goshen College is of more value to the community than a factory employing sixty which has no other assets and no concern other than economic. —H.

DEBT

Like quicksand
it draws
one
down
into depths
which quagmirishly
hold one
fast.

—Elinor Smith, 36.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

CHAPEL

February 22-24. During the chapel hour this week C. L. Graber read several of the shorter books of the Bible which are so often overlooked. Those read were Jude and John I and II. On Friday morning President Yoder read Psalm 49.

March 1-5. For our chapel meditation during this week Dean Bender outlined "Christ's Program for His Disciples." The doing of the will of God is what He desires and this requires a complete surrender of self in devotion to His cause. The sincerity, humility, and courage which are the outcome of this complete consecration are at the heart of the achievement of genuine spiritual living.

March 8-10. President Yoder chose three great chapters of the Bible for our meditation this week. Genesis 1, describing the origin of matter and life; Isaiah 40, portraying the greatness and glory of God; and Revelation 22 were the chapters read.

March 15-17. "Worship" was the theme of chapel services as conducted by I. E. Burkhart. Points particularly emphasized were: the beauty of worship, rising above the common things of life, the need for preparation for worship as for other phases of life, and the value received from participation in worship services. The reading of Psalm 95 ended the series of messages.

MEN'S DEVOTIONAL

The topic for discussion for the devotional of March 4 was "Our Influence." Ralph Greener spoke on "Evidences of New Life—The Basis for Christian Influence." A new life brings a new outlook on sin, a new character, a new relationship to one another. It is possible and necessary to have a new life to have Christian influence. Robert LaMar spoke on "The needs for Christian Influence." The needs for Christian influence were presented for the home, the church, the state, in our speech, and in temperance. Youth must step forward and say, "I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me." Francis Troyer discussed the "Uses of Christian Influence." Christian influence is needed to save the life of society, and to save the world from darkness. The influence we have on those around us is greater than we realize, and hence is no light matter.

The meeting of March 18 was on the subject "Making Our Education Christian." Dr. Silas Hertzler was speaker for the group. Christianity is a personal matter, bringing Christ into our lives. Education is the unfolding of one's possibilities. The task of Christian education is to organize our experience and growth around the central experience of life, that of being a Christian. We must make our education Christian by having a Christian philosophy of life, by having Christian leaders, and by letting our lights shine always. The aim of Christian education is to combine our information with our inspiration.

WOMEN'S DEVOTIONAL

February 25. "Consecration" was the general topic for the morning's discussion with Eunice Schrock speaking on "The Need for Consecration;" Kathryn A. Miller, "Biblical Examples of Consecration;" and Elizabeth Royer, "Results of Consecration." Like Enoch, Noah, Paul, and many others we must respond to God's demand for complete surrender of self before He can use us, and before we can find true happiness and peace.

March 4. The subject presented was "Christian Love." The various subtopics were as follows: "God Is Love," discussed by Mary Grove; "Thou

Shalt Love the Lord Thy God," by Ruth Duerksen; and "Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbour as Thyself," by Mary Esch.

God is the source of all love, the essence of Christianity, and this love, shed abroad in our hearts, cannot help but beget an answering love which will reach to God, and overflow to those with whom we come in contact.

At the close of the meeting the officers for the coming year were elected.

March 11. At this meeting each girl was given the opportunity to present her favorite hymn, with the reasons for her selection of that particular number. Many beautiful hymns were presented and sung.

March 17. Mrs. M. C. Lehman spoke to the girls on the subject, "Easter in India," and we saw very vividly the services during Passion Week; the service of praise in the cemeteries early on Easter morning; and the beautiful and impressive worship in the chapels of the schools in the hills.

WOMEN'S PRAYER MEETINGS

February 23. Ruth Buzzard read and commented on Colossians 3:1-7, after which all the girls participated with sentence prayers.

March 9. Maude Swartzendruber, with a verbal picture of a day in the hospital at La Junta, showed in a new way the important part a nurse can play in bringing the Gospel to people who have never known or accepted it, and what a comfort she can be to Christians in times of illness.

March 16. The true meaning of the Lenten season was pointed out by Harriet Lapp as she led this meeting and each of us was reminded of the importance of this attitude of genuine repentance.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' BAND

February 28. Raymond Yoder spoke to the members of the Band on "Tithing." Although the giving of the tenth is not explicitly commanded in the New Testament as it is in the Old, still just as great a blessing accompanies it as those who have tried it bear witness.

March 7. "Christian Youth" was the subject discussed at this meeting of the Band. Samuel Bucher, putting the question "Whither are you bound?" brought out the responsibilities and opportunities of youth and the need for a guide. Winifred Nelson, speaking on "Christian Youth Faces the Future," emphasized the need for ideals, and the responsibility to answer God's call to service.

March 14. "The Cross" was the center of the morning's meditation as Kathryn Miller spoke of "The Cross—Its Shame and Glory," and Ralph Greener of "The Relationship of Cross and Church." The cross, formerly a sign of shame and degradation, has, through Christ, become the symbol of eternal victory, and has become the standard of the Christian Church.

FOREIGN VOLUNTEER BAND

The meeting of March 5 was in charge of Harriet Lapp. There was open discussion on "Personal Evangelism." Personal work is the greatest call to the Christian. It is a call to everyone, not to ministers, etc., only. There are several requisites that a worker must meet: genuine Christian experience, consecrated life, obedience to God, passion for souls, knowledge of methods of teaching needed, good knowledge of the "Word," faith that cannot be shaken, and sincerity. The teaching we give must be with Christ as our example. The teaching must be simple, direct, positive, and it must radiate tenderness and love. In personal work, never argue, wait for the Holy Spirit's solution, speak to the individual alone, meet him on his own ground, be persistent, and be certain to follow up victory by the use of the Bible.

The next regular meeting was held on March 19 at which time there was

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LITERARY

AURORAS

On February 15, Professor Hartzler gave a very good discussion on the origin and the progress of opera work using the orthophonic to illustrate his talk. At this meeting Francis Smucker and Milton Slagel were chosen as cheer leaders. The Aurora song closed the meeting.

"The Seven Wonders" was the theme of the Aurora program on March 8. Warren Christophel used as the topic of his talk "The Hanging Gardens." Raymond Yoder spoke on "The Walls of Babylon." Vernon Miller gave several popular numbers on the saxophone accompanied at the piano by Gordon Staub. "The Colossus at Rhodes" was discussed by Frank Byler. It was decided to remember John Hartzler, who was ill, with a gift.

ADELPHIANS

On March 1, two new members, Dana Troyer and Joe Sweitzer, were initiated into the Adelphian Society. Both gave short addresses. The first speech "Tea Raising in India" was given by Dana Troyer and the subject of Joe Sweitzer's talk was "Winter Sports at Lake Placid." A spelling bee followed with the old members on one side and the members who had joined in 1936-37 on the other. The veterans won.

On March 8, the Adelphian President, Timothy Brenneman appointed S. Paul Miller, Robert LaMar and Dorsey Eash to the nominating committee to make nominations for a cheer leader. At this meeting Professor Hershberger gave an address on "High Points in Washington's Life." He discussed his early life as Commander of the Army, as President, and as a gentleman farmer at Washington.

"Mountains" was the theme of the program given on March 15. "The Rocky Mountains" was discussed by George Smith; "The Himalayas" by Dana Troyer; Lawrence Burkholder and Harold Miller both gave impromptu speeches on the "Appalachian Mountains" as they live in that section of our country. Music was furnished between talks by the Mountain Rangers, Karl Stutzman, and Ralph Greener. At this meeting both nominees for cheer leader, Edward Belan and Charles Neff, were elected to office.

VESPERIANS

On March 1, the program consisted of a book report on "Straw in the Wind," Martha King; harmonica solo, Margaret Bauer; and March poems, "March" and "The Wind," by Robert Stevenson, given by Marjorie Yoder.

A very helpful and interesting program was given on March 8. The roll call was answered by giving the name of a medicine, and the following program was given: Health talk, Iola Miller; music arranged by Harriet Lapp; and a talk on social disease by Maude Swartzendruber.

On March 15, a program called "The Story Hour" was given. The program was as follows: a fairy story, Elsie Esch; an impossible story, Margaret Swope; and a ghost story by Wilma Miller.

AVON

On March 1, the Avon Literary Society met conjointly with the Aurora Literary Society and enjoyed the following program: "Match Factory," Prudence Erne; Violin Solo, Justine Enss; Quartet, Charles Neff, Maurice Burkholder, Francis Smucker, Vernon Miller; Reading, Dorsa Mishler; Book Review, "Gone With the Wind," Retha Hostetler.

Because of the Avon-Aurora Banquet the Avons did not meet on March 15.

In spring dresses and nicely pressed suits Avons and Auroras waited patiently in the hall on the second floor of the Science Hall. It was March 17,

(Continued on page 27)

COLLEGE NEWS

Organizations

The Music Club gave a program at 4:00 P. M. on Wednesday, March 3. The program was as follows: piano duet, Mae Orendorff and Edith King; vocal solo, James Watson; cello solo, Robert Hippensteel; vocal solo, Dwight Weldy; vocal solo, Sarah Christophel; and piano solo, Elinor Smith.

At the Elementary Education Club meeting on March 4, Mr. Strycker, superintendent of the Elkhart County schools spoke to the group on "What I Look For in a Teacher."

On Friday afternoon, March 5, at 4:00 o'clock the Home Economics Club met in the home economics rooms.

Dr. Krahn, a visitor from Germany, spoke to the German Club on Monday evening, March 15, at their meeting in the Recreation Room. His subject was "My Russian Home."

On March 11 the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. officers were elected for next year. The results of the Y. M. election are as follows: President, Waldo Lehman; Secretary, Charles Neff; and Treasurer, Maurice Burkholder. The new Y. W. officers are President, Ruth King; Secretary, Marjorie Yoder; and Treasurer, Alta Good.

Music Notes

On March 8, the Community Concert Association presented the distinguished Gorden String Quartet. The concert was held at the Central High School auditorium at Elkhart. The quartet came into existence in 1921, when Jacques Gorden became the concert master of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. The excellent playing and interesting programs of the group have won and established the high regard of audiences and critics. Together they combine great virtuosity with flawless musicianship.

On March 17, the concert given in the Goshen High School auditorium by the Indiana University Band was well attended by our student body. Outstanding numbers included: "Overture of 1812," by Tschaikowsky, selections from "Der Freischutz," by von Wiber and "Balero" by Ravel. Featured among them was a French horn quartet, marimba soloist, trumpet and trombone soloists, and a student director.

The itinerary of the Chorus trip in the order they will appear is as follows: Chicago, Illinois; Freeport, Illinois; Sterling, Illinois; Tiskilwa, Illinois; Kalona, Iowa; South English, Iowa; Manson, Iowa; Wayland, Iowa; Metamora, Illinois; Eureka, Illinois; Morton, Illinois; Peoria, Illinois; Hopedale, Illinois; Fisher, Illinois; Flanagan, Illinois.

Faculty Activities

President Yoder spent the week-end of March 7 at Kalona, Iowa. He attended the East Union Church. President and Mrs. Yoder entertained the faculty at dinner in their home Monday evening, February 22. He and D. D. Troyer are scheduled for a week-end program at the Detroit Mission during the Easter season.

Dr. M. C. Lehman spoke at the First Brethren Church, March 7 and 14, and at the Evangelical Reformed Church, Sunday evening, March 21. He spoke to the Adelphian Literary Society, Monday evening, March 22. From Thursday to Sunday evening of Passion week at Smithville, Ohio.

The following faculty members attended the Peace Conference of the Historic Peace churches held at North Manchester College, March 13; Dean H. S. Bender, Dr. Silas Hertzler, C. L. Graber, Dr. Hershberger, and Professor Umble.

Professor Umble served as critic judge at a debate between Manchester College and Indiana State Teachers College held at Manchester College, March 20.

March 16, Miss Royer spoke to the Child Study Club of Goshen on the subject "Mothers I Like to Teach For."

Sunday evening, February 30, Professor B. F. Hartzler with the church choir held a concert at the West Brethren Church.

C. L. Graber and Dean Bender spent several days in Ohio in the interests of raising funds for the Paraguay relief work under the auspices of the Mennonite Central Committee.

Dean Bender spent Sunday, March 13, in Detroit speaking at the Mennonite Mission.

Social Activities

March 12-13.

Elsie and Olive Mast, of Holmes County, Ohio, visited their sister, Dorothy June.

Ralph and Atlee Beechy, of Berlin, Ohio, visited friends at the College.

Ethel Shoup, from Orrville, Ohio, spent the week end on the campus.

Gordon Staub spent the week end at his home in Detroit, Michigan.

Philip Yoder, of West Liberty, Ohio, visited friends on the campus, Saturday and Sunday.

March 6-7.

Elizabeth Plank, Kathryn Yoder, Betty Jane Marshall, Thelma M. Hostetler and Martha King, accompanied by William Friesen, spent the week end at their homes in West Liberty, Ohio.

Vida Zuercher, Anne Wenger, and Virgil Gerig spent the week end at their homes in Wayne County.

Myrtle Kolb visited her aunt, Mrs. Miller, at Millersburg, Ohio.

Bertie Baer spent the week end with Idella Zuercher at Dalton, Ohio.

Wilma Miller spent the week end at her home in Archbold, Ohio.

Edith King spent the week end at her home in Chicago, Illinois.

Vivian Lehman visited at her home in Berne, Indiana.

March 19-20.

Vivian Lehman entertained Edith King at her home in Berne, Indiana.

Mae Orendorff was called to her home at Flanagan, Illinois, to attend the funeral of her grandmother.

GROWN UP

(Continued from page 10)

hated it. Down fell the lunch box, and soon flying dust, the sound of running feet, and crying made Frances turn and look back. Why Adaline was running away from school!

"Adaline, what's the matter?"

"I won't stay, I won't. I hate that school."

"But what will mother say?"

"Mother, oh, yes, what would mother say?"

She turned on her heel. Mother had said she was a big girl. She guessed she'd better go back after all.

"Adaline," called the teacher, "I thought you were going home."

"No—uh—I just forgot to tell Frances to feed Pepper, my kitten."

—Georgia Ellen Loucks, 39.

YOUTH ON WEDNESDAY

(Continued from page 8)

Than the actual
Shed of blood.
I guess I ought to be afraid
To live.
The ground is gray,
Is dark, with shattered dreams
Of better girls
Than I.
But I am young!
And ever present
Even though 'tis dulled,
I see the sun.
I see the sun of hope,
Of youth, of joy.
How can I pause to grieve
My time of birth,
When overhead I hear
The song of birds?
How can I waste my time
On wars to come,
When now I have
The battles of my life
To fight?
How can I weep
For broken dreams
Of friends,
When I can shuffle
Through fallen leaves,
The dreams of God,
Yellow and red.

But soon:

EVENING

The evening falls,
The skys are gray,
And then,
My other self
Calls me away.
For here I live
And laugh and cry,
But when
The twilight calls,
I am not I.

The day closes:

A PRAYER FOR FRIENDS

I think of lilies when it snows,
Of lilacs when the south wind blows,
But friendship is to me a rose.

Dear Father, when at close of day
I kneel beside my bed to pray,
My heart in grateful rapture bends
With thanks, dear Lord, for all my friends.

For friends who know the best in me,
Who know and still can faithful be,
Who see beneath my shell and sham
And love me just for what I am.

Oh, God, there is so much to praise,
The sun, the stars, the happy days,
For these my heart an offering sends,
For these, dear Lord, and for my friends.

—Martha King, 39.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

(Continued from page 18)

a continuation of the topic of March 5. Experiences in personal work were given by a few of the members.

JAIL SERVICES

John Duerksen was speaker at the jail for the Sundays, February 28, March 7, and March 14. He was accompanied on February 28 by Edith King, Martha King, Ruth Duerksen, Roy Yoder, and John Coffman; on March 7 and 14 by Floyd Shore, Frank Byler, Ethel Yordy, Mae Orendorff, and Elizabeth Royer.

WHITE CROSS MISSION

During the past month the attendance at the Mission has been better than for some time previous, and the interest has increased accordingly. The group is composed generally of older men, but occasionally a few young men and sometimes a few women are present.

On March 3 Lloyd Conrad, Floyd Shore, and Iola Miller gave a program on "Our Wonderful Christ," with subtopics on "The Merciful Christ," "The Redeeming Christ," and "The Returning and Eternal Christ."

John Coffman, accompanied by Richard Yoder, William Friesen, Dwight Weldy, and Franklin Bishop gave the program on March 19 on "The Living Bread."

On March 17 Robert Reist, Kathryn Yoder, Thelma M. Hostetler, Paul Conrad, and Stephen Pustay gave the following program: "The Son of God, Our Savior;" "The Humiliation of the Son of God," "The Glorification and Sovereignty of Jesus," and "The Present Work of Christ as Intercessor."

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES

February 28. Dr. George Troyer, missionary on leave from India brought the morning message on "The Reality of God," using Hebrews 1:1, 2 as his text. Jacob and Moses were cited as examples of men who had trusted implicitly in the presence and guidance of God. We in our day may have that same guidance and blessing.

March 7. The morning sermon, delivered by I. E. Burkhart, was based on Numbers 22. From the experiences of Balaam, Brother Burkhart drew practical lessons for every Christian, for just as his indecision and disobedience led to failure and punishment, so we will meet defeat if we are not completely committed to the cause of Christ, and surrendered to His guidance.

March 14. Isaiah 54:10 was C. L. Graber's text for the morning. The apparently permanent things of this material world will, eventually, all pass away, but the kindness and mercy of God will abide forever and the peace which He bestows will last through all eternity. How wise then is the man who gives up the things of this world for the treasure which neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEETINGS

On Sunday afternoon, February 28, Dr. Troyer, missionary on furlough from India, spoke at the Vesper Service on "Medical Work as a Means of Evangelization." Medical work is one of the best means of contact with the people.

On March 7, the topic under discussion was "Some Questionable Modern Doctrines." The Unity movement was discussed by Lawrence Burkholder. This movement is quite a bit like our own Christianity, but it holds that there is no evil in the world, it is only an absence of good. God is merely energy bound up in the matter around us. "The Oxford Movement" was discussed by M. C. Lehman. This also is related to Christianity, but it holds to some doctrines that are not tenable for Christians. All men are sinners, but all men have become changed, and it is through a changed soul that we have access to God. It is entirely dependent on us to bridge the passage between good and evil.

Leland Bachman gave a report of the meeting of representatives of the three historic peace churches, at Manchester College on March 12 and 13, at the meeting of March 14. It is evident that we have two problems to face, a problem of how to prepare most efficiently for a peace program during war time; and second, peace activity during peace times. This meeting was entirely unofficial, only a gathering to discuss problems. At the same meeting Brother Jesse Martin of Waterloo, Ontario, was present and gave a short, interesting message on "The Promotion and Establishment of Peace." None of the organizations for peace in the past or present have been effective in bringing about peace. The only true and lasting peace is that which God gives and was brought to us through Christ.

MANCHESTER TOURNAMENT

(Continued from page 11)

Taken as a whole, Goshen made a very creditable showing by winning ten of the twenty-two debates in which they participated. Although this is far from perfect, it is, nevertheless, far above the average of the schools at the tournament. Not only do students and coaches of neighboring schools respect our debating, but they respect the ideals of Goshen College for which our debaters stand. Thus these tournaments, while conducive to wholesome and invigorating mental activity, also provide a means of Christian testimony of our ideals as applied to practical living.

—Elda Hostetler, 37.

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MRS. BLAIR VS. MRS. JONES

(Continued from page 6)

They were ushered in to a front seat and as Mrs. Blair walked down the aisle she noticed that Mrs. Jones did get a side glance at her. And then they were seated just two seats ahead of the lady she aimed to outdo. Nothing could have pleased Mrs. Blair more. She settled herself and then she noticed Mrs. Farady just ahead of her. Horrors! Her eyes stared and her face turned white. She nudged her husband. "Look at Mrs. Farady!"

"What about her?" Jim whispered back.

"Her hat. It's like mine!"

It is needless to say that throughout the Easter morning service Mrs. Blair was most uncomfortable. Her thoughts were not on the beautiful Easter story but on herself—What would Mrs. Jones have to say now!—Mrs. Farady and Mrs. Blair chose hats alike—Mrs. Farady of all people!

At the close of the sermon Mrs. Blair informed her husband that they should go straight home and waste no time in talking while passing out the aisle. In the car again, going towards home, Mr. Blair asked, "What was your hurry?"

"That hat—"

"Don't worry about that, I always thought she wore good looking clothes."

"Anyway, I'm not wearing this one again!" said Mrs. Blair decisively.

"Will you wear your red one you had last summer when we go riding this afternoon?"

"Yes, dear, just to please you," added Mrs. Blair with a happy smile.

—Erma Martin, 37.

LITERARY

(Continued from page 19)

and the night of the Avon-Aurora Banquet. The opening of the swinging doors to the Home Economics Laboratory at 7:30 P. M. revealed a beautiful sight. The tables artistically decorated in colors of green and white in keeping with St. Patrick's Day, held centerpieces of sweet peas, carnations and graceful, dripless candles of pastel shades. All were invited to enter and locate places by finding names on shamrock leaves. After each had found his place, Dwight Yoder asked the blessing. The menu also carried out the color scheme. Fruit cocktail garnished with maraschino cherries of green color made up the first course. Six little Irish maids removed the plates and next served a delicious dinner of Swiss steak, baked potatoes, gravy, buttered peas, perfection salad, pickles, olives, celery, butter, rolls and mint jelly. The dessert course consisted of green and white ice cream, cookies, coffee, and mints. The dessert course was followed by a course of Irish theme and wit. This was served by the gracious Avon president, Ruth Ebersole, who extended a hearty welcome to the Auroras. The response was given by the capable Aurora president, Dwight Yoder. Justine Enss, accompanied by Edith King at the piano, gave a violin solo, "Chanson Triste," which was followed by a toast on Ireland by Carrie Yoder. An Aurora quartet consisting of Vernon Miller, Maurice Burkholder, Leland Byler, and John Friesen gave a selection. "Nothing to Laugh At" was read by Vivian Lehman, after which an Avon trio, Ethel Yordy, Mae Orendorff, and Betty Jane Marshall gave two numbers "I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen," and "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling." Marie Ramseyer and Mae Rohrer pantomimed the last number. The delightful evening was brought to a close when both Avons and Auroras led by Maurice Burkholder, with Mae Orendorff at the piano, joined in singing "Mother Machree" and "My Wild Irish Rose."

ALUMNI

Raymond Litwiller, 32, received the degree of doctor of philosophy in zoology at the mid-year convocation at the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Marie Herner, x29, was in Goshen on business the week of March 14-19. She plans to move with her children to her home on South Eighth Street next August. They are now living with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Miller, Kalona, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Miller, 27, are the proud parents of a son, James Wendell, born March 10.

Jon Allen was born to Mr. and Mrs. Milton Smith, 28 (Gertrude Bishop x32) on February 25.

Elvin Snyder, 27, and S. Jay Hostetler, 23, are scheduled to speak at a special missionary program at the College, April 3-4.

The Board of Directors of the Alumni Association met on Saturday evening, March 20, in the reading room of the College, to re-elect officers and plan for the alumni meeting in June. The business meeting of the association will be held on Saturday afternoon, June 5, before the banquet in the dining hall at six o'clock.

Dr. S. T. Miller, 05, and Dr. W. W. Christophel, 03, recently returned from a month's automobile trip through Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Kauffman, 28, have been appointed to take up the work among the Mexicans in Texas, where T. K. Hershey, x11, has been laboring this year. They will leave their home near Goshen early in June to go to Mexico to study the language.

Victor Brenneman, brother of Blanche Brenneman, 32, and Ralph Brenneman, 40, died at the Lima Hospital, Lima, Ohio, March 26.

Pauline Phillips, x37, and Leonard Yoder, both of near Goshen, were married December 27, 1936, at the Rock Run Church of the Brethren, the groom's father, Allen Yoder, officiating. Mrs. Yoder has been teaching for the last two years at the Clinton Community School near Goshen. At the close of this school year, Mr. and Mrs. Yoder will make their home at LaCrosse, Indiana, on a three-hundred twenty acre farm.

ALL OR NOTHING

WHITMAN was a wise man when he protected the publishing of his poetry with the proviso that all of one poem or pamphlet of poetry should be printed, or none. Editors were not allowed to cut out unlikely parts. How could any one's message be virile and effective if all the portions of it that made the recipient uneasy were stricken out? Whitman's philosophy of democracy must be read in full, not in part, if the reader is to understand at all what he is trying to say. The student may have the privilege, after a complete study, to reject that part with which he disagrees, but he is giving neither Whitman nor himself a fair chance when he reads just certain specified portions.

Although anthologies of poetry do have some uses, that is one great drawback they have. So often the editors publish just parts of poems, and of course, a small part of a poet's complete works. Perhaps by their choice, a different impression is left than if the poet were allowed to present his entire message or thought. After reading "Song of Myself," as printed in our anthology, I had a very jumbled impression of a number of strange ideas. Then I read the entire poem from another book, and although the impression was still somewhat

(Continued on page 32)

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PHUNOLOGY

In the course of their conversation, George said to Harvey, "Don't take me to heart, Harvey."

"I won't," replied Harvey, "I'd only do that to one person."

Maybe Elinor Thmith lithps, or maybe her tongue jutht thlipped, but she thaid at the table the other morning, that "Ruth E. had her throat throbbed."

Spring's here again!
It came with a bam.
There're less people inside,
And more at the dam.

Same twittering birds,
Same soft, soothing breezes,
Same bright, budding flowers,
And some spring-cold sneezes.

Spring-fever victims
Being treated kindlier;
I'm sure spring is here—
Just look at the calendar.

That strange quietness you heard on the bus when the chorus went to Topeka, was Waldo Lehman saving his voice.

Ethel Yordy: "What were you doing in the Electric Shoe Shop for so long a time?"

Flossie and Eunice: "Practicing our Public School Music."

When we saw Gerhard Wegner's black eye, we looked around to see whom he'd been fighting with. That same day, we noticed that one of Ruth E's eyes was decidedly off-color. There is really no connection between the two discolored orbs; Ruth E. still claims she dropped a Vick's bottle on her face.

Some things are so very much out of proportion—for instance, Prudy Erne's size and the terrific noise she makes when she sneezes.

In a game of Anagrams, Elsie Eash spelled the word "noid." None of the other players seemed to recognize this as a word. "Of course it's a word," Elsie said, "You know—vull and noid."

Flossie Lehman explained to someone that it is proper to cut only one piece of meat at a time. "But," she explained further, "that doesn't affect us here because we only get one piece of meat."

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MEN'S ATHLETIC NOTES

SOPH vs. SENIORS

By defeating the Seniors 40-19 in a clash at the local gym last week, the fighting Sophomores climbed to the top notch and won the class championship. The first quarter was close. Nelson started the leading and finished "hot" with twelve points to his credit. Hershey, Brenneman, and Smith, followed with eight points each, and F. Byler with four. "Beef" Miller "hot shot" of the Senior ball club was held to only eight points by Smith.

AURORA vs. ADELPHIAN

The last game of the year and perhaps the last game for some of the Seniors at College was the annual intersociety ball game. The first game played was Aurora 15 and Adelphian 18 and that was one of the great battles that led up to another hard fought clash of Aurora 25 and Adelphian 23, one game each.

Following Athletic Director, Ernie Davis' previous gym hockey game, which seemed more like a battle royal with clubs, elbows, whacked chins, and "lots of fight," the Auroras took the Adelphians one to nothing in this whizz of a game. Watch for more of these games in the near future.

The best game of the year was our last game won by the Adelphians 33-20 against the gallant and fighting Auroras. This game displayed good sportsmanship and was well attended with a gym full of loyal supporters. V. Lehman did her stuff for the Auroras in making them whoop it up, while "Chuck" Neff put in his bid with the Adelphian stand.

"Dead eye" Dick Brenneman led the Adelphians at 10 points, Greener 7, Hershey and Smith each 6, and Nelson 2. The Auroras placed in 20 points with Vernon Miller 10 points, Byler and Staub 4 each, F. Troyer 2. Some of these fellows we will see again in play and that will be in the alumni game next Thanksgiving. So to the College basketball players we take off our hats, and will be ready for them next Thanksgiving.

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC NOTES

The women's basketball season is over for this year. It was a decided success. Fourteen interclass games and three Literary games were played. The Sophomore A team holds the championship for interclass victories. It won five of the seven games played. The Sophomore B team won four out of seven. The Freshman A team won three of the seven played and the Freshman B team won two out of six. The Avons won two of the three games played with the Vesperians. This year's outstanding scorers are Martha King, Elizabeth Plank, and Betty Jane Marshall.

Now that the season for basketball is over, outdoor sports will take first place. There is hiking, biking, and roller skating. Soon there will be tennis. And let's not forget track.

ALL OR NOTHING

(Continued from page 28)

jumbled, the poem had gained in unity. I felt I had a much better picture of the ideas and philosophy Whitman was presenting and that with a little more study, I might grasp his major points.

If this paper were to have a moral, which it most certainly should not, it would be to read unexpurgated versions of poems and also to read a major part of an author's poetry before venturing any opinions on his ability.

—Roberta Hauder, Special.

WHAT MEANEST THOU, O SLEEPER?

Guy F. Hershberger

There was a man called of God
And his name was Jonah.
And God said,
Go to Nineveh
To preach and to teach,
And to warn my people there.

But Jonah said,
Shall I concern myself
With these miserable Ninevites?
Am I not one of the chosen race?
Must I not bring honor and glory
To my own nation?
Ought I not to trade,
To buy and sell,
And create wealth?
To make for myself a name
And a place?

Shall I burn out my life
In an obscure and thankless task,
Doing hard work
And receiving little pay?
No, I will be someone
In this world.
I will go to Tarshish
To buy and to sell,
To gather wealth
And houses and lands,
To live in luxury and ease.
And my fame shall be great
Throughout the land.

And so he went to Tarshish
In a ship,
Not second or third class
As the missionaries go,
But first class
With the plutocrats.
And he slept long and late
In his comfortable berth.

And then a storm arose
And lashed the ship
In great fury.
But Jonah's sense was dulled
With his business,
And his wine,
And his meat,
And his bed.
And he could not read
The signs of the time
Until the mariners cried out
In a loud voice, and said,
What meanest thou, O Sleeper?

And Jonah awoke,
And he came to himself,
And he said, I see,
Life is more than houses and lands
And silver and gold.
And he who would live only to eat
Will in the end be devoured himself.
I have heard Thy call.
I will arise
And go about my father's business,
That the church of God may prosper,
And that God's will may be achieved
On the earth.
And he went.

There was a man called of God
And his name was Saul, of Tarsus.
And God said,
I have given you mine only Son.
In Him I am well pleased,
Jesus of Nazareth,
Hear ye Him.

But Saul of Tarsus said in scorn,
What mean these fools,
These ignorant men,
These fishermen,
Who follow Jesus of Nazareth?
Am not I a Hebrew of the Hebrews,
A Pharisee of the Pharisees?
Have I not learned at the feet of Gamaliel
And the doctors of Tarsus?
Am I not destined
For a seat of honor and renown
In the Jewish nation?
A rabbi?
A scribe?
An authority?
Have I not trained myself for leadership?
And doth not God and the Hebrew nation
Owe me that
Which I have so justly earned?

And Saul despised those ignorant men
Who followed Jesus of Nazareth
And regarded so lightly

GOSHEN COLLEGE LIBRARY
GOSHEN, INDIANA

The seats of power
In the Jewish nation
Which he himself coveted
So very much.
And he breathed out threatening
And slaughter.
And he received letters
And warrants of arrest
To bring from Damascus to Jerusalem
Those who served their Master
And concerned themselves not
With honor, and position, and place.

For while his flesh was much alive
The spirit of Saul had fallen asleep.
And having eyes he saw not,
And having ears he heard not
The things of the Spirit,
For he was dumb.
And as he walked thus
To Damascus in his sleep,
A dazzling light shone down upon him.
And a loud voice said,
What meanest thou, O Sleeper?
Saul, Saul,
Why persecutest thou me?

And Paul awoke from his sleep,
And he saw with his eyes,
And he heard with his ears.
And he said,
Now I see this despised Jesus,
Who He is.
Not an ignorant carpenter
Walking with the fishermen.
But existing in the form of God,
He emptied Himself
And became a servant
In the likeness of men.
And in fashion as a man
He humbled himself,
Becoming obedient to death,
Even the death of the cross.

Whereupon Paul promptly renounced
His pride of learning,
And ambition for place,
And his love for leadership.
And he too now followed the Christ
And he engaged
In labors and prisons more abundantly,
In stripes above measure,
In journeyings often,
In perils of rivers,
And perils of waters,
In perils of the Gentiles,
In perils of his own countrymen,
In labor, travail, and watchings,
In hunger and thirst,
In cold and nakedness.
And why did he do these labors?
For this I say,
That the church of Christ might prosper
And that God's will be achieved
On the earth.

There was a man called of God
And his name was Francis of Assisi.
And the Master said,
Follow me now and bring
The Gospel of salvation
To many people in your land.

But the father of Francis was rich,
A merchant of cloth and silk.
And Francis was spoiled,
A pampered youth,
A dandy fine,
A waster of his goods,
A tin-horn sport.
And he thought he'd be
A fighting grenadier.
And his flesh too was much alive
In self indulgence,
And dissipation and strife.
But the soul of the man
Was asleep—and dead.

And then one day
God stretched forth his hand,
And Francis became ill
Of a fever.
And in his misery,
As he turned his eyes to Heaven,
He heard a voice.
And it said,
What meanest thou, O sleeper?
And Francis came to himself
And he said,
There is no meaning at all,
Nor understanding,
To this dead life of mine.

So he arose from his bed
And sold his horse,
And his draperies rich.
And he used the gold
To repair the church
Of St. Damian.
And as it saith in the Scripture,
He appointed seventy
And sent them out two by two,
For the harvest was plenteous
And the laborers few.

So they went their way
As lambs in the midst of wolves,
With no purse, nor wallet, nor shoes.
They preached,
And they prayed,
And they sang.
And their numbers grew
Unto more than seventy times seventy,
Until the knowledge of the Lord
Filled the land,
As the waters covered the sea.
And why did they do these labors,
These followers of the spoiled son,
Once dissipated and debauched?
For this I say,
That the church of Christ might prosper
And that God's will be achieved
On the earth.

There was a man called of God
And his name was John Funk.
He lived in Pennsylvania
And he took the advice
Of Horace Greeley,
The illustrious editor,
Who said,
Go west, young man, go west.
So he went—to Chicago,
To make his fortune
In the lumber business.

But he was not there long
Until God called him, and said,
What meanest thou, O Sleeper?
Are you content merely
To buy and to sell,
And to add to your wealth
And fame?
There is here a great work to do,
If only you can see it.

So he awoke
From his slumber business,
And returned to Pennsylvania
To be baptized in his father's church.
And then,
When he came west once more
It was not that he might multiply
His silver and his gold.
But that he might labor there
In the harvest field of the Lord.

And the Lord said unto him,
These words which I command thee this day
Shall be in thine heart.
And thou shalt teach them diligently
Unto thy children.
And thou shalt talk of them
When thou sittest in thine house,
And when thou walkest by the way,
And when thou liest down,
And when thou risest up.
And thou shalt bind them
For a sign upon thine hand.
And they shall be as frontlets
Between thine eyes.
And thou shalt write them
Upon the doorposts of thy house,
And upon thy gates.

And so,
Through the power of God
He taught, line upon line,
Precept upon precept,
Line upon line,
Precept upon precept,
Here a little
And there a little,
Until many scattered sheep
Throughout the Mennonite Church
Were bound together
By the Holy Spirit,
Working through the Herald of Truth
And other papers,
Through the Sunday School
And Young People's Meeting,
And through missions in our cities
And in lands beyond the sea.

Such was the work of this gifted man
Who forsook houses and lands
And silver and gold
And fame,
To labor with little material reward
In the harvest field of the Lord.
And even though he died poor
In this world's goods,
Yet there are many
Who rise up this day
And call him blessed
For the great work which he did
For his church and his God.
And wherefore did he do these labors great?
For this I say,
That the church of Christ might prosper
And that God's will be achieved
On the earth.

(Continued on page 24)

BOOK REVIEW

AROUND THE WORLD IN ELEVEN YEARS

By Patience Abbe

IF YOU are an eleven year old girl who has been around the world, you are a bit unusual. You are little less than a prodigy.

Such an exceptional child is Patience Abbe, the eleven year old daughter of James Abbe, the photographer whose book, **I Photograph Russia,** preceded his daughter's volume by two years.

Patience, with her two younger brothers, manages to see interesting sights no matter where she is. If the family happens to be living in cramped and unlovely quarters, she is sure to have a gay time in spite of leaky roofs and double-deck beds. Or if, in one of the family's more prosperous moments, she tells of large rooms, winding stairs and blue satin bed covers, you sense her ability of adaptation to whatever environment in which she finds herself.

Born in France, as were all the Abbe children, Patience's eleven years were divided among France, Germany, Russia, New York, and Larkspur, Colorado.

The viewpoints which Patience expresses on the political situations in the various countries are quite enlightening to say the least. Although she and her brothers, along with countless other little children learned the "Heil Hitler" salute, she can not understand why Germany's ruler should be so unkind to the Jews, since Jesus was a Jew. She was not so favorably impressed with Russia, and she gives a graphic picture of the whole situation there, when she says that the Russians all turn white as snow when they hear Stalin's name mentioned. Americans will probably smile when they read her statement that, "Roosevelt is the government in America."

Life on a Colorado ranch is far different from living in continental Europe, but like life in cosmopolitan society, it offered Patience plenty of material for observation and comment. She made numerous friends here, not least among them were pet dogs, cats, and prize cattle.

No detail is too small for the observing eyes of this young writer, and like most children, she is frank to an annoying degree—annoying to those whose characters cannot stand the gaze of guileless eyes. Bits of her philosophy are so shockingly true that it makes one wonder how a child's mind can grasp such sublime truths. No one but a child, however, could make such naive and yet revealing pictures of her parents and family. It is surprising how much one learns about the temperaments, habits and personal animosities of photographer James Abbe and his actress wife Polly, from his eleven year old daughter.

Far from complaining of the gypsy-kind of life which has been her lot, Patience points out the numerous advantages of moving from place to place, not the least of which is the acquaintance with celebrities. And as for wealth, she wants only enough to give to the poor, and to carry out her chief ambition which is, of all things—to travel!

—Ruth Ebersole, 37.

THE GOSHEN COLLEGE RECORD

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EDITORIAL STAFF

Lloyd V. Conrad, *Editor*
Thelma F. Oyer, *Associate Editor*
Vernon D. Miller, *Business Manager*

Harold Miller, Myrtle Kolb....Religious
Mary Grove....................Literary
Justine Enss....................Music
William C. Friesen..College News Editor
Martha King, Eunice Albrecht, Parke Lantz......College News
Miss Wyse.....................Alumni
Ernest Davis, Eunice Schrock..Athletics
Dorsa J. Mishler, Kathryn Hershberger.................Feature
Ethel Yordy...............Head Typist
Elta Holaway, Betty Jane Marshall, Viola Burck, Goldie Gerber.........Typists
Floyd Shore, Orville Roth Assistant Business Managers
E. LaVerne Yoder........Faculty Adviser

A thirty-two page monthly published by Goshen College devoted to the interests of Christian Education

Entered as Second Class Matter Nov. 17, 1924, at the P. O. at Goshen, Ind., under Act of August 24, 1912.

EDITORIAL

FOLLOWING tradition the 1936-37 editors are retiring with the April issue of the Record and are giving way to the 1937-38 editors who will gain experience for the year before them by editing the two remaining numbers. Next year when new reporters are appointed the editors will not be new and inexperienced. There is at present opportunity to receive help and advice from the old editors, while they are still available. Although the retiring editors have enjoyed the work, they are always glad to pass it on to the enthusiastic and willing new editors. And at the end of their last year seniors are always busy with other activities. And so we feel that though we are following custom we are doing so because of a good reason. To the new editors we wish a successful year in all they undertake. To the present staff members we wish to give our hearty thanks for their help.

—The retiring editors.

DURING the recent flood disaster in the Ohio River valley, many people, prompted by a spirit of benevolence, gave as they could and where they could to relieve the distress. Very few, if any, of these contributors ever expected recognition for what they had done. Goshen College students were happy to have a share in these contributions; their contributions, as well as the gifts of the Mennonite Church, were made through the Men-

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nonite Board of Missions and Charities. The Board made available a fund for the supplying of textbooks for students of the flood areas. The following letter, reprinted from the April issue of the **Indiana Teacher** is an acknowledgment from the Indiana State Education authorities:

> "There is among our people a fine spirit of benevolence which is always present. This does not come to our attention, however, during the normal course of events. Whenever a tragedy or a calamity befalls a community or brings distress to unfortunate citizens, we discover that working quietly and with an attitude of unselfish devotion, there are those who are glad to extend a helping hand.
>
> "In the rehabilitation of our public school system in the flood area, the replacement of textbooks has been one of the perplexing problems, and the slow process of securing some kind of grant has prevented prompt restoration.
>
> "Recently, however, a means of supplying textbooks for rural students in the river counties was provided through the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities when a fund of $2,840 was made available for the replacement of the needed textbooks. From this fund, a quota has been allocated to the various counties upon the request of the county superintendents of schools. This is a magnificent gift and one which is sincerely appreciated by all the friends of education in Indiana.
>
> "I take this means of making public acknowledgment to these good people of the Mennonite Church for this splendid and unselfish expression of benevolence and constructive relief in a time of distress."
>
> Floyd I. McMurray
> State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

This bit of recognition in the form of an acknowledgment, coming very unexpectedly from one in authority in the state, is highly appreciated. —C.

AS SPRING advances and we see the splendid verdure nature has bestowed upon our campus, a new phase of co-operation arises in our minds— that of uniting our common interests in an effort to keep our campus beautiful and clean. Since each student is a part of the campus, he has a personal pride and interest in its upkeep. The gym classes have been active, and the College Administration has granted an afternoon's freedom from classes for giving the campus its initial spring cleaning. Everyone can help to keep it clean by not discarding scraps of paper and other undesirable articles onto the lawn or sidewalks. Even the shrubbery isn't an adequate hiding place for these things. Anything that has been carelessly or accidentally dropped or scattered will be picked up by the thoughtful student. Students with cars have an opportunity to help by keeping their cars in the parking grounds and not attempting to drive on the campus. The sidewalks have been built for our use, and we can co-operate a little more by using them and preventing our campus from looking like a jigsaw puzzle with its worn foot paths running this way and that. Our attention is also drawn toward the tennis courts at this season of the year. Students have willingly worked to get the courts into perfect condition for playing. Our part is to wear tennis shoes while playing, and to stay off the courts when the ground is soft. Since the condition of the campus is a reflection on the students themselves, let us keep it a place of which to be proud! Let us feel our responsibility a little more keenly and practice greater co-operation along this line. —O.

CAMPUS OPINION

Should Goshen College Have a Weekly Newspaper?

This question has been passing from student to student on the campus. Some have one opinion, but others take a stand in opposition to them. Recently a query was passed out to a number of the upperclassmen requesting their opinions on the question. Several of the answers have been selected and are given below.—Editor.

YES, emphatically so! I would favor replacing the RECORD by a good weekly newspaper. In my opinion just as much value could be received in a literary way in writing articles for a newspaper as for the RECORD—and probably much more."

"I think it would be very fine to have a weekly newspaper, giving more work along journalistic lines. We have talent; why not use it? Daily happenings are very interesting to us and we do like to see such things in print. It might, however, in time replace the RECORD."

"The RECORD has always been interesting to me and seemed adequate for a college of this size, and I haven't really thought of anything else. If we could swing it, it would be a grand thing to have a weekly newspaper even it it weren't very large. But where are you going to get your material when it's so hard to get monthly material? And can it be kept above high school level? In other words 'yes' if we can do it."

"Yes, I am in favor of a weekly newspaper, but I do not think it ought to substitute the RECORD. I consider the RECORD as a publication of the best literary accomplishments of the campus. We should have both; they cover two entirely different fields."

"I am in favor of a weekly newspaper if this does not mean the discontinuation of the RECORD. I prefer the RECORD to a weekly newspaper. One advantage of a weekly newspaper, however, would be the possibility of announcing important programs."

"I think a weekly newspaper would be a fine thing, but I wouldn't want it at the expense of taking away the RECORD. A newspaper would bring news, but it wouldn't be permanent enough to take the place of the RECORD. Since it seems hardly practicable to have two current student publications, I would hardly be in favor of a weekly newspaper."

"I do not think that a weekly newspaper should take the place of the RECORD. To have a weekly in addition to the RECORD is also inadvisable."

"No I do not favor a weekly newspaper.

1. We have established the RECORD; I'd rather work and push what we already have.
2. The strong censoring the RECORD material receives keeps the literary standard and spiritual standard of the material higher than would be the case with a mere student-read publication.
3. The frequency of issuing would also necessitate a poorer quality of literary work."

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AT GOSHEN?

TALK of a weekly is not new. There has been ebb and flow of undercurrent newspaper talk for some time but just recently have things come to a head. This is intended to show that a newspaper is desirable and there are at least three good reasons why.

The first is a growing dissatisfaction for the current publication. Recently a questionnaire was distributed among some of the more influential upperclassmen requesting their opinions of the RECORD and a statement as to how much they read of it. The answers received indicate that many were dissatisfied with it, some were interested in it in a very unenthusiastic way, and a very few found complete satisfaction in its reading material. The indication was, predominantly, that the reader opened first to "Phunology." From that he turned to the College News, and if he saw a title that arrested his attention, he read an article or two. Only two mentioned anything about reading all or most of it. As a record of events which can be bound and kept permanently in our library, it is scarcely adequate. This year's RECORD gives approximately six to eight inches for student activities and these are so prosy and formal as to do injustice to the events which they are supposed to record.

The second good reason why Goshen College should have a weekly newspaper is that students and faculty are not kept up-to-date concerning the things which take place. Most of us are too wrapped up in our studies to hear or see what is taking place on or off the campus. When C. L. Graber goes to Washington and shakes hands with President Roosevelt, that's news. How many would have known about it if he had not given a talk about his experience? How many of us knew that President Yoder made a trip into Mexico until a month after it happened? How many of us know all the high lights of the recent chorus trip? How many of us ever find out where Dean Bender has been over the week-end and what contributions he is making to the various organizations with which he is affiliated in some way? How many of us hear what our own classmates are doing in religious, literary, or social activities? Are we to run to the bulletin board and to scan an uninteresting typed sheet every time we want to know what is scheduled for the week in lectures, concerts, and social activities?

"But," says someone, "where are you going to get enough news to fill a four-page paper?" The answer is simply this: If three hundred persons together in an institution for one week cannot make enough front page news, recreation news, religious news, social news, student opinion, helpful hints on health and etiquette to fill four pages of eleven by fifteen then it is time to summon a psychiatrist and have a thorough diagnosis. The fact is that we **are** making enough news but it **isn't** being printed.

The third good reason why Goshen College should have a newspaper is that students who are literary-minded should be given every possibility and encouragement for expressing themselves. The present publication serves

(Continued on page 32)

A RUSSIAN MENNONITE STUDENT

CORNELIUS Krahn was born in one of the oldest Mennonite villages in Russia, Rosenthal am Dnieper, in the Ukraine. In 1911 the family moved to the Volga, where a new settlement was begun. In this isolated community it was impossible to attend a Mennonite High School or College. In 1926 he finally received permission to leave Russia and go to Germany. After five years of study at Bible schools, he attended the Universities of Berlin, Bonn, Heidelberg, and Amsterdam, where he studied under the theological faculty and attended philosophical lectures as well.

In Amsterdam he studied the source materials of the life and theology of Menno Simons. In 1936 he earned the degree of Doctor of Theology at the University of Heidelberg with a thesis on that subject. As a student he was actively interested in all the problems of the day, and in the developments in the fields of theology, church affairs, philosophy, and psychology. He was also deeply interested in political developments, particularly in Russia and Germany, without, however, taking any active part in them. In the field of theology he was most strongly impressed and influenced by Dr. Karl Barth, who was at that time Professor of Theology at Bonn.

All these influences during his long years of study did not estrange him from his Mennonite interests or from the Mennonite Church; the subject of his thesis is evidence of this. He has always been active in the Mennonite churches in Germany and Holland. His present trip through America is a continuation as well as a result of this warm interest. During his last year in Heidelberg his contact with the family of Dean Bender aroused his latent interest in Mennonite life in this country. He writes: "My few weeks here have convinced me that it has been worth while to make the long journey to the new world, and I hope I shall be able to make practical use of my many interesting observations among the various groups and congregations of the Mennonites and to repay in some way the kindness and hospitality shown me everywhere." —Mrs. H. S. Bender.

ON Friday, March 19, after the regular chapel services, Dr. Krahn spoke to the students and faculty on "The Youth of Russia." In this address, Dr. Krahn referred to the fact that since the Revolution in Russia twenty years ago, a generation of young people has grown up which has been subjected entirely to communistic teaching. These young people have been taught to reject the Christian teaching of their parents as myths and superstitions. Education today is open and free to all, but the state exercises the right to limit and direct the education which an individual may have.

On Monday, March 22, Dr. Krahn spoke to a number of students and faculty at a meeting of the Mennonite Historical Society, in the Chapel Hall. His subject was "The Significance of Menno Simons in Mennonite History." He traced the growth of the Swiss Brethren movement from Switzerland

(Continued on page 27)

STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP STANDING

Semester ending January 23, 1937

Scholarship standing is the average of quality points per semester hour. Quality points are awarded as follows per semester hour: A–3 pts.; B–2 pts.; C–1 pt.; D, E, I, F–0 pt. (* all grades A)

FIRST GROUP STANDING

Average of 2.6 or more quality points, with no grade below B

Post Graduates

Graber, Esther

Seniors

Brenneman, T. H.
Cripe, Agnes
Esch, Mary
Hostetler, Elda
Hostetler, Thelma A.
Kolb, Myrtle
Royer, Elizabeth

Juniors

Conrad, Lloyd
Hertzler, Emanuel
Kreider, Don
Nelson, Winifred

Sophomores

*Blosser, Howard
Grabill, Irene
Haarer, Corona
Hippensteel, Robert
Lentz, Marybelle
Loucks, Georgia Ellen
Trump, Betty

Freshmen

Barnard, Frances
Culp, Richard
Kaufman, Marie
King, Edith
Schmidt, Ruth
Schrock, Eunice

SECOND GROUP STANDING

Average of 2.0 quality points, with no grade below C

Post Graduates

Smith, Elinor

Seniors

Duerksen, John
Ebersole, Ruth
Enss, Justine
Erickson, Albert
Erickson, Henry
Kreider, Charles
Lapp, Harriet
Miller, Iola
Miller, Harold
Swartzendruber, Maude
Yoder, Richard

Juniors

Blough, Alvin
Buzzard, Ruth
Friesen, John
Hartzler, John
Lehman, Waldo
Oyer, Thelma
Reist, Robert
Roth, Delilah
Roth, Vera Mae
Yoder, Lois

Sophomores

Albrecht, Eunice
Bachman, Leland
Bittinger, Minnie
Brown, Mary Kathryn
Bucker, Samuel
Burkholder, Maurice
Byler, Frank
Emmert, Velma
Hershberger, Gladys
Hershey, Falls
King, Martha
King, Ruth
Lantz, Parke
Lehman, Flossie
Miller, Floyd
Mishler, Dorsa
Nelson, Dwayne
Thornton, Ardis
Weaver, Betty
Weldy, Dwight
Yoder, Genevieve
Yoder, Gladys

Freshmen

Bachman, Eileen
Biggs, Beth
Blosser, Fred
Burck, Viola
Burkholder, Lawrence
Cathcart, Mary
Conrad, Paul
Cripe, Jesse
Eash, Elsie
Enss, Haidie
Gerig, Virgil
Good, Viola
Harper, Helen
Hartzler, Mark
Holaway, Elta
Hooley, Marie
Hostetler, Thelma M.
Kelly, Priscilla
Leatherman, J. Artley
Liechty, Pauline
Mast, Alpheus
Miller, Esther
Miller, Pearl
Moyer, Rachel
Ramseyer, Marie
Roth, Orville
Sieber, Ruth
Smucker, John
Staub, Gordon
Stiver, Geraldine
Stump, Margaret
Swope, Margaret
Wade, Doris
Walter, Robert
Watson, James
Weldy, Maurice
Wright, Russell
Yoder, Kathryn
Yoder, Marjorie

RELIGIOUS NOTES

INSTALLATION OF Y. P. C. A. CABINET

An impressive service took place in the Assembly Hall on Thursday, April 1, when the new officers and cabinet members of the Y. P. C. A. were inaugurated to office.

Former and new cabinets entered the hall together, accompanied by President Yoder and Dean Bender. Harriet Lapp, outgoing president of the Y. W. acted as chorister, and Ruth King, incoming president, read John 21 as a Scripture lesson. The two male quartets furnished special music.

President Yoder spoke briefly, expressing his appreciation of the former cabinet and giving encouragement to the new group. The position is one of responsibility because of the rapid change in our world, and the current uncertainty concerning values, but God remains constant as do His eternal teachings.

Dwight Yoder, outgoing president, then administered the following pledge of office to the new president, Waldo Lehman:

"Do you, in accepting the office of President pledge—

That you will give its work first place in your voluntary activities.

That you will set aside a period each day for the cultivation of your devotional life.

That you will give yourself loyally to the formulating of a program of Christian activity and the putting of that program into operation.

That you will whole-heartedly give yourself to the support of the ideals and principles which are fundamental to our beliefs.

That you will recognize committee organization as essential to success and will assist your cabinet members to so organize, recognizing that they ought to have your co-operation, your supervision, your prayers, and your fellowship in the work of their departments.

Do you, Waldo Lehman, so pledge?"

On the assent of the president, a similar pledge was administered to the members of the cabinets, and the entire Y. P. C. A. was asked for a rising vote of support.

The prayer of consecration was given by Dean Bender, and the meeting brought to a close with a selection by the quartet.

The new officers and committee chairmen are as follows for the Y. M. C. A.: Waldo Lehman, president; Charles Neff, secretary; Maurice Burkholder, treasurer; Leland Bachman, devotional; John Friesen, extension; Emanuel Hertzler, social; Lloyd Conrad, mission study; Frank Byler, Bible study; Raymond Yoder, membership; Don Kreider, Church Relations. For the Y. W. C. A. Ruth King is president; Marjorie Yoder, secretary; Alta Good, treasurer; Lois Yoder, devotional; Ruth Duerksen, extension; Winifred Nelson, social; Ethel Yordy, mission study; Thelma Oyer, Bible study; Myrtle Schnell, membership; Genevieve Yoder, Church Relations.

PASSION WEEK OBSERVANCE

For the first time in the history of the College the local congregation and the student body joined in a celebration of Greater Lent or, as it is more generally known, Passion Week.

Leland Bachman opened the services with his Palm Sunday sermon showing the significance of that day in the life of Christ and its meaning for the present-day Christian. During Holy Week, M. C. Lehman delivered chapel addresses on "The Seven Words of the Cross." In the course of the week the account of the crucifixion was read from the various Gospels, and special music was provided by the college quartet and a mixed quartet. "Father forgive them; for they know not what they do." How can any one, hearing these words, doubt that in the heart of God there is forgiveness for even the worst offender? "It is finished!"—and before our eyes flashed not only the end of physical suffering, but the completion of Christ's revelation of God and the fulfillment of the covenant with Him. "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit." The last words of Christ, breathing a realization of His close contact with the Father, and an assurance of immortality.

On Thursday evening, J. K. Bixler of Elkhart spoke of "The Betrayal and Trial of Christ." In silence we followed the steps of the Master from the upper room to the Garden of Gethsemane. We saw the mob approaching with torches and stones; the kiss of betrayal; the ignominious trial before Annas and Caiaphas; the condemnation before Pilate.

And then came the darkness and sorrow of Good Friday—the anniversary of our Lord's death; the earliest of Christian holidays, celebrated by the church for almost two thousand years. It is a dark picture, but not completely so, for death had to precede resurrection, and if Christ had not sacrificed Himself we would indeed be without hope in the world. For—"there is none righteous,"—"all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." But Christ did die, meeting God's demand for a perfect sacrifice; removing the necessity for an intermediary between man and God; revealing the measure of God's love for humanity; and we, being justified by faith, may now be assured of peace with God.

Very early in the morning on the first day of the week, just as the sun was rising, we gathered in praise and adoration of the One who had died but had risen again. What a joyful meeting it was! How could any one after reading the Scriptural account, fail to believe "The Proofs of the Resurrection" as C. L. Graber presented them? And what an assurance that resurrection is of the resurrection of our own bodies, glorified and incorruptible at the last day.

The Easter season is past, but the glory of it, and the blessed assurance of it, go with us from day to day and we are more and more confident that "when He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is."

REORGANIZATION OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS' BAND

On Sunday morning, April 4, the Christian Workers' Band held its annual reorganization. The outgoing officers are: John Duerksen, Ruth

Ebersole, and Winifred Nelson, while the newly-elected officer group is composed of John Friesen, president; Thelma Oyer, secretary; and Charles Neff, third member. The program of April 25 was given by the new officers, restating the policy and aims of the Band, and the plans and program for the coming year.

During the past year the Band has done much for the spiritual life on the campus and has accomplished this through various mediae. The regular six-thirty Sunday morning service of study and worship filled a very vital spot in the lives of all the members, and the Wednesday morning prayer meeting met an equally great need for there is something about starting a day in prayer with a group of fellow Christians which gives a special lift which cannot be secured in any other way.

In addition to these more or less selfish accomplishments, the Band branched out into a new field when it undertook to assist the Ministerial Association of Goshen in taking a religious census of the city. The members of the Band voted to make themselves responsible for the districts of North and East Goshen, and after the census was completed, did follow-up work in the way of visitation. Great blessings were certainly experienced by all those who joined in the work and perhaps they were able to bring some sunshine into the lives of those who had not previously known Christ.

THE STUDENT CONFERENCE ON MISSIONS

The Mission Study Committee of the Y. P. C. A. decided that this year, instead of having the usual mission study classes, they would arrange for a Student Conference on Missions. For speakers of the Conference they were able to secure two returned missionaries, one from India and one from South America; Elvin Snyder from South America, and S. J. Hostetler from India.

The Conference opened on Friday evening, April 2, with Guy Hershberger speaking, in the absence of Brother Snyder, on "What Meanest Thou, O Sleeper?" This talk will be found printed in entirety elsewhere in this issue. Jay Hostetler spoke on "Living Coals." The Conference was continued on Saturday evening with the talks, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" and "I must needs go through Samaria" by Jay Hostetler and Elvin Snyder respectively. At the regular service on Sunday Morning, Brother Snyder preached on the subject, "As the Father hath sent." The Sunday afternoon session closed the conference with Brother Hostetler and Brother Snyder speaking on the vital subjects, "Ye shall receive power" and "I have meat."

As we examine the above program, we see the central idea that runs through it. At the present we are somewhat sleeping in regards to our responsibility to people around us who are not saved. Then the question is asked us, "Do we understand the teaching and the call of the Bible, and do we know and recognize what it means?" The Father clearly has sent us and promised us power and courage to go forth and teach the "Good News." In answer to all of this we must be "Living Coals", we must go through our Samaria and we must have received our power to preach. The call is plain;

if all the conditions are fulfilled, we have the necessary power, and nothing will keep us from witnessing for Christ.

As mentioned above, Brother Hershberger's talk is printed elsewhere in this issue. Brother Hostetler's message on "Living Coals" was taken from the example of the vision of Isaiah. After he had this vision, he was commanded to "go and tell." In the same way that Isaiah realized his own sinfulness and guilt, so must we realize the same and become cleansed by the blood of Jesus. There are three cleansings we need—from initial guilt unto salvation, from our daily sins, and from things in life that are definite hindrances to true service. If we do these things we will become potential Living Coals to whom the call "go and tell" comes.

Other interesting and valuable thoughts were presented at each meeting. The Bible should be read and understood for two reasons: we need it for ourselves, and we need it to give to others. The chief thing in mission service is consecration and yieldedness to God. We are sent to the world as Christ was sent to the world. We must sacrifice our personal ambitions and desires and dedicate our life in its entirety to the Service. We are sent as a Revelation of God, to show the path of Redemption, and as a manifestation of Life. In the days of the Apostles, at Pentecost, the Spirit came upon them with such force that they "Could not help but speak of the things they had seen and heard." Today we do not receive power in such copious quantities as that, but we do have power to go ahead with the small tasks that we find around us. Power in our lives becomes manifest when we begin to do what Jesus wants us to do.

This Student Conference was very much enjoyed by all who attended.

Springtime at the Dam

The stormy wind, the creaking tree
Play together a symphony.
The melting snow, the rushing stream
Display God's handiwork supreme.

The gurgle of water, a mighty roar;
Waves dash over, new lands to explore.
The birds fly low and settle for rest;
Day is ending—it's at its best.

The flying foam, the rising mist
Soars near the trees the boughs to kiss;
The angry waves and dashing spray
Sweep round the crags in swift relay.

The sly, old moon up in the sky
Peeps down at lovers passing by;
The mist sweeps on, it cools the face;
Birds chirp in trees. Spring rules the place.

—Ruth A. King, 39.

REPORT OF Y. P. C. A. (1936-1937)

Y. M. DIVISION

The Y. P. C. A. is the most extensive of any student organization on the campus. Nearly every student is affiliated with it, and affected by its activities. Its activities are carried on through the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Cabinets composed of ten members each. Three members of each cabinet, the president, secretary, and treasurer are elected by the entire Y. P. C. A. while the remaining seven are appointed by the presidents of the organizations. Each Cabinet has as members, outside of the three elected, the chairmen of various committees, Social, Devotional, Extension, Church Relations, Membership, Bible Study, Mission Study. A Finance Committee is appointed and the treasurer acts as chairman of this committee.

The activities of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are very similar, many of the activities being carried on conjointly, so that most of what is said of the Y. M. C. A. applies to the Y. W. C. A. as well. The following is a brief report of a few of the activities carried on by the Y. M. C. A. during the past year.

The Social Committee provided for wholesome social activity whereby the students could associate with one another in whole-hearted recreational participation. Get-acquainted socials were sponsored at the beginning of the year and at the beginning of the Short Term Bible School following the Christmas vacation. The arrangements for the Home-Coming activities were largely made by this committee so that students might become better acquainted with our alumni. Various other social activities were also arranged through the leadership of this committee.

Each Thursday morning from 11:25 to 12:10 Devotional programs were given for the benefit of the entire student body. Outside speakers were often secured, adding to the value of these meetings. This work was sponsored by the Devotional Committee of the "Y".

One of the newest innovations in the cabinets is the Church Relations Committee which has been operating for two years. This committee has brought the student body into a better understanding of the ideals and principles of the Mennonite Church by Nonconformity Conferences, bulletin board material, and various discussion groups.

The Extension Committee has very effectively filled an important place in witnessing for Christ in needy places. Weekly programs were given in the White Cross Mission in Elkhart. Weekly jail services were conducted, and some visitation work was carried on. Many contacts were also made with neighboring churches by sending out Gospel teams giving religious programs, thus witnessing for Christ in song and personal testimony. Three such teams were sent out during Christmas vacation, visiting churches in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Canada.

The Bible Study Committee arranged for a series of programs on Mennonite doctrines, as well as a series of lessons in book study. This committee in conjunction with the Mission Study Committee arranged for regular morning devotions and weekly prayer meetings. A mission conference was sponsored by the Mission Study Committee during the second semester, so that students might better understand the need for missionary work in various fields.

The Membership Committee published the student handbook which serves as a calendar of school events, and gives helpful information regarding the student organizations and their contributions to campus life. Students were solicited for membership in the organization, and an effort was made by various means to aid the student in orienting himself in his new environment. A courtesy week campaign was also effectively sponsored by the membership committee. The ideals of courtesy were upheld in a very tactful manner.

Finances for the organization were taken care of by the Finance Committee. A general financial drive was made at the beginning of the year for expenses of the organization during the entire year. Later in the year a missionary financial drive was made. Three hundred dollars was pledged. One hundred is to be given to the India Mission, more specifically the station at Drug. One hundred dollars is to be given to the printing fund of the South American Mission, fifty dollars is to go for the African Mission, and fifty for the work of the local Extension Committee.

We are very much encouraged as we notice the interest and co-operation expressed in the response of these various activities. Each cabinet member has considered it a privilege to meet weekly for the purpose of discussing student problems, and endeavoring to develop a more wholesome, Christian environment. We have definitely felt the leading of God, and our prayer is that He will continue to bless the work of this organization by the presence of His Spirit.

—Dwight Yoder, 37.

Y. W. DIVISION

The activities sponsored by the Y. M. C. A., on the campus, correspond to those carried on by Y. W. C. A., with very few exceptions. The past year has meant much to all of us, and we hope that the work of the committees has in part, at least, fulfilled their purpose in providing a Christian atmosphere on the campus.

The cabinet is composed of ten members. We aimed to meet once a week for a period of devotion and discussion of various problems. We enjoyed these periods of Christian fellowship, and felt that by meeting in this way we were drawn closer to God. We endeavored to do everything for the honor and glory of God, keeping before us our motto, "To know Christ and to make Him known."

We are happy that the majority of the girls pledged membership to the Y. W. C. A. We are grateful for the co-operation of those who served on the committees, and all others who supported the work of the organization. We hope that in years to come more may join, and that the work may be carried on in a more extensive way.

—Harriet Lapp, 37.

LITERARY

THE VESPERIAN-ADELPHIAN SOIREE

ON the evening of March 24, at 7:45 the members of the Vesperian, Avon, Adelphian and Aurora Literary Societies embarked on the S. S. "Vespadel" sailing from the Dining Hall of Kulp Hall, for an evening's entertainment and cruise. As each person went down the gang plank, smartly clad stewards O. K'd passports and handed out programs. Passing through the doors, the passengers stepped onto the deck of the "Vespadel" with its gaily streamered, red and white posts, blue lights and the sight of New York on the horizon above the intense blue of the ocean. At the left the Sandy Hook light flashed off and on and gulls skimmed through the air. Tables with ship tablecloths covered the deck and each passenger found his place by looking for his name on little ship place-cards pasted on the nut cups. There were sheets of paper with the game of battleships outlined and explained for every table. When all the battleships, cruisers and submarines were sunk, Captain Waldo Lehman addressed the group in welcome and recalled the perils and joys of the life on the sea. He also introduced a mixed sextet which sang an old sea chantey and in direct contrast sang also the well-known favorite "Sweet and Low." The remainder of the program was built up around a tale **Sons of the Sea** by the quartermaster. The story was centered around the old superstition that when sailors die at sea, their souls live on in the gulls. As young David Treener, Bill Friesen sang a solo in his usual inimitable style; as a group of sailors in a restaurant, the men's octet sang "Anchors Aweigh"; as the irresistible voice of the sea, Winnie Nelson gave "Sea Fever;" and as the music of the waves, Olive Smith played her cello. After the program ended, refreshments were served by the stewards and stewardesses. The moon had sunk below the horizon, the lights on shore blinked out one by one, and gladly the passengers sang the Alma Mater as the S. S. "Vespadel" nosed into the dock and the gang plank fell into place. The Soirée of 1937 was over!

—Mary Esch, 37.

LITERARY PROGRAMS

THE Peace Society has arranged for peace programs to be given by each of the Literary Societies. The Avons and Vesperians gave their programs on March 29 and April 5, respectively. The subjects for discussion were: "Spain—Field of Conflict," discussed by Eileen Bachman, Avon, and Kathryn Lehman, Vesperian; "The Recent Pacifist Movement in the United States," by Eunice Schrock, Avon, and Rachel Moyer, Vesperian; and "The Position of the Conscientious Objector," by Lois Yoder, Avon, and Myrtle Kolb, Vesperian.

On March 29, the Adelphians invited the Auroras to their meeting to hear a lecture by Dr. M. C. Lehman on the subject, "An Educated Hindu's Philosophy." On April 26, the Auroras returned the favor and invited the Adelphians to hear a lecture given by Dr. C. K. Bender on "Social Diseases."

PEACE ORATORICAL CONTESTS

GOSHEN College's Annual Peace Oratorial Contests are undoubtedly the two most important events of their kind that take place, here on the campus, during the school year. Both contests gave the judges a great deal of difficulty in deciding the winners.

The men's contest was held on Thursday evening, April 1, 1937. The contestants, as they spoke, with their subjects, were: Vernon Schmidt, "Profiteering in Life"; Charles Kreider, "Betrayers of Peace"; Oswin Gerber, "Confidence on the Shelf"; and Falls Bacon Hershey, "Justice, or Chaos!" The judges for the contest, who were Professor Edward Yoder, Dean H. S. Bender, and Miss Wyse, handed down the decision of first place to Falls Bacon Hershey, second place to Charles Kreider, and the third being divided evenly between the two remaining entrants. The winner of this contest is to represent Goshen College at the State Peace Oratorical Contest which will be held at Taylor University on Friday, May 14.

The Freshman Men's Contest, sponsored annually by the Class of 1901, who offered fifteen dollars in cash prizes, took place on Thursday evening, April 8, 1937. Judges, Professor Edward Yoder, Professor Silas Hertzler, and Professor Paul Bender gave first place to J. A. Leatherman who spoke on "The Church in Action," and second place to Richard Culp whose subject was, "Shall the Light Prevail?" Third place was given to Clifford Yoder on, "Can Christians Prevent War?" and fourth place went to Lawrence Burkholder on, "Preachers at War." —Edward Belan, 39.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES

THE 1936-37 debating season came to a close with three intercollegiate tilts by the "A's". Following the Manchester tournament, our men met Marion College, then Butler and Taylor Universities in rapid succession. The affirmative traveled to Marion and were bested in a debate which hinged on disputed statistics. Our negative won. The Butler debates shocked the debaters out of the well-worn stock issues and featured an entirely new interpretation of the question itself. The Butler teams continued to Chicago the same day and debated over the air. No decisions were rendered. With Taylor, Goshen has had a remarkable record. The Taylor-Goshen series has been an annual affair for many years, but never has a Goshen "A" bowed to Taylor.

This year, again, the tally sheet is very favorable. Thirteen of the twenty-six debates are written in the credit account. Both the "A's" consisting of Waldo Lehman and Dwight Yoder, Don Kreider and Emmanuel Hertzler, and the "B's" composed of S. Paul Miller and Clifford Yoder, and Richard Culp and Falls Hershey had equal records, although the senior group debated 13 to the novice's 10. In addition, highly prized contacts were made with other colleges and universities. In this, debating is unique among our extracurricular activities, and indeed, this alone justifies its place among these activities as one of great importance. —Falls Hershey, 39.

COLLEGE NEWS

"We Are All Artists" was the subject of an interesting illustrated lecture given by Prof. A. L. Sprunger, the art instructor, at 6:30 on the evening of April 7. Pictures were shown which were taken from everyday life showing how art whether consciously or unconsciously affects each individual person.

At a meeting of the Elementary Education Club Thursday, April 1, Mr. O. L. Walter, the Superintendent of Schools of the city of Goshen, was the guest speaker. Mr. Walter had recently attended the annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association and in his address to the local Education club mentioned some of the discussions of pedagogical principles that had taken place at the convention.

Professor Umble was the judge at the annual Kosciusko County Oratorial Contest at Pierceton, Indiana, on Friday evening, April 2. He had judged this contest twice previously, in 1929 and in 1933. On Friday evening, April 9, he judged a similar contest held at Millersburg High School, Millersburg, Indiana.

The Chicago Branch of the Goshen College Alumni Association held its annual meeting on Saturday evening, April 17 with Professor Umble and C. L. Graber from Goshen in attendance. Professor Umble gave a talk on the Goshen College Accreditment Plan. C. L. Graber delivered an address, "The Advantages of the Handicaps of a Small Christian College." The next morning, C. L. Graber gave the Sunday morning sermon at the Home Mission in Chicago. In the evening of the same day at a Peace Meeting at the Mission, Professor Umble spoke on "The Christian Basis of Peace," and C. L. Graber related his "Experiences as a Conscientious Objector during the World War."

On the evening of April 12, 1937 a group of about sixty guests gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Amos J. Nussbaum near Orrville, Ohio, for an announcement party. The engagement of Delphine Maude Berg to Ira Amstutz '37, to be married June 26, 1937, was announced.

During the past month Professor M. C. Lehman has been out on several lecture appointments. On March 21, he delivered an address at the Evangelical Reformed Church in Elkhart on the subject "Friendship Across Barriers." On March 26, he attended the Good Friday services at the Oak Grove Church near Smithville, Ohio. On the following evening he appeared before the Community Civic Club of Ashland, Ohio, speaking on "Present Political Developments in Europe." The same subject was used when he spoke at the Christian Congregational Church in Elkhart on Sunday, April 11.

A meeting of the college teachers of Home Economics of Indiana on Saturday, April 3, at Indianapolis was attended by Miss Olive Wyse the Home Economics instructor.

Professor I. E. Burkhart accompanied Dr. Cornelius Krahn to several of the Mennonite Churches near Goshen. On March 14 they were at the Yellow Creek Church in the morning and at the Holdeman church in the evening. On March 21, they were at the Shore Church near Shipshewana. Dr. Krahn's speech concerning religious conditions in Russia, which was given in German, was interpreted to the congregations by Professor Burkhart. Professor Burkhart fulfilled pulpit appointments on March 28 at the Chicago Home Mission and on April 18 at the Yellow Creek Church, delivering the communion sermon.

President Yoder attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities at Elkhart on April 14.

"Christianity and the Family" was Professor Umble's subject when he spoke before the Ten Commandments Club at the First Methodist Church, on Wednesday evening, April 7.

The Illinois Mennonite Conference sponsored two peace conferences in the state on April 17 and 18. The principal speakers at these conferences were all members of the college faculty. President Yoder and M. C. Lehman were the speakers at Flanagan, where the conference was held with the Waldo congregation. The other conference was at Sterling with the Science Ridge congregation. At this place the speakers were Dean Bender and Professor Hershberger.

Mrs. D. G. Knoll and son, David, and daughter, Lois of Westfield, N. J., spent several days on the campus during the spring vacation as guests of Ralph Greener.

During the spring vacation the students remaining on the campus had several social "get-to-gethers." Among these were a picnic at College Point on Tuesday, April 13, and an Old Maids' Party in the Dining Hall on Thursday evening, April 15. The bachelors were invited over for an evening of fun.

The men of Coffman Hall entertained the ladies of Kulp Hall at "Open House" on Wednesday evening, April 7. Following an hour of visits to the various rooms, a program of stunts was presented in the gymnasium. Refreshments were then served and the social activity brought to a close.

Music Notes

A quartet composed of Charles Neff, Maurice Burkholder, Vernon Miller, and Francis Smucker journeyed to Detroit the week-end of March 28 to assist with a series of meetings at the Detroit Mission.

On April 5, the Oberlin A cappella Choir of the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, under the baton of Olaf Christiansen, presented a concert at the Presbyterian Church in Elkhart. Mr. Christiansen, son of F. Melius Christiansen, pioneer in the field of a cappella singing and famous composer, has literally grown up in the traditions of his profession. This splendid program was one of many while touring Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Several of Melius Christiansen's compositions were included in their renditions.

The Bluffton Choir of Bluffton College gave a concert at the Presbyterian Church in Goshen on April 6 and also on the following morning during chapel exercises. Their programs were supplemented with instrumental solos by several artists of the group, on violin and flute. Professor Lantz, a former student of Goshen College, directed the chorus.

With Professor Walter Yoder as director, the Goshen College A cappella Choir appeared in concert on April 27 at the Goshen High School auditorium. This was the last number on the Goshen Concert Series.

A quartet composed of Dwight Weldy, Richard Yoder, Franklin Bishop, and William Friesen gave a concert at the Berlin High School, Berlin, Ohio, on the evening of March 26. The program included groups of quartet numbers, bass solos by William Friesen, and piano selections by Miss Elinor Smith, who also accompanied the quartet in several numbers. During the remainder of the week-end the quartet gave programs at the Beech Mennonite Church, at Orrville, and at the Canton Mennonite Mission. Two radio broadcasts were also made over station WADC, Akron, one in connection with Wm. G. Detweiler's weekly broadcast, and the other being an entire musical broadcast.

THE CHORUS TOUR

SOMETHING different than the usual was tried this year when the mixed chorus, composed of fifty-five members, took a tour into Illinois and Iowa. It was the longest tour the mixed chorus had ever taken, and extended the farthest West—as far as Manson, Iowa. A previous tour of the mixed chorus in Illinois, two years ago, was hardly as difficult, in that the distance between stops was comparatively short. On this year's trip the average mileage between stops was over a hundred miles. In fact, the total mileage was over 1600 miles.

Fourteen programs were given by the mixed chorus, and these were at the following churches in the order named: Fisher, Flanagan, Morton, Hopedale, Metamora, Roanoke, Tiskilwa, and Sterling, Illinois: Manson, Wayland, South English, and East Union, Iowa; Freeport and the Chicago Home Mission in Illinois.

Only once did the choruses divide, and that was on the first Sunday morning, April 11, when the Men's Chorus sang at the Peoria Mission, in Peoria, Illinois, and the Ladies' Chorus sang at Pleasant Hill, near Peoria. They united again that afternoon, to sing at Morton, near Peoria.

The programs at Manson and at Wayland were given in the high school auditoriums of the respective places. At Morton, because of the size of the church, the program was given in the City Hall. Programs in places other than churches were conducted the same as those in the churches so that they were worship and praise services, rather than "concerts."

At South English the Chorus sang in the Methodist Church in town, because the hall there is a good deal larger than that of the Mennonite Church.

On Sunday morning, April 25, the members of the Wayland congregation who had kept chorus members overnight took them to church with them. After the Sunday school and church services, a delicious basket lunch was served in the basement.

Outside of the regular programs, several stops were made at high schools, where half-hour programs were rendered. Another program not scheduled was the one given to the workmen of the R. G. LeTourneau factory on Monday noon, April 12. Mr. LeTourneau is a consecrated Christian, and does much for his workmen to help them in a Christian way. After the lunch-hour-program, which was given in one end of the immense shop, the chorus was taken into one of the steel houses, made by this factory, and was given a dinner. During the meal, Mr. LeTourneau's male quartet, called "the King's Messengers" sang, and Mr. LeTourneau himself addressed the group.

All in all, the trip was most worthwhile. The kindness of the people everywhere was extraordinary. To those who made our stay so very pleasant, and to those who made it possible to meet the necessarily great expenses, we owe a deep debt of gratitude.

—John Duerksen, 37.

GOSHEN COLLEGE RECEIVES RECOGNITION

THE action of the Association of American Colleges, at its recent 1937 meeting in Washington, D. C., has so significantly contributed toward a broader recognition of our college that this action deserves our notice and appreciation. At that meeting, Goshen College was placed among institutions of the United States that are widely recognized as doing a superior type of work in the field of education. The basis upon which Goshen College received recognition by this group of American Colleges was the record of its graduates in professional schools as well as the high rating of its faculty.

In order to strengthen appreciation for what this advancement in recognition means for the college, a statement of the values of the program undertaken by the association might be helpful. As stated in their constitution, "the purpose of this association shall be the promotion of higher education in all its forms in the colleges which shall become members of this association, and the prosecution of such plans as may make more efficient the institutions included in its membership." —Charles Kreider, 37.

CHANGE IN TEACHER TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

EVER since the establishment of Goshen College as the Elkhart Institute in 1894, teacher training has been one of its chief functions.

When the college was moved to Goshen in 1903, it was possible to secure a license to teach in the rural schools of the state by passing the state examinations. Any one could take the examinations who had completed the four-year high school, and who had taken twelve weeks of specified training in college.

Gradually the academic requirements were raised to include twenty-four weeks, and later one year of training. In 1923 it became mandatory to secure two full years of exactly outlined educational work before it was possible to secure a license to teach in the rural schools, or in the city elementary schools of the state. This law is still the teacher education law of Indiana.

At the meeting of the Indiana State Board of Education on April 2, 1937 a pattern outline for a four-year elementary teacher education curriculum was adopted. The faculty meeting on April 22, 1937 adopted a curriculum which adapted the state outline to the semester plan of Goshen College. This will be presented to the State Board for approval at its May meeting.

The new plan differs from the curriculum of 1923 in its plan of having the work consist of extensive courses outlining a general and liberal education in English, social science, and biological science. Orientation work of a less extensive nature is outlined during the first two years in such fields as physical science, contemporary civilization, music, art, psychology, health, physical education and general mathematics.

General professional courses, as well as professionalized subject matter and special methods courses are for the most part left to the junior and senior years. Special opportunity for classroom participation through observation and supervised teaching is given during the senior year.

(Continued on page 27)

ALUMNUS IS SPEAKER ON LECTURE COURSE

ON Friday, April 23, Dr. O. R. Yoder gave a very interesting lecture on "Mental Moratoriums." We were very fortunate in having Dr. Yoder and were particularly interested since he is an alumnus of Goshen College, having graduated from the academy in 1912. Later he graduated from the Rush Medical College and the University of Chicago. He has been Assistant Medical Superintendent of the Kalamazoo State Hospital and is now Assistant Medical Superintendent of the Ypsilanti State Hospital at Ypsilanti, Michigan. Dr. Yoder is also on the staff of the Post Graduate Medical School of the University of Michigan, lecturing in Psychiatry. He also does a great deal of lecturing throughout the state and various parts of the country.

Dr. Yoder is a psychiatrist, dealing with individuals who have mental disease or who have committed some crime. In this lecture he discussed problems in criminology and insanity, with special emphasis on prevention of mental disturbances. He also discussed the development of various types of mental diseases, criminal conduct and cases which he has seen in hospitals, in prisons, and in courts.

Dr. Yoder emphasized the fact that the personality of every individual is determined by four things; heredity, intelligence, physical make-up, and mental behavior. He gave very helpful suggestions whereby one can overcome any handicaps he might have. He then concluded his lectures with three points which would lead toward proper mental hygiene. First, do not be too serious; second, act your age; and third, be active.

—S. Paul Miller, 38.

CHAPEL ADDRESS BY ALUMNUS

BENJAMIN Gerig, who is a member of the staff of the Secretariat of the League of Nations in the division of Information and Research, spoke to the students at chapel April 26, 1937 on the subject, "Present-Day Conditions in Europe." Dr. Gerig is an alumnus of Goshen College of the Class of 1917. During the World War he, as many other young men of the Mennonite Church, took his stand as a conscientious objector. Following the War he was engaged in Reconstruction work in France under the Friends' Service Committee. Later he enrolled at the University of Geneva at Geneva, Switzerland, where he was awarded the doctor's degree. For the past nine years he has been in Switzerland and has been watching trends in world affairs. His work with the Secretariat of the League is largely that of research in history.

In discussing present conditions in Europe, Dr. Gerig made it quite evident that the situation is quite dangerous due to the political tension, fear, and uncertainty. However, he thinks it is not entirely hopeless. To him, it appears that the issue at present is not between Communism and Fascism but between Fascism and Democracy.

In facing this issue, nonresistance is not to be used to the extent of a sit-down strike but as a constructive philosophy to build for peace.

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WHAT MEANEST THOU, O SLEEPER

(Continued from page 3)

There was a young man called of God
And he went to college.
For four long years he labored hard
To learn language and literature,
And history and theology,
And chemistry and biology,
And all the remainder
Of the curriculum.

And it came to pass
When his years were fulfilled
That he received a degree,
For his intellectual soil
Had brought forth plentifully.
And he reasoned thus within himself
Saying, What shall I do,
Because I have not where
To bestow my fruits?
For my learning is great
And the church is small
So that it cannot contain
My learning and wisdom
And leadership.

So he said,
This will I do.
I will find myself a large place
In this world.
I will establish a flourishing business.
I will buy and sell
And add houses and lands,
And silver and gold,
Until I am independent and rich.
And then I will say to my soul,
Soul, thou hast much goods
Laid up for many years.
Take thine ease,
Eat, drink, and be merry.

Or if not this, then I will
Study medicine,
And become a great physician
And surgeon,
Until many people from far and near
Come to do me homage
In my magnificent hospital,
Where my name shall stand forth
In a class with Crile,
And Mayo, and Dafoe.
And then I shall say to my soul,
This is the fame my learning
Doth so justly deserve.

Or if not this, then I will
Become a great educator,
To promote
The enlightenment of this world.
And I shall direct my life
Into that stream which flows
From Plato and Aristotle,
From Bacon to Rousseau
To Horace Mann and John Dewey.
And then I shall say to my soul,
Now hath my joy grown rich and full.

But this young man
So fresh from college,
Despite all his learning
Was just a bit beside himself.
The wise man said,
Of the making of books
There is no end
And much study
Is a weariness of the flesh.
This youth, alas!
Had grown so weary
He fell asleep,
And knew not what he did.

And then the Lord spoke to him
And said,
What meanest thou, O Sleeper?
Hast thou not considered
My servant Jonah
Who forsook his silver and his gold
To do his father's business?
Hast thou not considered
My servant Paul,
Who counted all his learning
But as nought?
For the love of Christ
Had constrained him
To follow in the footsteps
Of the ignorant fishermen,
That the church of Christ might prosper
And God's will be achieved
On the earth.

Hast thou not considered
My many servants?
Justin the Martyr,
Augustine of Hippo,
Francis of Assisi,
Luther of Wittenberg,
John Wesley and Jonathan Edwards,
D. L. Moody and William Carey,
John Paton and David Livingstone,
Conrad Grebel and Menno Simons,
John Funk and John S. Coffman,
Jacob Burkhard, and Mahlon Lapp?

(Continued on page 28)

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LECTURER SPEAKS ON FAMILY

MARRIAGE and Family Life of Today" was the subject of a lecture given by Mrs. Grace Sloan Overton, Tuesday morning, March 30, following the regular chapel service. Mrs. Overton has had experience as a college teacher, having been on several college faculties. She has also done work as a counsellor for young people, especially for girls, and has engaged in other social work. Mrs. Overton is also the author of several books on different phases of family life. At present she is giving her time to lecturing on the subject to college and university student groups.

Mrs. Overton in her lecture pointed out some of the major fundamental disturbances of the family life of today. The Industrial Revolution has brought about some very real changes in family life. Through it, the family has lost its economic function to a very large extent and the members are no longer bound to each other because of economic dependence. Other functions of the family have also been lost to some extent, nevertheless, there are some things for which the family is necessary; children need the protection and care of parents. Mrs. Overton expressed her belief in the family and her hope that the family would emerge from the present confusion stronger than ever before.

GUEST SPEAKER FOR PEACE SOCIETY

THE Peace Society had for its guest speaker at the meeting held on March 31, Professor C. Ray Keim of Manchester College. Professor Keim is a member of the Church of the Brethren and was a conscientious objector during the World War. In camp he became acquainted with some of the young men of the Mennonite Church who took the same stand. He is at the present time one of the leaders in the cause of peace and nonresistance in his own denomination. His message to the society was appreciated because he stated the past record of the Church of the Brethren on the doctrine of nonresistance and also explained how their church is organized at the present time for the purpose of indoctrinating the laity in this fundamental teaching.

—T. H. Brenneman, 37.

FINAL NUMBER OF LECTURE COURSE

THE final lecture on the 1936-37 lecture course was given on Wednesday evening, April 28, 1937 by Harold C. Bryant, the Assistant Director of the National Parks Service of the Department of Interior.

Dr. Bryant discussed the work of the National Parks Service in the conservation of the country's rarest and most beautiful natural areas. He showed lantern slides illustrating the value of national parks from the point of view of science and of beauty. The work of the National Parks Service is to preserve from destruction these beautiful scenes in nature and to make them available for the enjoyment of everyone. The lecture was one of the finest of the year, combining scientific information with rarely beautiful pictures which were a delight to the eye.

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A RUSSIAN MENNONITE STUDENT

(Continued from page 9)

into South Germany, and through the work of Melchior Hoffman, into Holland. He then described the apostasy of the Melchiorites in the Münster uprising, and told of Menno Simons' experiences which led to his conversion and his work of saving the Anabaptists from chiliastic and militant heresies. He also spoke of Menno Simons' zeal in continuing his travels and his preaching among the Anabaptist groups. —John E. Coffman, 33.

CHANGE IN TEACHER TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

(Continued from page 22)

This course increases the opportunity of Goshen College to aid in teacher education service. It will mean the addition of a number of different college subjects to those already being taught. General orientation courses of a general liberal arts type not previously given will need to be offered. A few substitutions are being made in the general education courses needed. The new curriculum will not go into effect until September, 1938.

—Dr. Hertzler, Director of Teacher Training.

ALUMNI

Phil Leroy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Slabaugh, 31, Goshen, Indiana, March 25.

Marilyn Jane was born to Mr. and Mrs. Erle Hutchison (Catherine Martin, 27) in the Goshen City Hospital, April 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford Mumaw are the parents of a daughter, Maxine. Mrs. Mumaw was formerly Lavina Hilty, x29. Stanford, x31, is a minister in the Martins Mennonite Church, Dalton, Ohio.

Dr. and Mrs. C. K. Bender, are the proud parents of a daughter, Marta Cecily, born April 20.

On April 1, Joanne Ruth was born to Mr. and Mrs. David Steiner (Katie Smucker, 30), North Lima, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Leatherman (Fannie Brunk, x32), Newark, New Jersey, are the parents of a son, Robert Henry, born April 5.

Paul D. Zook, 34, is a salesman for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company. He is located at Champaign, Illinois.

Robert Shank, 34, who will be graduated from Purdue University with a degree in electrical engineering in June, will be employed with the Bell Laboratories in New York City, beginning August 2.

C. S. Schertz died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Schertz, x10, on March 31. Brief funeral services were held at the home on April 2 before removing the body to Eureka, Illinois, for funeral services and burial. Some months before his death he deeded forty acres of Illinois land to the college.

Perry J. Miller, husband of Lucille Miller, 31, is teaching an education course in the spring term at the college.

Tilman Smith, 28, and Ralph Beechy, 32, are on the instructional staff of the College Summer School.

Melvin Gingerich, 26, has been given a grant by the Iowa State Historical Society to continue his research in Mennonite history.

T. K. Hershey, 11, is discontinuing his work in Texas on July 20. After that he will spend a few months among the churches in western Canada and the North Pacific coast.

Dora Shantz, 27, arrived at her home, Elkhart, Indiana, on April 24, for her first furlough from India.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Smucker, 28, 11, and family are on their way home from the Indian Mission field.

John C. Wenger, 34, and Ruth D. Detweiler, both of Telford, Pennsylvania, were married on April 3. On April 11, Mr. Wenger sailed for Europe on the "S. S. Europa," North German Lloyd Line. He arrived in Zurich, Switzerland, April 17, and was admitted to the University of Zurich for the second semester's work, where he plans to become a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Theology. Mrs. Wenger is night supervisor in the Englewood Hospital, Englewood, New Jersey.

WHAT MEANEST THOU?

(Continued from page 25)

And what shall I say more?
For time would fail me
If I tell of them
Who through faith subdued kingdoms,
Obtained promises,
Suffered tortures,
Endured bonds and imprisonments,
Went about in sheepskins and goatskins,
Suffered privation and want,
And gave up houses and lands
To bring the Gospel
To those who knew it not.
Hear then, I pray,
What meanest thou, O Sleeper?

And then the young man,
Being now thoroughly awakened,
Turned his eyes to heaven.
And he said,
I have heard thy voice
And I will heed thy call, O God,
That the church of Christ may prosper
And Thy will be done,
Upon the earth.

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PHUNOLOGY

We are still wondering what Nola Krabill meant when she remarked, while on the way to the Negro church in Elkhart, "I hope we get there before they pass out the hymns." The question is, did she really mean "hymns" or might she have been speaking of "hims."

College students should be as rivers, so they could follow their courses in their beds.

Paul Kaufman had his dates mixed in more than one way. He knew there was a concert in Elkhart one night, but he had the wrong night and he had already asked the girl. We didn't hear how it finally turned out.

It was quite customary during the chorus trip to have someone ask one's name, then state his own name. One night when Martha King was tired, and a wee bit scatter-brained, a lady asked her what her name was.

"Martha King," she said as she mechanically shook hands.

"Fornitt," said the lady.

"Oh no, not Fornitt," Marty assured her.

The fact that Marty thought the woman mistook King for Fornitt, we blame entirely on Marty's worn out condition, and not on any weakness of mind.

In the course of conversation at the dinner table one evening during the chorus trip, Jim Watson remarked that this was the first place he had been where they didn't have ice cream. So that Jim wouldn't be disappointed, someone slipped out during the meal, and returned with some ice cream.

Stooge Lehman felt more lightheaded after he left Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Some fellow chorus members were kind enough to relieve him of his side burns, in that city.

The chorus trip proved that a lot of the chorus members are G. G.s.

Ray Yoder has said since the chorus tour, "I lost my pocketbook, and my marriage license on the trip, so I'll have to start all over again."

At the jail service the other Sunday, Ezra Shenk began by explaining to the prisoners what a nice warm day it was outside.

While on a bird hike at the dam someone pointed to a car parked near by and asked what you'd call that. "Oh, they're love birds," remarked Ira Smucker.

"Spring is cub," for:

—The path to the dam is deepening.

—Even men as old as John Coffman are sprucing up.

—Roscoe Miller was found carrying love jingles in his vest pocket.

—Mary and Greener exchanged their table in the reading room for the cement bench by the fountain.

—The fountain has been cleaned for a swimming pool.

—The reading room is giving way to the tennis courts.

—The Stutzman brothers are frequently seen strolling about the campus hand in hand as if in a trance.

—Betty Jane was found making faces at the moon.

—Dorsey Eash has put on his white shoes.

—There are frequent convulsions of seriousness among students of the "genus Senior" who will soon part to meet again.

—New poets are budding, writing romantical jingles of emotion.

—Don Kreider gets his recreation by washing a Kansas car.

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ATHLETICS

There's something new in athletics, girls! Yes, the basketball season is over and volley ball will be discontinued soon unless an outdoor court can be set up. Spring has come, and we're anxious to leave the dreary gymnasium behind and give way to outdoor activities.

The tennis courts beckon, the paths through the woods offer tempting walks, and the fresh spring air makes one feel like rising early and either hiking or biking before breakfast. Then there is softball; the teams will be organized soon.

Perhaps you have noticed many of the girls limping as they go from class to class. This is a result of their practice in high-jumping for the track meet which will be held in two or three weeks.

There are to be two meets for the girls to enter. The first will be for the three physical education classes. Each girl is required to enter at least one event and is limited to three. Later there will be an interclass meet. Let's work hard and establish some new records for the school!

SHOULD GOSHEN COLLEGE HAVE A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER?

(Continued from page 8)

only the scant cream and the rest must submit to having their work read in class and heard by only those who have signed up for the course. We have talent on the campus but are we to bury it like the servant in Holy Writ?

We, who have been advocating a Newspaper, are convinced that these three points are sufficient evidence in its favor. Some have gone so far as to suggest that the newspaper would be another "Scandal Sheet" and that it would have a tendency to lower the literary standard set up by the RECORD. Far be it from doing either one of these things. Our ideal for the paper is as high as any conceived by RECORD adherents, and it is purely in the interests of a lofty spirit and a greater feeling of oneness among Goshen College students that the newspaper is being promoted.

"The birth of a newspaper means the death of the RECORD" is not necessarily true. We would not favor a complete abandonment of a publication which the College has cherished for a good many years. It has a place like the newspaper but for the more solid particles that are to "be chewed and digested" and absorbed into the system. How are you going to finance it? Did you know that the RECORD is not only self-supporting through its advertisements but actually netting a profit? What of the fifty cents each student pays out of his general bill which is specifically intended for support of the RECORD?

A weekly newspaper is both desirable and possible—"why then sit we idle?"

—Paul Kaufman, 37.

WEAVING THE PATTERN

T. H. Brenneman

SOME of us can recall the day when the rugs and carpets which decorated our floors were made of rags, woven upon an old wooden loom. During the long winter evenings the family would gather together to sew and wind balls of carpet rags. Then, placing them into a bag, they would take them to the neighbor lady who had a loom in her house. As she selected material for the carpet from a hit-and-miss pile of rags it seemed impossible that she could make a beautiful pattern. However, after hours of tireless weaving, a pattern, though indistinct at first, would finally emerge.

Life is much like that. We spend our youthful days gathering materials of all colors and hues. Our teachers and parents try to show us the pattern, but somehow it is only confusion to us. The attitudes we acquire and the ideals which we cherish do not seem to fit into life as they should. But the last few years of our weaving has been different. During our training here at Goshen College a pattern of life has been emerging clear and distinct. The shades of color are different for each of us, but the pattern is essentially the same. The name of that pattern is service. Every day as we assembled in this hall for chapel services our eyes fell upon the motto "Culture for Service." No one can tell fully what the effect of those three words has been upon the students of this institution. Here we were daily reminded of the fact that the purpose of our education is primarily that we might render some useful service to humanity. We began to realize that we were not here that we might learn how to make a better living but to learn how to live, fully and completely. Our conception of a successful life is no more measured in terms of the size of pay checks we can demand, but in terms of values which cannot be measured by dollars and cents. Even though ample financial remuneration is desirable and not to be neglected, we have learned to believe that the life which makes a definite contribution to the welfare of society is worth more than the one which has for its goal the seeking of wealth only. So let us examine this life of service. What factors go to make up that kind of living? What are the prerequisites?

In the first place the very word service has its root in "servant" which implies that there must be a master. A master is not truly a master unless he has absolute control over his servants. Hence, if one decides to surrender his life completely to another, it must be to some one who will always seek his good and one who always knows what is best for the servant. There is only One who can meet this requirement, only One whom we care, or dare, to trust with every detail of life. That One has the proper qualifications because He Himself "came not to be ministered unto but to minister." No one need be fearful of this Master for He was a servant Himself and understands fully what it means. More than that He is the Son of an omniscient Father who knows the future which is hidden from us. To be a servant means to make one's own desires and ambitions secondary to those of the Master. It means that His program and His work must always receive first consideration. It means that one's life is not any longer his own, but really in possession of another.

In the early colonial days many men in the Old Country wanted to come to America, the land of freedom, but were not able to pay their fare across the sea. So, many of them sold themselves to another who paid the passage for them. In return the poor man agreed to become the servant of the other for a given number of years. He was willing to give up his freedom and personal liberties in order to have the opportunity to come to America. He literally became the property of another and allowed himself to be mastered by another.

We see the same principle in the case of the athlete who places his life completely in control of the trainer and becomes subject to a rigid discipline in order that finally he might excel his opponents.

The great truth uttered by the Master Himself, "The way to save one's life is first to lose it," is true in all realms of life. In order to propagate a species of plants it is necessary for the seeds to give up their life. To place a grain of corn in storage and in this way try to preserve its life is impossible; but it must lose its own identity in order to preserve its species. A candle can give light only when it surrenders its existence as a candle. The command that we should become as little children means that as a little child is unaware of its own existence, so should the one be who would serve his fellowmen. This, then, is the first essential characteristic of the life of true service—not to master one's self but to be mastered by another.

The second great prerequisite of the life of service is that one be identified with a great and worthy cause or idea, and be willing to give the best that he has for its sake. The names of those who have moved the world and directed civilization are inseparably connected with the cause in which they labored.

In 1492 an Italian ventured out into uncharted seas. With him was a crew of fearful and trembling sailors, ready for mutiny at the first opportunity. Their captain was fearless and courageous; but they were expecting nothing but death. What accounted for the difference in attitude between Columbus and his sailors? Was it that Columbus knew exactly where he was going? Hardly. Was it that he was foolhardy and cared not whether he perished? What was it then that gave him his unconquerable courage? It was because he was working toward the accomplishment of a great idea. He had faith in that idea. He believed in the thing which he had set out to do. No doubt there were many times when he, too, doubted and became despondent; but always there was the dream of his life, upon which he had staked his all, to lure him on and give him strength. Besides this, Columbus was sure that he was commissioned by God to do his task and his faith in his God did not fail him. We cannot separate Columbus from the great cause for which he gave his all.

The name of David Livingstone has become immortal because he entered a great and noble cause and literally became a martyr to it. Although he lived a century ago, the people of Africa are still receiving blessings as a result of his life of unselfish service among them. Martin Luther, honestly searching for truth, finally became convinced that he had found it, and then spared no means to make it known to the world. He became the champion and the founder of the Protestant faith because of his loyalty to the cause which he believed to be right. The name of Washington would scarcely be mentioned in the annals of history were it not that he espoused the cause of the colonies and sacrificed the best years of his life in that cause. Examples of this kind could be multiplied. Those of the present generation who are contributing most to the well-being of humanity are almost invariably those who are struggling wholeheartedly in order that some worthy cause may be successful and that some noble ideal may be attained.

Not every cause, however, is worthy of our full devotion. It is not enough to espouse a cause, but that cause must be one in which our life will bring blessings to our fellowmen and make a worth-while contribution to society. It must be one which will fit into our pattern of living without spoiling its symmetry or marring its beauty.

As the graduates of 1937 go out into the world of action they will find a world that needs to see a beautiful pattern of life—one that is unselfish and loving and helpful. For the world in which they must play their part is torn by strife. Nations, jealous of each other, are preparing to destroy human life on a scale never witnessed before; employers and working men are engaged in a conflict which seems to grow sharper each year; although there is plenty, there are many who are in want; men have more time than ever before to cultivate the moral and spiritual side of life, yet we are told that this is a materialistic age when men have anchored their faith to material things which do not endure. The spirit of selfishness seems to have dominion over large areas of our living, and certainly a challenge comes to us who have learned the beauty and value of a life that is devoted to others. The world is still "dying for a little bit of love."

As we leave the "life of school" and enter the "school of life" may we never lose sight of the pattern which we now see clearly; but may we weave each day some deed that will increase the beauty of the design in colors that will never fade.

My life is but a weaving
   Between my Lord and me;
He chooses all the colors
   And works on steadily.

Ofttimes He weaveth sorrow,
   And I, in blinded pride,
Forget He sees the upper,
   And I the underside.

Not till the loom is silent,
   And the shuttles cease to fly,
Shall God unroll the fabric,
   And show the Unknown Why.

The dark threads are as needful
   In the weaver's skillful hand,
As the threads of gold and silver
   In the pattern He has planned.

Author Unknown.

FORTITUDE

Dwight V. Yoder

THE quiet November landscape slipped past the rattling train, and the President's deep eyes stared out at it gravely, a bit listlessly. The weight on his shoulders seemed pressing more heavily than he had courage to press back against it. The responsibility of one almost a dictator in a wide, war-torn country, came near to crushing, at times the merely human body and soul. There was, moreover, a speech to be made tomorrow to thousands who were expecting their president to say something to them worth listening to. He, Abraham Lincoln, was the lad bred in a cabin, tutored in rough schools, fighting for, snatching for crumbs of learning that fell from rich tables. Across from him was Edward Everett, the orator of the following day, the finished gentleman. From him, the people would get a balanced, polished oration. The next day, the handsome distinguished speaker took his seat at the close of a marvelous oration. The hills re-echoed the sounds of applause and appreciation. The applause ceased; a tall, gaunt figure detached himself from the group, came forward, and stood before the vast audience. It was the president. A slight murmur ran swiftly through the group, and then, all was silent as they awaited the first sound of his voice. Suddenly it came, a queer, squeaking falsetto. The effect on the audience was irrepressible, and ghastly. An unmistakable titter caught the throng, and was gone. The president heard it, and understood. He paused, then, with a dozen words, his voice had gathered volume; he had come to his power and dignity. There was no smile now. People stopped breathing, as his loose-hung figure of six feet four towered above them. Conscious of his first bad impression, he spoke to these, his people, for he had something to say. He delivered his powerful address scarcely two minutes long, but it revealed the love of a tender soul, and a strong character. For a moment he stared at them, with eyes sad, full of gentleness. Not a hand was lifted in applause. Slowly, the big, awkward man slouched back across the platform and sank into his seat. Instead of re-echoed applause, there was nothing but silence—silence. Hearts were touched—eyes filled with tears; no one dared detract from the solemnity of that occasion by applauding.

More than eighty years have passed into history since the President gave that memorable address, yet the world will never forget that spirit of sympathy, the power therein expressed. Worthy character, moral fortitude, and power of conviction are equally important now as in those periods of distress years ago. Nations are even now seeking for men with that hidden fire of faith and hope.

We pause as we cross the threshold of preparation into a world of life and experience. We have been taught the way of truth. Imbedded within our hearts is the concept of moral righteousness. Implanted within our minds is the desire for service, but our lives are only potential. As opportunity permits we may transfer them into beings of active service for the furtherance of some great cause.

We have read of the experiences of others, and studied their problems. In the history of man were periods of distress and exaltation. We have beheld the rise and fall of nations. We have witnessed the demoralizing effects of depression years.

The noble achievements of gallant leaders have been our inspiration, while their failures stand as warning signals against similar catastrophes. By their experiences, we have benefited, and are anxious to plunge ourselves into the problems of life.

As we cast a fleeting glance at the world about us, the turbulent waters of unrest disturb us. We realize the need of basic character. Instead of a classical presentation of problems and analyzed solutions, we are faced with new situations, undefined and unsolved, which only a strong character firmly rooted with a background of love and determined will can solve.

In Italy, Fascism has already seized the rights and privileges from the lower levels of society, until the common man has become an insignificant figure under control of a dictator. The citizen is at the complete disposal of the state; his watchwords are work, duty, discipline. The aim is not happiness, leisure, or liberty, but labor for the greatness and glory of the nation. "The Citizen," says Mussolini, "does not want democratic liberty. He wants peace, work, bread, roads, water, efficient and punctual transport." To have self-control, a nation must have a central will and executive power. Capital and labor, education and the church, art and engineering, all the elements of a nation's life must be organized by the central will to create a new organic unity, the Cultural State. Even the church is, in Fascist theory, the state spiritualized. The Catholic Church is Roman, a creation of Italy which others have embraced, so God, country, and Duce are merged into an almost mystical nationalism.

In Russia we have the Communist State. Whatever the Soviet Union may do as a government in its relations with other governments, the party called the Communist International must aim in the long run at the conquest of the whole world by communism. As the headquarters of the party, and as the first country to achieve revolution, Communist Russia is developing a strange consciousness as the nation-leader through whose example the world will be saved. The very core of the communist creed is that the world is in the process of revolution and that the Russian Bolshevik Revolution is one step. When the war comes, the ripe fruit of the world revolution will fall of itself. There will be a world union of Socialist Soviet Republics, leading to Universal Communism with no state, no armies. Russia is progressing in her plan. Hitler in Germany has adopted many of the communist methods, and we see trends in our own land.

We on the other hand hold Communism to be based on the denial of the root reality of the universe, and that the Creator is the Father of our Lord Christ. Our faith conceives for all the world a full salvation of the whole individual, body, mind, and soul, and of the community which those individuals constitute. Furthermore, contrary to Fascism, we hold that the church is a group of believers, separate from the state, and that men have freedom to exercise their religious beliefs in the search for happiness through faith in God. But Christianity can only confront victoriously these greatest of all contemporary challenges if its followers, with unity of purpose and sacrificial heroism, live by faith so as to bring salvation to all classes, by bringing them under the sovereignty of God.

Problems are not confined to spread of Communist and Fascist philosophies. In the distance we see the dreadful grasp of militarism clutching at the throats of vulnerable world powers. Mussolini has recently added another scene to his drama of imperialism by his encroachment upon Ethiopia, while the representation of British and French imperial interests mocked in ghostly voices their professions of disinterested zeal for justice and peace. In the foreground is the sinister figure of another dictator and war lover, Adolf Hitler, whose basic philosophy seems to be "Might is right." It is evident that Germany's re-armament has far exceeded the limits imposed by the treaty of Versailles. A new Germany is arising from the ruins of the old, and it is certain she will be different from the old. Whether the difference will make for peace or for turmoil none can tell, for in Germany professions of peace are belied by war-like practice. Italy strives to establish prestige for her regime, insisting on naval parity with France, yet unconceded by that power. She also demands that territory be conceded to her for the purpose of colonization. Austria, at present, is one of the most dangerous powder magazines in Europe. Germany desires to dominate her, but just now she is unwilling to come under German control. This, then, is the world which was to be made safe for Democracy. A casual consideration confirms the statement, "Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains." Can the problems of peace be solved, and the fetters of force forever struck from the nations? Secular pacifism in itself is only a form, perhaps the most hopeless form of the war obsession.

As we realize the problems of life more clearly, the necessity for solution becomes acute. Will we default as they loom before us, seemingly insurmountable? Or have we that moral stamina, that fortitude to grapple with them? In search for a way to ward off the onslaught of Fascism, Communism, and Militarism, we notice the Buddhist, who sits with his face to the wall, beating time to a single phrase of prayer, an endless monotony, an unspoken futility. On the other hand, we need not become frantically alarmed. As Lincoln, with a soul full of love and sympathy, fused together the fragments of a shattered nation, so we, with a strong character, take our place. The world is not in need of men who flee hysterically at the approach of alarm, but of men with character, and moral fortitude; men with poise who can think in the hour of excitement; men of power who can lead the way. Such men, of strong character founded upon righteousness, with Christ as their leader and guide, can press steadily on through the confusion of a world of unrest, going forward toward the goals set for man and society by the Almighty Lord of the universe.

EMBLEM ORATION

Charles Kreider

THROUGH the centuries of human history, the contributions of some distinct groups of individuals have been so influential that they have altered the character of succeeding eras. To the student of social science, these groups present an interesting problem for study. Their contributions to society seem so spontaneous in origin that we have begun to call them providential. Within these groups, the Eternal Providence seems to operate in order to keep alive a distinctive attitude toward life. Ultimately, this attitude may become so appealing to the greater society that it is accepted as a common possession.

Outstanding examples of this historic truth are quite obvious. During the early centuries of recorded history, a small band of nomadic shepherds found their way into Egypt. Suppressed, maltreated and enslaved, they accomplished a miraculous escape from a determined Pharaoh and subdued kingdom after kingdom at the hand of Moses and Joshua. That small band of Israelites grew to a powerful nation, superior in culture and civilization to every surrounding nationality. In this group the guidance of the Eternal Providence was so clear that we must conclude that this group was preserving a message that should finally become the common possession of society in general.

Early in the Reformation, Conrad Grebel and Menno Simons aroused a group of Swiss and Dutch Christians, weary of Catholic formalism, to question the established church orders. When their peculiar beliefs became known to the surrounding community they were spared no persecution. At Zurich death was by drowning. From Antwerp they were banished by general edict. At Amsterdam, death was by fire for the men, by water for the women. Before the days of tolerance arrived, the Anabaptists had furnished more martyrs than any other religious group. This small group, which was at the time of its origin called fanatical, espoused a number of religious tenets, some of which have already become the common possession of all Protestantism. The Anabaptists did not fail, but the strength of their small group was not in its numbers, but rather in the guidance of its deity.

When the call for military conscription became nation-wide in 1917, a group of young men were forced to defy their government. Of these four thousand conscientious objectors in the United States, nearly all of them were of that group of Anabaptists called Mennonites. To these men the rich heritage and peculiar conviction of nonresistance became a challenge to those who were not ready to beat their swords into plowshares. Their conviction brought them into disrepute and dishonor, but their faithfulness preserved a principle.

A group of people are at this hour trying to preserve a distinct position. Throughout this country, largely in rural areas, these people are successfully maintaining their principle of a thoroughgoing Christian life with nonconformity to the evils of the world. This small group is defying a dominant spirit of the age,—namely, conformity and uniformity of social practices. A danger in our contemporary society is that we all listen to the same radios, read the same newspapers, and think almost identical thoughts. The slightest deviation in thought and practice receives imme-

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GIFT ORATION

John Duerksen

AS MEMBERS of the senior class we have realized as never before what it means to give something that shall express as nearly as possible and as completely as possible all that is in our hearts during this commencement season. Normally, a gift is an expression of at least three different feelings welling up in the heart of the donor: first of all, an appreciation of the recipient's person; second, a satisfaction with his character; and third, a mingling of these two with a heart full of real admiration, which makes it an expression of love.

Giving is natural to human beings. Selfishness dies when we admire and love another; and then, that which is ours becomes less precious in our own estimation, and we are anxious to give all in our power to that one who has captured our affection. Mrs. Sigourney has said: "To reveal its complacence by gifts is one of nature's own dialects of love." And as this love wells up in our hearts, we wish to express in nature's own dialect, by means of a gift, our appreciation and love for Goshen College.

Our desires for expression of appreciation have lain dormant for a long time, and yet, as we have continued in school, and as we have learned more and more to love our school, we have felt them pushing themselves more and more into the foreground of our feelings. Now, when we realize that we are leaving a place that has become sacred to us, and whose every part is filled with things that arouse pleasant memories, our feeling is at its highest. Now, when we are aware that we are leaving friends with whom we have gone through storm and sunshine, and whose souls have become knit to ours by indissoluble ties of friendship, we are more than ever desirous of giving this gift. Now, when we know that we are entering into a world that faces us with a less gentle and considerate expression than that which we have faced so far, we are eager to show to Goshen College and the world that we are not unmindful of what our Alma Mater has meant to us.

We give this gift, not to be seen for our much giving; that would be mere formalism. We give this gift, not to do as much as others have done before us; that would be of impure motive, and so a disgrace to ourselves. And far be it from us to give this simply as a conformity to custom; our natures rebel against the very thought of it. To give this gift is, for us, an expression of our rising emotions of love and devotion to our dear Alma Mater. And so, President Yoder, on behalf of the Senior Class of 1937, I take great pleasure in presenting to the school of which you are president, the walk leading from the Administration Building to Main Street, the walk going from Kulp Hall to Center Drive, the shrubbery that is planted in this same section of the campus, and the sign that is to point out to friends that "spot in Indiana where the leafy Maple grows."

BREAKING OF THE WREATH

AN ALLEGORY

Mary Ellen Esch

The white sails swelled in moving billowing clouds
The vessel new and shining, tugged to be gone.
As dawn arose, the mist in ghostly ringlets
Curled round the masts and spars and kissed the ship,
Which every morning seemed to it more beautiful,
More full of poise and gracefulness, more lovely
Than the morn before, a sighing, reluctant farewell.
The crew with happy calls had manned the ship
Their faces turned out to the unknown sea
Their eyes aglow with inspiration bright;
For they were chartered to sail the seven seas
Of wisdom, to try for ports unseen before.
The songs of birds, the whispering of trees
Bade them Godspeed and so they left the shore
Whereon for years their devious paths they trod.
But now with sea around and sky above
They were alone to live and learn together
Yet separately to choose and do their daily tasks,
So that when on some distant shore they dropped
Their anchor and each one chose his way,
He should be fit to live with men, or still
To live alone content with self and God.
The day they left their home was bright and birds
Had sung their rhapsodies, and streaks of sunlight
Through the trees had patterned pictures on the sand.
But often on the open sea, the waves
Rose mountain high and stars were hid from view
By clouds so black that heaven seemed to frown,
And winds in fiendish glee tore at the sails.
But when the storms grew loud and high, each man
Took up his place and learned to stand alone
Against the blows, yet feel the force of friends
Who also worked to keep the ship aright.
The years went past, the days, both sun and shadow
Were drops of life and knowledge, lessons learned
At wisdom's feet. Some grew aweary
Of their path and longed for home, and left.
And in some foreign ports new hearts desired
To travel with them on their way in search
Of that one port where they might find the end

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PLANTING THE IVY

Harriet Lapp

THE long, creeping stems of the ivy climb higher and higher. As it feels its way upward it clings to that which is strong. Wind and storm may come and strip it of its leaves, and yet the stem keeps pushing its way steadily—and becomes stronger. The shining leaves clothe the bare walls with luxuriant green, adding splendor and warmth to the halls of our dear Alma Mater.

The class of '37 plants this ivy with tender feeling, thus becoming a part of the many who have left this institution. With them, we hope to climb higher and higher, looking forward not backward. No one can ever improve unless they look to some standard higher and better than themselves. We do not wish to shoot up rapidly to the top.

> The heights by great men reached and kept
> Were not attained by sudden flight
> But they while their companions slept
> Were toiling upward in the night.
>
> Longfellow.

The perplexities of life may very nearly overcome us, and we may even fail. But by clinging to that which is good, we can endure and be strengthened. For that reason the bricks of the walls to which we cling must be of good quality and carefully laid.

As the stem of the ivy branches, and each new branch bears new leaves so may our lives be broadened. We would form new friendships, cherishing the old ones fondly. We would constantly refresh our lives by gaining new knowledge. We would have new experiences not, however, without keeping the memory of happy days spent together within these College halls flowing freely through our veins. We do not wish to know the exact course that we are supposed to follow, but we do know that we can pursue it with peace and happiness. We want to love the beautiful and clothe our lives with only that which adds splendor and warmth. True beauty springs from the heart. May this ivy symbolize the growth of our lives. May its roots be found in fertile soils, watered by the fountain of love and human kindness, sending forth a life that will climb steadily forward, unharmed by the storms that force themselves upon it, clothing itself in that only which gives luxuriance, and learning by its course to love and lift.

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A thirty-two page monthly published by Goshen College devoted to the interests of Christian Education

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EDITORIAL

FOR four years the Class of '37 has looked forward to this Commencement season, and now that it is here they are ready to leave their alma mater and embark on a new venture in life. This Commencement brings to a close four years of hard work interspersed with many happy and enjoyable events, during which time the Seniors have given liberally and unselfishly of their abilities and talents to the service of their fellow students and the College. They have upheld fine Christian ideals, and through their religious activities have added to the spiritual life on the campus. Not only have they contributed to the religious growth, but have strengthened the literary and athletic activities as well. Artists and musicians are going out with this class. They leave with us a challenge to carry on the work they have so successfully promoted.

The significance of Commencement, however, is not that it brings an end to something, but that it is a beginning. It is the beginning of a new life for the College graduate who is ready to put his learning into practice and make his own way in life. For some students it marks the beginning of a great and more extensive study in special fields; for others it is the beginning of life careers. But for all of them, it will be the beginning of new experiences full of opportunities for greater and richer service in their chosen fields of work. We hope this season may be the Commencement of a prosperous and successful life for each member of the Senior class. We expect great results from the teachers, doctors, missionaries, business men and

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homemakers who are graduating this year. To each member of the graduating class, we express our gratitude and thanks for the services they have rendered to their alma mater, and we all join in wishing them the greatest possible success in whatever field of work they enter. —O.

I'D BE glad to do that for you but I just don't have the time." This statement is heard over and over again on the campus and probably the Record editors hear it about as frequently as any one. This statement reveals a problem on our campus which needs to be met, i. e., students are attempting to engage in too many extracurricular activities. Is it not about time that we limit or regulate in some way or other the extracurricular activities as well as the regular curricular work?

When Goshen College was first founded, there were very few extracurricular activities for the students' leisure time. It may be said to have developed into a custom upon the campus for all students to take part in practically all these extra activities, which was possible when there were only a few such activities. During the years since that time, the number of such activities has grown and the time involved in following these various pursuits has increased. The person today who attempts to follow all the extracurricular activities on the campus may quite truthfully make the statement quoted above when asked to write an article for the Record, or when asked to appear on a program, or even when asked to do his regular class work. There are enough such extra activities on the campus to take practically all of a student's time if he attempts to follow every one of them.

The various organizations on the campus, such as departmental clubs, the literary societies, and others, make heavy demands upon a student's time, especially if the club or society is making an effort to contribute something of value to the life of the campus. Any student who works in several of these organizations soon must give a large share of his time to them. Would it not be advisable to have all these organizations meet at the same time so that there would be no temptation to the students to take part in more than one? Each individual would then necessarily be required to make a choice of the club he would wish to join. This is the way many of our American high schools have attempted to meet the problem. Can not we do the same?

May we propose a definite plan. All organizations including the literary societies meet on Monday evening from 7:00 to 8:00 P. M. The four literary societies would meet every two weeks at this time instead of meeting at 4:00 P. M. as at present. All other departmental clubs and societies would have monthly meetings and would meet on either of the alternate Monday evenings at the time given above. If these clubs, which would meet monthly, would make the proper arrangements, part of them meeting on one Monday and part of them on the other, it would still be possible for any one student to be a member of one literary society and of two other departmental clubs or societies and not have any more time involved than is required by the literary societies at present. With this arrangement there should be more time to prepare better programs to be given by the various societies and clubs. Probably the Record staff could have their meetings during this Monday evening activity hour and it would no longer be the woe of the editors to be required to hear again "I don't have time." —C.

THE CHORUS TRIP—BY A CHORUS MEMBER

IN answer to the almost endless question, "Are you having a good time on the chorus trip?" one rather pert songster replied, "Oh yes, we have lots of fun. We eat, sleep, talk, ride, and sing." The rather odd thing about this statement is, that even though it sounds most usual and commonplace, the girl meant it. We did have fun, lots of fun, doing just those things.

You see, we really did eat. During the first few days I gorged happily. After that I ate a little more sparingly, taking only one kind of cake, and in some instances no pie at all! Of course one must eat to stay well, and so I felt justified in taking the second piece of ham whenever the opportunity presented itself. I recall one breakfast which consisted of stewed apricots, sliced oranges, eggs, ham, mashed potatoes, pickled beets, bread, butter, honey, angel food cake, cookies, and coffee. Shall I describe our dinner?

We slept, not only during the night, but also on the bus. My favorite position was: legs stretched on opposite seat, pillow on neighbor's shoulder, head on pillow. Of course this position varied as to the tastes and structure of the individuals. We slept at night the moment we touched the bed, and such a variety of beds, everything from a "Beauty-rest" mattress to a corn husk filler. We were usually in no mood to be critical,—after all a bed is a bed.

Now by talking I mean conversation with our hosts and hostesses. During the trip I found two new families of cousins; I know a cure for the cornborer; when babies begin talking—oh, I learned a lot of new things. We had a good time with each family we met. After all, one of the greatest pleasures possible is making new friends.

Sixteen hundred miles on a bus!—Sixteen hundred miles of fun! There were instances when the dust filtered up through the floor, times when the rain leaked down through the top, moments when the world was darkened by the loss of your suitcase, precious seconds when you wanted to sleep and your neighbors presented most violent opposition, but these times were insignificant compared to the hours of cheerful bantering, reading, and the fun with "Eggs" our bus driver. We had a good time on "The Rolling Boudoir," as the bus driver called our conveyance in a moment of ultra-wit.

And then we sang. Always we kept that somewhere in a corner of our mind. Singing, that was the greatest thrill of all, singing songs, that push thrills up and down your spine. "The Hallelujah Chorus," "Angel Spirits," that thrill of expectancy just before the program starts, the sense of well-being after a successful program. Singing our way for sixteen hundred miles and home again, with hearts full of happy memories and songs still chasing themselves in and out of our minds—that was the chorus trip. —Martha King, 39.

JUNIOR-SENIOR BANQUET

FRIDAY evening, May 14, the Juniors and Seniors left Goshen College to dine in a charming garden in Old Holland. The candle lighted tables were arranged among ferns and other plants with an open square of garden in the center. In the distance appeared a gigantic old Dutch windmill. Repeating this idea, on the table were rows of miniature windmills containing a delicious grist of nuts and mints.

After "de feest" which was served by twelve quaint little Dutch "Juffrouwen," the toastmistress, Juffrouw Prudence Erne with her naive wit and straightforward manner at once had everyone feeling at home. We could not visit Holland without having a real "Dutch Treat," so it came in the form of a welcome by Waldo Lehman and a response by Charles Kreider. Juffrouw Ruth Buzzard entertained next with a musical reading, an original parody on "A Little Dutch Mill." John Friesen took us farther into the land of Holland by his chalk portrayal of several scenes accompanied with suitable music on the orthophonic. The main speaker of the evening, Dean H. S. Bender, was well able to tell us of "Dike Building" in Holland since he has had the privilege of actually witnessing it. He was equally well able to apply the principles of dike building to our moral and spiritual lives, challenging us to build our dikes high and strong to keep out the floods of wrong and to reclaim lost ground. Following this the Dutch Juffrouwen entered again, this time to serve us with a delightful song. Our evening in Holland ended by singing the college song at the close of the program. —Winifred Nelson, 38.

BREAKING OF THE WREATH

(Continued from page 9)

Of search, the start of struggle to find one's place
In the world of men. At last in the cool of the dawning
As the star of the morning sank in the sea
And the glow of the sun made golden the waves of the ocean
They sight their harbor, the goal of all their wondering
And drop their anchor, old and rusty now,
And furl their sails. They part—eager to
Be gone upon their separate ways of work
With eyes, now full of deeper truth yet searching
Even now for greater things; to build
The future on the lessons they have learned
In days of fellowship—now gone forever.

SPRING TERM

DURING the last six weeks of the semester we had with us a group of students, mostly school teachers whose school terms had closed, who are using this opportunity to advance their college training. The number in attendance this year was double the average for the five preceding years during which the Spring Term has been offered by Goshen College. The following are the enrollment totals: 1932, 18; 1933, 14; 1934, 11; 1935, 17; 1936, 20; 1937, 32. Seven special classes, meeting six times a week and giving two semester hours of credit each, were organized for the term. Four of these were taught by regular faculty members. Three of the courses were taught by Perry Miller, principal of the Honeyville School in Lagrange County, Indiana, who was here especially for the Spring Term.

Many of the Spring Term students will remain in school during the Summer Session also. The Summer Session will open on June 8, the Tuesday following the close of the semester, and will continue for nine weeks. There is a good offering of courses and a good attendance is expected. Last year the attendance during the Summer Session totaled eighty students. —Dr. Paul Bender, Registrar.

EMBLEM ORATION

(Continued from page 7)

diate denunciation and ridicule. Nonconformity to accepted codes of conduct becomes obnoxious. Such departures from common practice as simple and unpretentious living become so rare that they are commonly attributed to misunderstood motives. Wholehearted and complete integrity in business relations is largely a luxury, enjoyed only by those who can afford it. Church attendance in our larger urban areas has become confined to adults and old age.

In such a society, our own Mennonite Church assumes a distinct role. With wholehearted devotion, our ministry guides its members to remain aloof from misleading popular standards. It prepares youth for more than financial success and independence. Our church aims to instill in youth a respect for the worth of human character, an understanding of basic social problems, and yet a guiding philosophy of life. In this attempt, our church dares to claim the guidance of Eternal Providence to maintain her distinct message to the world.

During the past year, the class of 1937 has been entrusted with these emblems. We have tried to keep faith with the rich heritage of our past. We have endeavored to throw the light from this lamp upon a broadened field of influence. Through Christian work on this campus, we have tried to assist those about us to appreciate eternal values. To this book we are adding the names of thirty-five men and women who have received a distinctive training to serve their church and society.

To you, class of 1938, we entrust these emblems. In your attempt to fulfill this trust, you will be challenged to follow the path of new and distinct duty. Yours is far from a commonplace task; it is a keenly unique one. Confident of your ability, we commit these emblems to your keeping.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK CALENDAR

Thursday, June 3

8:00 P. M. Program by the College Choruses

Friday, June 4

6:00 A. M.—6:00 P. M. Class Outings

7:00 P. M. Senior Class Program on Campus
Presentation of Gift .... John Duerksen
Response .... President S. C. Yoder
Passing of the Emblems, Charles Kreider, Pres. of Sr. Class
Response .... Waldo Lehman, Pres. of Jr. Class
Planting of the Ivy .... Harriet Lapp

8:00 P. M. Program in Assembly Hall
Presentation of Class .... Myrtle Kolb
Address, "Fortitude" .... Dwight Yoder
Address "Weaving the Pattern" .... T. H. Brenneman
Breaking of the Wreath .... Mary Esch
Mixed Octette

Saturday, June 5

10:00 A. M. Literary Society Reunions
2:00 P. M. Annual Business Meeting of Alumni Association
3:30 P. M. Baseball (Alumni vs. College)
6:00 P. M. Alumni Banquet

Sunday, June 6

9:30 A. M. Sunday School
10:45 A. M. Mission Sermon .... T. K. Hershey
2:30 P. M. Mission Program .... Selena Gamber
Dora Shantz
T. K. Hershey
Jay Hostetler
8:00 P. M. Baccalaureate Sermon .... President S. C. Yoder

Monday, June 7

10:00 A. M. Final Chapel Service and Devotional Meeting
12:30 P. M. College Luncheon
8:00 P. M. Commencement Address .... Dr. William Masselink,
Alpine Avenue Christian Reformed Church,
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Presentation of Diplomas
Conferring of Degrees

RELIGIOUS NOTES

THE NORTH GOSHEN SUNDAY SCHOOL

Many years ago, in the years of the beginnings of Goshen College, a young man, I. W. Royer, and several others felt that there was a definite need in the north and east sections of Goshen for some evangelistic work and so the work was begun, but for some reason or other it was dropped again in a few years. In 1929, a group of students, belonging to the Christian Worker's Band, felt the need for work, and again presented the idea to the Band. Work was begun by distributing literature to the people in north and east Goshen. A year later Sunday Schools were opened in both of these sections. Some time later the schools were merged into one, carried on by the members of the Christian Worker's Band. For several years the Sunday school was held in the East Goshen public school building, and children were brought there by cars of students. Finally, however, in 1935 the Board of Education of the city decided it would be better not to let the Sunday School use the building. So a dwelling was rented in North Goshen (N. 8th Street) and for a year and a half this building was used. For some years there had been hopes in the minds of the workers to have, at some time, a building erected especially for the use of the Sunday School, and so, when permission to use the public school building was refused, agitation was immediately begun to obtain funds for a new building in North Goshen. The estimated cost was $2500. This was divided up into one hundred $25 shares, and different churches, Sunday School classes, and individuals took care of one or more shares. The Indiana-Michigan Mission Board also took up the matter and was instrumental in paving the way for the new building. At last enough funds had been collected to make a beginning. A Baptist Church near Wayland, Iowa, was purchased for $300. Friends in Iowa razed the building and it was moved to Goshen at a cost of another $300. The foundation had been prepared on the lot that was purchased, and erection began immediately. A large part of the work was donated, but several experienced carpenters were hired for steady work. A heating plant was installed as soon as possible, so that the basement could be used for Sunday school before the building was completed. The first meeting that was held in the building was the Christmas service in 1936. Since then the Sunday School has regularly been held in the basement of the building, while the work of building progressed above. Dedication of the building to the service of God took place on May 30, 1937 with Edwin Yoder of Topeka, Indiana, the President of the Indiana-Michigan Mission Board preaching the dedication sermon. The workers hope, and feel certain, that there will soon be additions to the church in this community. Quite a number of the people who attend the Sunday school have expressed their hope that a regular church service may be held each Sunday. This would be a great boon to the church there—to have someone to come and spend full time with those people would soon produce a remarkable change in the community. The field is ready and ripe and all that needs to be done is the harvesting. Pray for this work, that it may prosper, bringing new souls into the fold of Christ.

EXTENSION WORK OF THE Y. P. C. A.

The chief work of the Extension Committee is divided into two phases: the work at the White Cross Mission in Elkhart, and the work at the county jail in Goshen. Services were held at the Mission each week throughout the school year, on Wednesday evening, and at the Jail each Sunday afternoon. Recently the way has been opened for the committee to open up another field in which to work: namely, the County Infirmary located between Goshen and Elkhart. Work has not yet begun officially, but several programs have been given to these aged people and they seem to enjoy and appreciate it very much and they are anxious for more of the Good News.

At different times during the year, churches from surrounding communities requested programs by college students and the Extension Committee took care of these requests. During the Christmas vacation three groups of students, called Gospel Teams, were sent out to the various Mennonite churches in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Canada. Programs with a definitely Christian message were given.

During the year, the committee tried to give as many people as possible the privilege to take part in these services, and a large number were glad for the opportunity for service. We feel that a work of this kind has possible benefits of two kinds: first, to the individuals who hear the Word spoken, and second, to the speakers themselves. The opportunity to speak of Jesus, and His plan of Salvation to those who do not believe or have not heard, is a good experience for a young Christian. Not only does it give him an insight into actual conditions of mission work, but it also strengthens his own beliefs.

The group of people at the White Cross Mission is often made up largely of transients, some of whom have never heard of the Bible, some of whom have in times past professed Christianity, others altogether indifferent. With such a group it is rather hard to take up work of a continuous nature, and so each program had an evangelistic tone. During this year there were no public confessions made, but who can tell what private resolutions were made, or what good may result sometime in the future. If, in all the years the work has been, and will be, carried on, only one soul should be saved, it would have been worth while. And even if none were saved, we would be doing only what the Father commanded us to do. We were never commanded to bring souls to Christ—it is only our duty to see to it that everyone around us knows about the plan of salvation, and then the Holy Spirit will complete the work. At the Jail there were several confessions during the year and a number of requests for prayer. To the reader, may you pray for the work of this committee, that it may go on, and that some good for some one will result from it.

LITERARY

The following are the officers for the four literary societies for the first semester of next year:

ADELPHIAN

President	Don Kreider
Vice President	Lawrence Burkholder
Secretary	Dana Troyer
Treasurer	Franklin Bishop
Critic	Falls Hershey
Attorney	Clyde Miller
Public Chairman	Charles Neff
Chief Solicitor	S. Paul Miller
Usher	Warren Detweiler

VESPERIAN

President	Winifred Nelson
Vice-President	Kathryn Yoder
Secretary	Thelma Hostetler
Treasurer	Marjorie Yoder
Critic	Ruth King
Attorney	Pauline Leichty
Ushers	Leatha Richards Rachel Moyer Anne Wenger Mary Schenk

AVON

President	Myrtle Schnell
Vice-President	Alta Good
Secretary	Gladys Yoder
Treasurer	Marie Hooley
Critic	Thelma Oyer
Attorney	Eileen Bachman
Reporter	Edith King
Ushers	Marie Ramseyer Elizabeth Plank Edna Hostetler

AURORA

President	Emanuel Hertzler
Vice-President	Leland Byler
Secretary	Glenn Schrock
Treasurer	Virgil Gerig
Critic	Maurice Burkholder
Attorney	Elwood Ziegler
Public Chairman	Raymond Yoder
Student Lecture Board	Frank Byler
Student Library Asso.	John Friesen
Ushers	Clifford Yoder Orrville Gunden

AURORA-AVON OUTING

The Auroras and Avons joined in an annual spring outing on May 17, 1937 at the regular literary hour. The group went to their more or less traditional outing grounds along the Elkhart River near Plymouth Road. After the social hour, consisting largely of soft-ball games, the group gathered for a picnic lunch.

ADELPHIANS

The program theme for May 10, 1937 was "Whence Are We?" S. Paul Miller attempted to point out an interesting phase of human nature in his discussion "We Are All Animals." Charles Kreider and Richard Culp presented our human natures in impromptu speeches on the subject "We Are All Human Beings." Dana Troyer played two piano selections.

"Interesting People" was the subject for the program on May 17. William Friesen related his autobiography; and Warren Detweiler gave the biography of an Adelphian, Dana Troyer. Lawrence Burkholder sang a solo as a concluding number on the program.

AVONS

A program of various subjects was given on April 26, 1937. "Signs of Spring" was discussed by Vivian Lehman and Thelma Hostetler; "Embarrassing Moments" by Mary Welty and Erma Martin; "Chorus Notes" by Marie Ramseyer and Mary Grove; and a reading by Audrey Harrington.

On May 10 the following program was given: "Shepherd's Hey" and "Nightingale" played on the orthophonic; "Birds" discussed by Eileen Bachman; "Nutcracker Suite" on the orthophonic; and "Flowers" by Eunice Schrock.

AURORAS

The Auroras met on the campus for an Arbor Day program on May 10, 1937. Lloyd Conrad spoke on "Why Arbor Day?"; and Paul Kaufman discussed "What Do We Plant When We Plant a Tree?" After the program each member present took part in the planting of a tulip tree.

VESPERIANS

The program for April 26 was entitled "The Home Town Newspaper." Roll call was answered by the name of the home town newspaper. The following program representing the outstanding features of a newspaper was given. "Headlines," Ruth Duerksen; "Society," Flossie Lehman; "Comic Page," Gladys Hershberger; "Household Hints," Kathryn Yoder; "Short Review," Elta Holaway; "Believe It or Not," Helen Philips.

"Home" was the subject discussed on May 3. The program was as follows: Solo, "My Little Gray Home in the West," Doris Wade; "Home, the Grandest of all Institutions," Eunice Albrecht; "It Takes a Heap of Living," Georgia Ellen Loucks; "Kindness and Courtesy in the Home," Thelma Hostetler; "How to Cook for a Husband," Anne Wenger.

On May 10, Miss Wyse gave an informal talk on the various types of houses in America using pictures to illustrate her discussion.

"Music" was the theme for the program on May 17. Roll call was answered by naming a favorite hymn and the following program was given. "The Origin of Famous Hymns," Corona Haarer; Piano Solo, Harriet Lapp; "Appreciation of Music," Mary Shenk; Trio, Ruth, Elizabeth, and Miriam Sieber.

THE LITERARY CONVENTION

ON Sunday afternoon, May 16, 1937, a crowd of about a thousand young people gathered on the campus of Goshen College for a mass a cappella chorus program. There were approximately two hundred people in the chorus. Probably one hundred and fifty more had practiced the music during the winter but for some reason could not join in presenting the program. The theme of the program centered around the life of Christ. Some of the familiar selections on the program were: "Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming," "Break Forth O Beauteous Heavenly Light," "God So Loved the World," "Built on a Rock," "All in the April Evening," "Beautiful Saviour."

This chorus project was entirely a new idea, and this is the first time that it was ever attempted. There are a number of things that were learned in the experiment, and the possibilities are favorable for making this an annual part of the convention. The chorus program was made out last fall by Leland Byler, Dwight Weldy, Walter E. Yoder and Raymond M. Yoder. Nearly half of the songs were selected out of the Church Hymnal. The proposed plans were then presented to the executive committee of the Indiana-Michigan conference and after the plans were thor-

(Continued on page 22)

STATE PRISON VISITED

THE Social Problems class taught by Dean H. S. Bender visited the State Penitentiary at Michigan City, Indiana, on May 8. The prison covers a large area of ground and can be called a small city. The class was first taken to the chapel, which seats about 1200, where the warden gave a short lecture. Three religious services are held in the chapel each Sunday: a Catholic, a Protestant, and a Christian Science service. Each prisoner is required to attend one service.

In following the guide through the prison grounds, the class visited the hospital, the department of the criminally insane, one of the cell houses housing 340 men, and the deputies' office, where they saw the electric chair. Continuing on, the class was conducted through the dining room, the supply house, the dormitories, and the athletic field.

The approximate number of prisoners there at the present time is 2500. "Our chief problem," said the warden, "is to keep the men busy." Each prisoner has his work to do. They weave, help in the hospital, make rugs, mow lawns, make clothes, and keep the place clean. All of the work is done by the prisoners. The state hires only a few officials. The class appreciated the visit and the information gained concerning modern penal methods. —Bertie Lee Baer, 37.

PSYCHOLOGY CLASS VISIT TO STATE HOSPITAL

MAY 13 was a memorable day for Professor M. C. Lehman's class in General Psychology. Our interest in abnormal psychology had been thoroughly aroused in the class room. We were now on our way to Kalamazoo to visit the state hospital for the mentally ill. The day was perfect and the trip, though merely incidental in this case, yielded a great deal of pleasure.

We are indebted to Dr. Morter, who is head of the institution, to Dr. Shearer, who conducted the clinic, and to the nurses for the kind reception which was accorded us. After a tour of several buildings we were directed to the clinic where Dr. Shearer staged a demonstration for our benefit. Eleven patients were brought in and were questioned. The process revealed the symptoms as we had studied them and added considerably to our understanding of mental diseases.

We were especially impressed with the kind and sympathetic attitude of the doctor and the attendants toward the patients. Our interest in psychiatry as a field of service to humanity was definitely stimulated. We were overwhelmed with a feeling of gratitude for mental health and experienced an increased determination to guard against any temptation to escape the realities of life. As Christian students we have been made conscious of the necessity of having our lives organized around the great master sentiment in order to maintain mental health in the midst of conflicts.

—Viola Good, 40.

CHAPEL LECTURER

CLARENCE E. DAMMON, University Counsellor of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, spoke to the college students and faculty following the regular chapel service on Tuesday, May 18, 1937, on the subject, "What It Means to Be a Problem." Mr. Dammon, in his work as a counsellor, meets practically all the young men who take work at the university and makes it his task to try to help them when they have difficulties. He has been visiting the high schools in this section of the state in an attempt to have the high schools set up definite guidance programs and counselling work. He feels that this would eliminate many of the problems which students now must face when entering college or university. In his lecture to the college group, he brought out his wholesome philosophy concerning young people and the problems they must face. He emphasized the fact that one must be a pal to boys and gain their confidence before any real influence can be exerted upon them; even many fathers have failed in this and do not know how to be a real pal to their sons and do not have their confidence.

THE LITERARY CONVENTION

(Continued from page 20)

oughly understood, the executive committee approved them. The committee asked, however, that the program should not be taken away from the college campus. This explains the anxiety for a nice day on Sunday afternoon. There were over three hundred planning to sing and it was impossible to get that many folks either on the platform or in the balcony; and if the chorus would have occupied the main assembly hall there would not have been enough room for the audience. The gymnasium also was too small. It rained on Friday while the platform was being put up; it rained on Sunday morning and Sunday noon,—but it didn't rain on Sunday afternoon. However, these threats to rain probably did keep many people away from the program.

The leaders of the convention are striving to build up the literary societies so that they will make a greater contribution to the cause of Christ's kingdom. One thing that the work of the convention organization has done is to bring the young people and the ministry into a closer relationship. There is a greater unity between them, a better understanding and a deeper appreciation for each other. The convention motto "Our Young People for the Church" was adopted ten years ago at the 1927 convention and is still the aim and purpose of the organization.

In the Saturday sessions of the convention the programs were more of a secular nature, nevertheless, every session was opened with prayer and devotion. The themes for the Saturday sessions were: "Our Literary," "Our Parents."

The theme for Sunday evening was "Our Church." Harold Buzzard gave a short talk on "The Relationship between the Young People and the Ministry." H. S. Bender then gave the address of the evening, discussing the theme "Enriching Our Heritage for Future Generations." This was a stirring and inspiring address although it had been given several times previously at Young People's Institutes and to other groups of young people. —Raymond Yoder, 38.

COLLEGE NEWS

The Social Science Research Council with headquarters in New York has awarded Professor Guy F. Hershberger a grant-in-aid to assist him in the completion of his book on **Quaker Pacifism and the Provincial Government of Pennsylvania.** Professor Hershberger plans to spend the summer in the East, engaged in research, principally at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

The annual business meeting of the Goshen College Peace Society was held Thursday, May 6, in the Bible Room. The business consisted of reports of officers, re-organization, and election of new officers for the coming year. The new officers are: Don Kreider, president; Emanuel Hertzler, vice-president; Lloyd Conrad, secretary; Leland Bachman, treasurer. Professor G. F. Hershberger was re-elected to the Board of Directors, and in the meeting of the Board immediately following the business meeting, he was elected chairman of the Board for the coming year.

At the request of the Mennonite Publication Board, Professor Edward Yoder has taken over the editorship of the Advanced Sunday School Lesson Quarterlies. Because of this, most of his administrative duties have been shifted to other faculty members.

Professor Guy Hershberger, Don Kreider, and Elda Hostetler attended a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society at St. Louis, Missouri, on May 1, 1937.

Professor John Umble, accompanied by his son, Roy Umble, '35, speech instructor at the Mishawaka High School, attended a meeting of the Central States Speech Association at Madison, Wisconsin, on May 7 and 8. On May 14 and 15 Professor Umble and LaVerne Yoder attended a meeting of the Indiana College English Association held at Purdue University. Professor Umble served on the nominating committee of the Association at that meeting.

President Yoder spent the week-end of May 14-16 at Kalona, Iowa, and gave the baccalaureate sermon to the Center High School seniors on Sunday evening. Dean H. S. Bender delivered the commencement address at the Shipshewana High School commencement exercises on April 23.

The Goshen College representative at the State Peace Oratorical Contest this year was Falls Hershey, the winner of the local contest. The contest was held at Taylor University on May 14, 1937. Goshen's contestant was accompanied by Professor Guy F. Hershberger. Mr. Hershey rendered his oration before the college students at chapel just previous to leaving for the contest.

Der Deutsche Verein met on Monday evening, May 10, for its final private meeting of the year. Singing German songs, playing German games, viewing German pictures and emblems—thus passed an enjoyable hour. The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: Lloyd Conrad, president; Charles Neff, vice-president; Margaret Bauer, secretary; Frank Byler, treasurer; and Clyde Miller, member of the executive committee.

Professor Witmer's botanical paper on the eel grass, has received recognition and has been published in the May, 1937, issue of the American Midland Naturalist.

Dean Bender accompanied J. E. Mueller of Freeman, North Dakota, who is working in the interests of the Paraguay Mennonite refugee colony, to Berne, Indiana on May 13; and the day following C. L. Graber accompanied him to Iowa and Minnesota.

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The Student Library Association held its annual meeting Friday, May 14, following the regular chapel hour. Two proposed amendments to the constitution were presented for adoption. The first, changing slightly the wording of the constitution, was adopted. The second, increasing the dues to produce a larger fund with which to purchase books, was rejected. The officers elected for the coming year are: S. Paul Miller, president; Samuel Bucher, vice-president; Frances Barnard, secretary; Fred Blosser, treasurer.

On Thursday evening, April 15, Dean H. S. Bender spoke to the Industrial Club of Elkhart on the subject, "Can America Keep Out of War?"

Miss Mary Royer spoke before the Child Study Group of Nappanee at their meeting on May 10. The meeting was one in honor of mothers and Miss Royer's address was on the mother-daughter relationship. She gave a similar discussion to the mothers and daughters of the First Brethren Church of New Paris on May 13.

On May 8, Prudence Erne took up residence in Kulp Hall for the remainder of the semester.

Professor Noble Kreider entertained Le Cercle Francais at his home on Monday evening, May 17. Professor Kreider played several old French selections and several of his own compositions at the piano.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank King of Chicago, Illinois, visited their daughter, Edith King, on May 20.

A number of students were invited to a "Coronation Party" on the evening of May 12. The engagement of Mary Ellen Esch to Ralph Greener was announced.

The Audubon Society made an early morning journey to Wolf Lake, north of Goshen, on May 13, for a bird hike.

Raymond Yoder went to Metamora, Illinois, on Sunday, May 2, on business.

On May 9, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Richer and Florence Richer of Archbold, Ohio, visited friends at the college.

May Rohrer, Elizabeth Royer, Marie Ramseyer, Francis Smucker, Vernon Miller and Roscoe Miller spent the week-end of May 2 at their homes in Wayne and Holmes counties in Ohio. Miss Rohrer has since received word that she has been appointed to a teaching position near her home.

J. Allen Martin, x38, Hagerstown, Maryland, spent the week-end of May 16 visiting friends on the campus.

Richard Yoder, Ethel Yordy, Richard Brenneman, and Fern Zehr spent the weekend of May 23 at West Liberty and Elida, Ohio.

Grace Weaver entertained a group of the college students at her home west of Goshen on Saturday evening, May 22. The engagement of Viola Krabill to Floyd Shore was announced.

On May 28, Alta Good and Ethel Yordy went to Kokomo, Indiana to attend the funeral of an uncle, Jacob Good.

Music Notes

Professor Hartzler's voice students gave a recital in Assembly Hall Thursday evening, May 13.

In his recital on May 7, William Friesen, bass, included selections by the classic, romantic, and modern composers. His interpretation of "The Flea" by Mussorgsky was especially well received. He was assisted by Elinor Smith, pianist, who played several piano solos.

(Continued on page 28)

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MAY DAY OUTING

MAY DAY is a traditional spring holiday at Goshen College just as at many other schools and colleges. The social and devotional committees of the Y. P. C. A. arrange for this event on the first Thursday of May. Contrary to expectations, the sun shone all day. The traditional events are the interclass boat races and tug-of-war. These events were well contested this year—the Juniors and Seniors went so far as to tear the rope twice. Perhaps the most enjoyable events were the class stunts. At the conclusion of these events the judges, Paul Bender, Miss Wyse and Glen Miller, awarded first place to the Senior class. In the meantime a cold wind sprang up and so disorganized the group that the devotional period was not possible. The evening meal was served around the fire and soon College Point was deserted.

Emanuel Hertzler, 38.

CAMPUS CLEAN-UP DAY

ON APRIL 29, 1937, an old Goshen College custom, which for a few years had been abandoned, was revived. Clean-up day again appeared upon the calendar of events. On that day, classes were dismissed at noon. At 1:00 P. M., all students gathered in front of Kulp Hall to receive instructions. The boys were divided into squads and each squad had a leader. The chief of all leaders was the business manager, C. L. Graber. While the men dug flower beds and ditches, raked the campus, and picked up paper and other things that were marring the beauty of the campus, the girls were by no means idle. Some of them wielded rakes, while others popped corn and made punch to encourage the hearts of those who toiled. After toil was over, numerous campus games were played, followed by a baseball game on the athletic field. The grand finale to the whole day was a supper served about a blazing bonfire.

Lois Miller, 37.

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ALUMNI

Orie J. Eigsti, '31, spoke in chapel Friday, May 8, about his research work on genes, the determiners of heredity. He has been working in the laboratories of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, New York. He and Mrs. Eigsti, (Agnes Weaver, '32) spent a week in this vicinity at the parental Weaver home. They were en route to Ripon, Wisconsin, where Dr. Eigsti has accepted a research position in the Triarch Botanical Products Laboratories.

Samuel A. Yoder, '28, who expects to complete his work for the doctor of philosophy degree in Indiana University by September, has accepted a position as professor of English at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, for 1937-1938.

Ivan Lind, '35, spent the week-end of May 14-17 on the campus, while en route from the Eastern Baptist Seminary, Philadelphia, to his home at Tangent, Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Hershberger (Dula Roth, '29) are the parents of a daughter, Mable Orvilla, born May 12 in the Goshen Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. James Steiner, '32, are the parents of a daughter, Geneva June, born early in May.

Phebe Yoder, '34, who is graduating from her nurses' training course at La Junta, Colorado, in June, is under appointment of the Eastern Mennonite Mission Board to go to Africa some time this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ebersole, '30 and '31, and family, recently moved to the home they purchased in the 2100 block of Mather Avenue, Elkhart, Indiana.

Mary Frey, '35, is taking over the superintendency of nurses at the Mennonite Hospital, La Junta. The position was left vacant by Selena Gamber, '33, who is returning to the South American Mission field.

Ida Friesen, '36, is planning to spend the summer in daily vacation Bible school work in Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Hallman, '31, (Esther Yoder, '32) visited on the campus Sunday, May 16.

Elizabeth Sieber, x38, completed her teaching year at Dakota, Illinois, and returned to the campus to help her mother in the college kitchen. She will have charge of the dining hall meals this summer.

John Hershberger, '29, is being transferred June 1, from Sitka, Alaska, to Tucson, Arizona, where he will have charge of the Magnetic Observatory, working under the direction of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

COLLEGE NEWS

(Continued from page 25)

Professor Walter E. Yoder has been enrolled for part time work at the Northwestern University Conservatory of Music the past year. On Friday evening, May 21, he appeared in a recital at the University as part of his work there. At the same time his own voice students of Goshen College were presented in a recital in Assembly Hall.

Professor Kreider presented his piano students in a recital in Assembly Hall on Friday evening, May 28. The students presented were Leland Byler, Lawrence Burkholder, Doris Wade, Violet Mather, Edith King, Mae Orendorff, and Sarah Christophel.

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PHUNOLOGY

Park: The faculty is certainly splendid in the way it takes jokes around here.

Eunice S.: Especially so when it took you.

"Gene" Raber: Are you taking Social Problems this semester?

Ruth King: No, but I have some.

Flossie Lehman was frantically rushing over the campus. Eunice Albrecht stopped her long enough to ask her what she was doing. Flossie: "I'm hunting for Mark Hartzler so I can warn him!" When Eunice asked why she should want to warn Mark, Flossie said, "I just heard Margaret Swope say that she was going out to shoot mark."

"Billie" Miller was proudly displaying some nice, clean tennis balls. She says the balls were so dirty that she just thought she'd wash them. She was quite chagrined when she learned that the object of the game is to keep the balls out of the water.

There were a few men with mirth,
free from malice
Who bought an old "lizzie" and
christened it Alice.
In its yellow attire
They tried it with fire,
And now for their pride they've a
cremated palace.

It may be the balmy spring weather, or something else like that but Esther Widmer seemed a bit absent minded the other evening. She walked around a table, pouring water, after all the people had already left the table.

The other day, Geraldine Stiver said, "Say, are Dean Bender and Dr. Bender brother and sister?"

Can Prudence Ernie thing when folly always fails?

When the temperature does Reist, do we always Rohrer with joy; when it Falls is it always Friesen?

Why is the favorite anthem of room 308, Kulp Hall, "Eiman Old Cow Hand"?

Why does Don always prefer Edna's Elda sister?

Vida fellows like John Smucker always seem so happy?

If a Good man would be Albrecht, would he be a Lehman or a Bishop?

If Lois Kreider self to sleep, would she still think of Charlie?

When Frank Byler noticed a lady stranger on the campus, the view of whose face was obstructed by a rather modernistic headgear, he remarked, "Who's that on the other side of that hat?"

We, the editors of Phunology, consider ourselves very fortunate in being granted this pleasure of extending our most gracious appreciation to the students of Goshen College for their many foolish deeds making possible the issuance of this column.

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ATHLETICS

MEN'S TRACK MEET

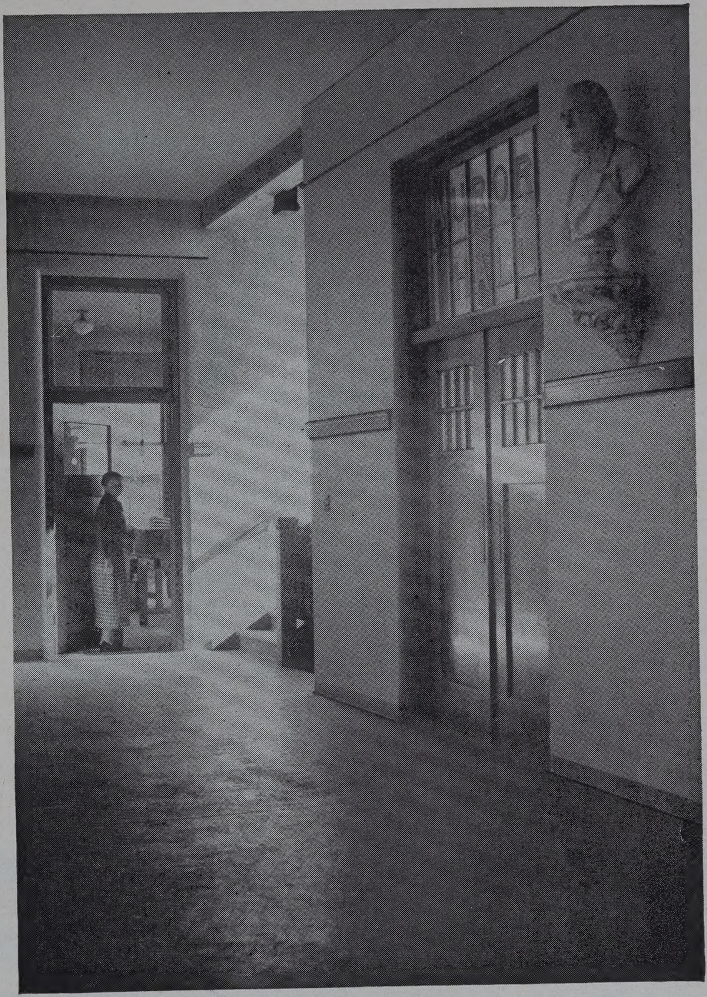
The men's annual track meet was held on Friday afternoon, May 21. The meet this year was a triangle event between the Freshmen, Sophomores, and Junior-Seniors. Two new events were added; i. e., the half-mile and the mile relays. "Beef" Miller marked up another track record to his credit by breaking the discus record of 107 feet 5 inches, set by Lee Unruh in 1935. "Beef" threw the discus 115 feet 4½ inches. He now holds the track records for the college in the shot-put (16 lbs.), javelin throw, and the discus throw. Frank Byler, a sophomore, came within a fraction of a second of breaking the undergraduate record for the mile run. It has been said by several of the observers that he would have set a new record for this event if he would have had regular track shoes. The first place winners in the various events are as follows: 100 yd. dash—"Bob" LaMar; 220 yd. dash—Lyle Yost; 440 yd. dash—Lyle Yost; 880 yd. run—Frank Byler; mile run—Frank Byler; high jump—"Dick" Culp; broad jump—"Beef" Miller; pole vault—George Hooley; discus throw—"Beef" Miller; shot-put (16 lbs.)—"Beef" Miller.

WOMEN'S PRELIMINARY TRACK MEET

On Wednesday afternoon, May 19, the women's gymnasium classes held an inter-class track meet. The Freshmen took first place by winning five out of the nine events. The record running broad jump which was set at 13 feet 7½ inches by Fern Miller in 1932 was broken by Fern Zehr who jumped 14 feet 5 inches. Fern also took first in the 50 and 75 yard dashes. Dora Bigler gained first place in the discus throw. The remainder of the honors went to the Freshmen as follows: standing broad jump, Edith King; shot put, Ruth Sieber; basket ball throw, Kathryn Yoder; baseball throw, Mary Cathcart; and high jump, Marie Kaufman.

Baseball Standing

	Games played	Won	Lost	Pct.
Freshmen	4	3	1	.750
Junior-Seniors	4	3	1	.750
Sophomores	4	0	4	.000



Main Floor Science Hall

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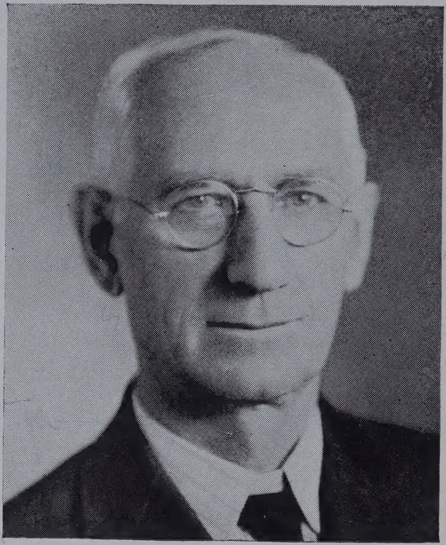

Mathematician and Astronomer

An Interview with Daniel A. Lehman

ONE of the most outstanding figures on the campus this summer is Professor Emeritus Daniel A. Lehman. Not only has he been able to maintain his health through all this disagreeable damp weather but the erectness and energy with which he walks to and from his daily meals at M. C. Lehman's is enough to put some of us young folks to shame. The years have not made any appreciable impression on Professor Lehman, especially considering his illness of a year ago.

In a personal interview with Daniel Lehman many interesting sides of his remarkable personality were revealed. Since he has been faculty adviser to the Student Library Association for many years, you would expect him to take some interest in books. That is very true for not only is he a prodigious reader of the History of Mathematics and Astronomy but also does a great deal of reading in German.

"Does the average student read enough current books and magazines?" he was asked.

"I think not," he replied, but added that the outside reading should be related to the work that he is doing.

Naming some of the magazines in which he is especially interested, he said, "I read the 'Atlantic Monthly,' 'School and Society,' 'The National Geographic,' 'Science,' and 'The Literary Digest.' I also read the dailies," he added. It is quite evident that Professor Lehman is well informed about what is going on in the world. However, he declined to discuss President Roosevelt's policies, especially the pending Court Bill.

Switching from books and politics he was asked whether everyone should have a hobby in order to discover his own interests. He answered affirmatively, stating that he thought hobbies were a very good thing.

"Do you have any hobby besides those directly concerned with mathematics and astronomy?" he was asked.

"Yes", he said, "Education is my hobby."

When asked what his happiest experience was he recalled the days when as a boy he lived in Scotland, Pa., near Conococheague Creek, and there went "coasting with a new sled" on the hills near by.

All who know Professor Daniel A. Lehman speak of his remarkable ability to remember faces and names. "What is the secret of it?" he was asked.

"While I am shaking hands" he said, "I think of the name and the characteristics of his personality. That is the first thing I do. Then I take a keen personal interest in him. One method of my remembering students' names is to run over the lists in the catalog before school opens to refresh my memory."

In reply to a question about his favorite dish he said, "I can scarcely start without mentioning two or three." However, he expressed a preference for poached eggs and apple pie.

"Is a college education necessary for success in life?"

"It depends," he said, "upon one's choice of vocation, tastes and abilities. College should develop personality and character irregardless of the person and should show him how to use his leisure time."

"Does the average person have enough leisure time?"

"In recent years the average person has had too much leisure time. I refer to unemployment. But I realize the point. There will always be a part of the population too busy and the other part too idle."

(Continued on page 8)

A Page for Poets

There are lovely words
Like grace and delight
And lace and silver
And dream and moonlight
Stardust and ivory
Candlelight and dusk
Lavendar, verbena
Mignonette and musk
And willow and birch
Melody and maple
And joy and laughter
October and April
Words sing a song
Like the song of the sea
I like words—
They do things to me.

—Mary Welty.

I was out on the hilltop
The grass was wet
I was catching stars
In a butterfly net
They twinkled and laughed
And danced about
The night was bewitched
I had to shout!
There were chirping crickets
And fragrant pines
And I could see chimneys
In thin straight lines
If a cock hadn't crowed
I'd be there yet
Catching stars in
My butterfly net.

—Mary Welty.

My heart is filled
With lovely words for you
Silver
Azure
Ivory
And crimson
I try to make them into placid pools
For your pleasure
But they are passionate symbols
Of a turbulent heart
And refuse to lie in
In cool patterns.

—Mary Welty.

FRIENDSHIPS

Some friendships
Like roses sweet
Bloom in splendor
Soon to
Fade
and
Die.

Other friendships
Like the ivy cling
And climb higher
And higher
To
Heights
Sublime.

—Katherine Miller.

I would like to give to you
All the lovely things I know
Silver rain on green branches
And jewel-studded snow.

Iridescent mother of pearl
The inside pink of a shell
A scarf made of rainbow
And a silver toned bell.

Stars that pattern the velvet night
A cool running brook
A small baby's laugh
And sometime—a book.

The charm and perfume of spring
And a lilting song
I want to give you lovely things
All my life long.

—Mary Welty.

Echoes from the Congo

By Russell Schnell

(Mr. and Mrs. Schnell are missionaries to the natives in the Belgian Congo, who are on their furlough. Mr. Schnell is enrolled in the Summer school.)

From "Congo Echoes" a mission publication.

"It is a beautiful moonlight night as I am writing this letter. The crickets are chirping in full chorus outside our study windows, while from the distance comes to us the happy voices of boys and girls. Moonlight nights are Congo playtime. The natives are happy for the cool moonlight nights. They very seldom play in the daytime. The drums are already beginning to sound their rhythmic beats into the still air only to be wafted by the occasionally cool breezes to the surrounding valleys and hills and to send its echoes rebounding back to add with the laughter and cries of the happy children.

"While we were visiting another mission station several hundred miles from here, we happened to see a large tree lying on the ground. Our curiosity invited us to ask a missionary on the station why they felled such a big and beautiful tree. This big tree served as a telephone system for native witchcraft. When a person would stand near that tree and speak, the tree would pick up his words and echo them for miles around and other trees of the same species would pick up the echoes and re-echo them. In this way they would send messages in a short time over a large area. For some time there was a great deal of witchcraft going on near the mission station when accidently this tree was discovered. It was called the echo tree. After examining it, we found that the tree contained a great number of rings which is unusual to see in a tree in the tropics. The trees out here do not have annual rings like those in America because of not having any winters.

* * * *

"One of the most common things that one sees in the Congo is a chicken. Chickens of all kinds: scrawny, pullets, cockerels, featherless, and as the natives say, stockingless and with stockings. The automobiles claim their toll, the snakes and wild animals, theirs, and some of the little duskies must have their share. Very often some of the boys use baited fish hooks to tempt their neighbors chickens, and fishing on land is more profitable than in a swift flowing stream. A whizzing arrow often hits a score. A little corn strewn in front of an open door assists in the vanishing trick both ways, especially if there is a fire in the house at the same time. Sometimes a caretaker gets his share if his employer gives him the chickens that died suddenly. One of the natives confessed that his stomach got a good share when he thought of sticking a needle into the brain of the chicken, and his employer failed to know what caused the death of his chickens. Following are some of the customs which employ the use of the chicken.

"**Atonement.** When two persons have wronged each other and they want to make things right, they sit across from each other with their feet touching. Then they hold a chicken between them and cut off its head, letting the blood drip on both of their feet, and in this way the blood acts as an atonement.

"**Marriage.** When a boy goes to ask his girl's parents to marry their daughter, he just asks on the first visit. However on the second visit, the parents are to give him chicken to eat, but before he eats it, the parents must first give him a present, otherwise he will be obliged to refuse. When he is

(Continued on page 10)

They Graduated from Goshen

By Dr. M. C. Lehman

ISAIAH W. Royer, pastor of the Mennonite Church at Orrville, Ohio, entered the College with a desire to serve his church. For this he felt he needed training in the Bible and in methods of Christian evangelism. He graduated with the class of 1900 and was for a time engaged in city mission work at the Mennonite Home Mission in Chicago. He later served as pastor of the college congregation where his helpful ministry is still remembered.

He later took up the pastorate of a new and struggling church at Orrville, Ohio, where he has labored faithfully and effectively for a number of years. Under his care and guidance the congregation has grown in numbers, spiritual fervor, and in evangelistic and missionary zeal. A stop-over in Orrville is always pleasant for it is difficult to find any one in the town of more than 2,000 inhabitants who does not prize a personal acquaintance with "Isaiah."

Dr. Jonathan G. Yoder entered Goshen College as a freshman in 1923 with a decided preference for science as a field of study. He excelled in his scientific subjects. This gave him the idea that he should make his choice of a life vocation one in which he should use his bent for science. He came from a home where religious conviction and practice were definite. He with all his brothers and sisters became members of the church and they could be counted upon to help in any work to which the church would call them.

He entered and completed medical college and took a year of internship at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He married Miss Fern Miller of Ohio who had been an outstanding leader of the student religious life of the College when a student on the campus. Both he and his wife desired to give their lives to the work of God through his church and volunteered to go to India as missionaries. Until appointment by the Board this year, Dr. Yoder had taken up a private practice at North Lima, Ohio, where his practice had grown to a volume that assured a very remunerative future if he should stay with it. Both he and his wife decided to make the sacrifice and serve the church in India.

In 1901 a young man by name, Henry Frank Reist came to the college from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was hard working and steady. He was elected president of the Young People's Christian Association and during his administration the association had to adapt itself to the new life of the college in its new location at Goshen. During this time a junior college course was organized and in 1904 he graduated with the first college class of 1904. For a time after graduation he served as editor of the "Christian Monitor" and later served for one year as president of the college. For health reasons he deemed it wise to locate in Texas where he has now resided for a number of years and is pastor of the Mennonite group at that place.

Athletics for 1937-38

By Dr. Glen R. Miller

WITH the opening of school comes the call to play ball. You have signed up—a member of the soft-ball team—and note on the bulletin board that a game is scheduled for 4:10. The umpire calls "batter up" and the 1937-8 intramural athletic program is initiated. And what is taking place just across the track to the west of the regular ball diamond? Another ball game getting under way? The athletic field has been enlarged so that two games, and as many as four if need be, may be played simultaneously.

Perhaps the following day your roommate challenges you to a tennis match. You have spent the day in the classroom or reading room and are eager to get out for some exercise, especially since it means a contest requiring accuracy and skill. You may win and feel highly elated until someone points out "Corky" Troyer as last year's tennis champion or Eddie Belan as runner up with the remark, "Those boys can play tennis." Given a year or two it may be that you will be champion or runner up.

The days are growing shorter—the feel of autumn is in the air. You take to the woods on a long rambling Saturday afternoon hike, revelling in the color of leaf and sky. Perhaps you join a group hiking after pawpaws to bring back not only this "Indiana banana" but colored leaves, buckeyes or mushrooms.

A vigorous game of soccer is under way. You are in there with all your might now on the defensive and again on the offensive. Win or lose it was a game to make your blood tingle. And wasn't it a pleasure to play with a group of clean fellows showing an equal zest and vigor in the game!

Soccer gives way to basketball and the gymnasium once again resounds the pound of feet and the shrill call of the referee's whistle. After the game as you rush to the showers you discover that it is snowing. Someone is overheard to remark, "I hope it keeps this up so that we can go skiing on the Bristol hills." No one knows very much about skiing, but that is perhaps why it is so much fun.

As winter gives way to spring, thoughts turn to track, baseball and tennis tournaments. A very excellent brand of baseball is played at Goshen College. Every effort is made to constantly improve both the facilities and the quality of competition in these spring events. Track records are still being broken and are a perpetual challenge to all students to train properly for competition in the annual track meet.

The school year is near an end. A new tennis champion has been crowned. Team championships have all been determined. Individual points have been totaled. As you sit in the audience during the award ceremony and cheer your team mates as they receive letters or sweaters you may be thinking, "Wait till next year. I'll win a letter, too," or you may be thinking, "I, too, have received rewards, many of them. Every game in which I played gave me ample returns."

Summer School Outing

By Helen Hess

ON July 16, about fifty of the Summer School students and faculty members went to the Indiana Dunes State Park on Lake Michigan for an all day picnic. They left the campus about 6:00 A. M. and arrived there in time to take a nature hike before lunch. This expedition, conducted by a professor from Chicago, followed trails for about three or four miles back among the Dunes. Some of the most interesting things found on this trip were sand lizards, doodle bugs, many kinds of ferns and trees, and blue berries. Dr. Hertzler considered the blue berries the most fascinating of all.

At 12:00 o'clock a lunch consisting of pickles, macaroni salad, ham sandwiches, ice tea, cookies, and fruit salad was served. Directly after lunch, Frank Byler and Prof. Beechy chose sides for a soft-ball game. Prof. Hartzler served as umpire. Frank's side won with a score of 21 to 6. By the time this game was finished, everyone was warm enough to be wishing for a good swim in the lake. Four of the boys went up the beach several miles to swim by themselves. (We wonder why.) By 4:30 everyone was ready to get out of the water, but by the bright hue of some backs and shoulders at that time, it looked as if they should have been ready before. Swimming works up an excellent appetite which was proved by the way ice cream and wafers disappeared at the evening meal. Each having filled himself to his own satisfaction, turned his thoughts homeward. Thus a tired but happy group returned to Goshen. All took a souvenir of Lake Michigan sand along back either in their shoes, pockets, or hair.

D. A. LEHMAN (Continued from page 3)

"In the long run does not one's success in life depend upon his education?"

"Yes, and far more so than some decades ago."

NEWS ITEM IN JANUARY, 1914.—"On December 18, 1913, Milo L. March of Chicago, a student both of Goshen High School and Goshen College, was given the appointment to the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University, England . . . ."

"In a personal tribute to the college, Mr. March stated that it was here that he really learned how to study and that the grade of instruction in his work at Princeton University is not superior in quality to that which he received in Prof. D. A. Lehman's mathematics classes."

FEBRUARY, 1914—EDITORIAL.—"Prof. Lehman gave a very interesting chapel address recently on the earth's nearest neighbor, the moon. He told us some of the interesting facts which astronomers have learned concerning it and explained a number of phenomena which we often observe. A number of students availed themselves of the opportunity of taking the course in descriptive astronomy last term."

SUMMER, 1917.—"Professors D. A. Lehman, Detweiller and Miss Zook are studying at the University of Chicago."

OCTOBER, 15, 1928.—"Professor Lehman, head of the Mathematics Department of the college, gave a brief lecture to the student body in astronomy and the use of the telescope."

JULY, 1937.—Professor D. A. Lehman is writing a series of articles for the "Goshen News Democrat" entitled, "Informal Astronomy." The series includes these five topics: 1. The Sky in Summer; 2. The Sun and the Moon; 3. Jupiter and Saturn; 4. Discovery of Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto; 5. Eclipses and Comets.

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Guidance

RUMORS that a Guidance Program will be adopted for the coming school term floated around during the closing days of last semester. Seemingly they were well founded but time only will reveal the veracity of the reports.

There is no question that Goshen College needs a program that will aid its young people in discovering their individual interests and thus clear their vision of haze which so easily obscures the things for which they are best suited. The pity is that nothing has been done about it in previous years. The student has been left to work this problem out for himself and occasionally with disastrous results. If a Guidance program leads one youth to a summit of undistorted vision it is well worth-while.

There will always be some who have an objective clearly before them. College is merely a means to an end. But what of the numbers who come to College year after year, not knowing what they are here for, not knowing what vocation they wish to follow, not knowing the things in which they are really interested. College for them is like a London fog, in which certain **"musts"** loom up to guide them through the streets of learning.

Any one who has had the experience of trying to put across an idea concerning campus activities knows how extremely difficult it is. In fact he may gain new insight into President Roosevelt's reasons for court "packing." True it is that certain questions must be deliberated at length before satisfactory conclusions can be deduced. We hope, however, that this idea of Guidance is not one of those dormant issues which are waked up once in a while but one which will metamorphose into fact, not soon, but now!

—K.

Books

TOO many students are known as "forced" readers. We read only what is assigned to us in our respective classrooms. When a library is available, as there is on a college campus, many more of us should read for pleasure. To cultivate a reading habit, read for an allotted amount of time each day. If we would read for forty minutes a day—every day, at the end of a life-time earth's knowledge would be ours. One mark of a cultured person is his ability to talk intelligently on any subject. A person who is widely read is much more able to do this than the person who has done little reading.

We all want the stimulation which comes from books, new ideas and a wider outlook from daily tasks and associations. Cultivating new books is just like cultivating new friendships. Books can be our best friends. Books make us healthy-minded, broad-minded, and happy-minded.

By doing a diversified amount of reading we will develop more interesting personalities. Why not be more frequent users of the libraries?—T.

Voice of the Student

"How about helping the College paper out with an Ad? It's just so much for one space, etc." In this manner the Business Manager has the opportunity to express himself in this last issue of the College Record that he is helping to finance. It has been proved time and again that persistency is the essential for accomplishment and that responsibility is a blessing rather than a burden. It's a great life so why not live it?

MARCH, 1915—"ANOTHER COLLEGE SONG OFFER"

"Since our last issue when we announced a five doller prize for a new college song, another offer has been made whereby a first prize of ten dollars and a second prize of five dollars are offered to the ones who write the best college songs before commencement week. Anyone is eligible to the contest."

[Does any one want to raise the offer?]

APRIL, 1915—ATHLETICS

"The 'Cross Country Run' is a club which has just been organized. The members of this organization take regular long distance runs out into the country. Harold Bender has been chosen captain, and a contest will later be provided for."

ECHOES FROM THE CONGO

(Continued from page 5)

through eating, he takes with him the two drumsticks and the backbone, as sometimes in the future it might be necessary to prove just how many chickens he ate, that is, in case the marriage is broken up. Sometimes a single man will have quite a pile of chicken bones in his house.

"**Birth of a child.** At the birth of a child, the husband gives his wife a chicken to eat all by herself. This is a token that the husband is well pleased that his wife has given birth to a child.

"**Chicken eggs.** If a native is struck by lightning, the first thing the natives do is to get a raw egg and force its contents into the mouth of the victim. As a native hates raw eggs, this is supposed to revive him.

"**Introduction into Family.** Before a man or father of a house makes medicine or brings medicine into his house, he calls his entire household together. He then kills a big chicken and makes a feast. Before anybody begins to eat, he confers to them his plans and beseeches every member of his household to confess their wrongs before they eat. He also tells them that if they fail to confess and they eat, their bellies, feet, cheeks, eyes, and tongues will swell and they will soon die. After he has made this speech, they eat.

"**Worship.** The man of the house usually has a dish of medicine. It may be in the form of an idol. Every month they kill a chicken and give the medicine some food. Usually a person calls upon a helper. One takes hold of the legs of the chicken, another takes hold of the feet. Then they cut the head off and let the blood fall upon the medicine. When a man fails to follow this custom every month, and sickness or death comes upon him, he will confess and begin the custom again. Years ago the chiefs killed a slave instead of a chicken. Even if the medicine fails them, they still believe in it till death.

FROM THE PULPIT

I. E. Burkhart, on the morning of June 13, used statistics to compare the progress made in Bible school work in different sections of the country.

On June 20 C. L. Graber delivered a message on fruit-bearing. His text was, "I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none." "The secret of culture for more abundant fruit-bearing is merciless pruning—taking away the dead wood and those things which hinder."

On the morning of June 27 C. L. Graber spoke on "That which Lasts," basing his remarks on I Corinthians 13:8, 13. He pointed out that "We have thrown into bold relief that which perishes and that which lasts. In verse eight we are told that prophecies fail, tongues cease, and knowledge vanishes away. In contrast, verse thirteen speaks of abiding things: faith, hope, charity, these three." It was noted that Paul, when he takes the three nouns in verse thirteen and couples them with the singular verb, is not making a slip of the pen. In this apparent blunder he presents a great truth. The faith, hope, and love of which he speaks are hereby declared to be in their depths and essence one thing.

Milo Kauffman of Hesston, Kansas, delivered the morning message on July 4. He used as his theme "Possessing Our Possessions." It was based on the story of the children of Israel going from Egypt to Canaan. Brother Kauffman reminded his audience that many of the reasons that kept Israel from possessing Canaan keep us from possessing that which God has promised His children. He made a strong appeal that we should not allow the giants and walled cities to hinder us from taking the promises of God at face value and going in at once to possess the land.

During Young People's Institute, June 30 to July 4, a number of visiting brethren preached for us. Among these were: Clayton Derstine, Elvin Snyder, Milo Kauffman, and Warren Long.

On July 11, Leland Bachman used the "Love of God" for his theme. His text was I John 3:16. He emphasized God's love for man, man's responsibility toward God and toward his fellow man.

DEVOTIONAL AND Y. P. MEETINGS

The Thursday morning chapel programs have been in charge of the students.

On June 24, Don Kreider led the chapel devotion with Vernon Miller as chorister. Anson Horner, from Kokomo, Indiana, spoke on "Power with God."

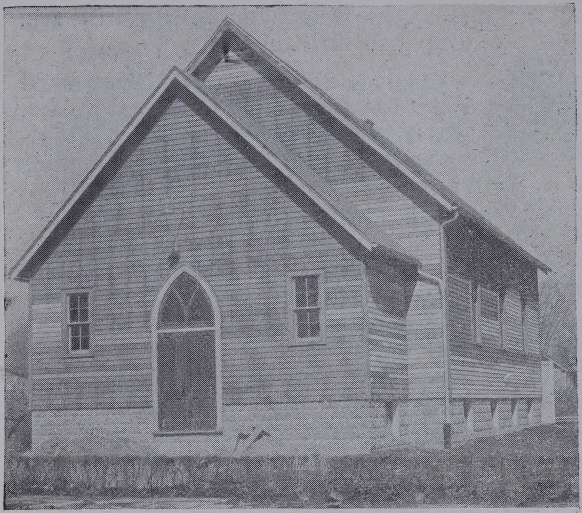
Professor Beechy was in charge of chapel on July 8, and introduced the subject of "Devotion." "The Atmosphere and Essence of Worship" were discussed by Leroy Yoder and Rhea Yoder. The chorister, Stella Kauffman, arranged a ladies' quartet.

A series of chapel programs given July 15, 22, and 29 centered around the theme "Investments in Christian Living." The first of this series, "The Investments of Talents and Time" was presented by Vesta Nafziger and Professor Tillman Smith. Paul Kauffman, the leader, read the parable of the talents as an introduction to this series.

"The Investment of Influence" by Laura Troyer and "The Investment of Intelligence" by Clyde Miller were the two phases of investment discussed on July 22. Howard Blosser was leader, and Justine Enss chorister.

For the third of this series on July 29, Lloyd Hess led the program. Agnes Nafsiger spoke on "The Investment of Money" and Lloyd Hartzler on "The Investment of Life." Helen Hess, the chorister, arranged the special music.

The first Young People's Meeting of the Summer School Session, given on June 13, was in the form of a



North Goshen

panel forum. Melvin Gingerich, the leader of the forum, opened the subject "Applying Christianity to Our Economic Life." John Duerksen, Howard Blosser, and Don Kreider assisted the leader in the discussion.

An old truth was presented in a new way by Professor John Umble on the evening of June 20. "Little Foxes which Spoil the Vines" was used to show the importance of little things in our everyday living.

On June 27 a second panel forum dealt with the problem of "Choosing a Vocation." Don Kreider was chairman of the program while Ruth Buzzard, Frank Byler, and Orin Beechy led the discussion. The difficulties in choosing a vocation were pointed out and helpful suggestions were given.

Elvin Snyder, missionary on furlough from South America, delivered the evening message on July 4. He based his thoughts on the Twenty-third Psalm and used as his theme, "Jesus Christ, the Lord of Life."

M. C. Lehman spoke on the evening of July 11. Many new things concerning the everyday life of the Indian poor and rich were brought to our attention.

A missionary from the Congo, Russel Schnell, is attending summer school. On July 18 he related his experiences in the Congo and outlined Africa's need.

On July 25 Professor D. A. Lehman gave an interesting talk on "A Message from the Planets and Stars."

Every Thursday evening a prayer meeting is held in the Social Room of Kulp Hall for those students who wish to attend. Oswin Gerber, Ruth King, Frank Byler, and Eva Stauffer were the leaders of these groups.

The Christian Workers' Band have continued their Wednesday morning prayer meetings throughout the summer. These meetings are in charge of Frank Byler, a member of the Christian Workers' Band.

BIBLE SCHOOL AND NORTH GOSHEN ACTIVITIES

A Vacation Bible School was held at Goshen College from June 9 to June 25 under the direction of Mrs. Glen Miller. Average attendance was ninety. Those who taught at the Bible school included Mrs. S. W. Witmer, Viola Good, Mrs. Timothy Brenneman, Verna Oyer, Harriet Lapp, Mrs. Oswin Gerber, Ruth Duerksen, Dorothy Zook, Lydia Shenk, Professor B. F. Hartzler, and Mrs. Tillman Smith.

Many of the Summer School students attended North Goshen during the summer to assist Timothy Brenneman, the superintendent.

Warren Long from Peoria, Illinois, preached on the "Joys of Salvation" at North Goshen on July 4. He held the attention of both children and adults.

The Vacation Bible School opened at North Goshen on July 6. John Duerksen, the superintendent, was assisted in his work by capable teachers: Dorothy Zook, Genevieve Yoder, Florence Troyer, Kathryn Miller, Ruth King, Lois Gunden, Mrs. Oswin Gerber, and Lydia Shenk. The school closed on July 23 with an average attendance of 70.

College Life

DATES

June 8.—A continual downpour of rain accompanied the registration of Summer School students. The final enrollment reached seventy-four.

Ralph Beechy went to his home at Berlin, Ohio, on a business trip.

Ira Smucker spent the day in Chicago, visiting his brother.

Paul Kaufman visited his parents at Peoria, Illinois.

June 12.—We are running between the raindrops to our classes.

Justine Enss visited her home in Detroit, Michigan. She also returned via Spencerville, Ohio, where she accepted a position to teach Music and Art in grades one to six.

Those who attended board meeting were: Vesta Nafziger, Harriet Lapp, Kathryn Miller, Viola Good, Agnes Nafziger, Gertrude DeBoer, Paul Kaufman, William Friesen, John Friesen and John Duerksen.

June 14.—Vernon Miller arrived from his home in Berlin, Ohio, to take some additional work in preparation for elementary teaching.

June 17.—Vernon Miller received the welcome news of his appointment as instructor in Music and English in the Berlin High School.

June 18.—Vesta Nafziger went to Wauseon, Ohio, to attend a funeral of a former first grade pupil. Wilma and Kathryn Miller traveled with her.

The girls of Kulp Hall enjoyed a weiner roast in the woods. The event was in honor of Miss Good and Miss Shenk.

Eva Stauffer, Harriet Lapp, and Ruth Duerksen visited over the week-end with Corona Haarer at Shipshewana, Indiana.

June 20.—Gertrude DeBoer visited with Florence Neff at New Paris, Indiana.

Frank Byler, Richard Brenneman, and Ralph Beechy spent the week-end in Ohio.

June 24.—La Verne Christner visited in Elkhart.

After a few weeks of concentration and study, we enjoyed a campus frolic. We became acquainted and are certain we like each other better than ever before. Light refreshments were served in the maple grove after which the group listened to the stories of exciting moments of our student adventurers.

June 25.—The most destructive of a series of storms this summer seriously damaged trees and shrubbery. Lightning struck the Northeast corner of Science Hall, dislodging some of the cornice work.

July 3, 4, 5.—Laura Troyer took Miss Shenk, Evelyn Brenneman, and Harriet Lapp to Elida, Ohio.

Richard Brenneman made a hurried trip home Friday. On Saturday, he and Paul Eimen went to Illinois.

Paul Kaufman spent the week-end in Elida, Ohio.

Elda Hostetler, who is attending Ball State at Muncie, with Mildred Hostetler, Lois Hartzler, and Don Kreider visited at Wadsworth, Ohio. Lois and Mildred visited friends at Orrville and Holmes County.

George Smith and Dennis Sommer of Ashley, Michigan, were campus visitors.

Miss Florence Bachman of Morton, Illinois, was a visitor at Leland Bachman's.

Louella Troyer spent the Fourth in Chicago.

Former students of Hesston enjoyed a breakfast in the Home Ec. rooms Saturday morning. Among the group were the following visitors: Verna Enns, Estella Glasburn of Hesston, and Paul Erb, Dean of the college.

Howard Albrecht, Vernon Miller and Frank Byler visited in Ohio. They were accompanied by Clyde Miller who went to Pennsylvania.

(Continued on page 14)

"THE BACK HAND DRIVE"

By Paul Guengerich

The first two weeks of summer school had little to display in the way of athletics. During the second week of school came the selection of the various committees on extracurricular activities. The committee on athletics, with Dr. Miller as adviser, began functioning, and since tennis held favor with most persons athletically inclined, it was the desire of all interested to play on well-kept courts which of course meant capital and labor. All who expected to participate in the tournaments or who wished to reserve courts were asked to donate either 50¢ or two hours labor. However the girls were too willing to work so their fees were reduced to 20¢. To the pleasure of all concerned the courts were kept in first rate condition. A perpetual tournament for both men and women was started during the third week of school. Interest was keen among both student body and faculty.

With four weeks of school remaining a series of elimination tournaments were started. The sixteen contestants in the men's singles tournament furnished some very interesting matches as did the girls' singles, men's doubles and mixed doubles. Although there has been no Bill Tilden or Helen Wills discovered as yet, we nevertheless share that same enjoyment of the game as do the professionals.

I feel that those who failed to play tennis this summer really missed something. We look about us and see many means to the same end. Not so with tennis. It is the means to innumerable ends, whether it be reducing the waist line, getting that sun-tan, resting your weary mind, getting out of studying or a "before breakfast" match that may lead to things unforeseen!

Ping-pong furnished another enjoyable pastime. The recreation room was always a cool retreat and like croquet it was an excellent after dinner recreation. A boys' and girls' tournament was sponsored during the last four weeks of school.

DATES

(Continued from page 13)

Miss Good left for her home near Markham, Ont., leaving Lola Miller in charge of the girls.

July 6.—Harriet Lapp left for Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where she will spend her summer vacation.

July 8.—Wilma Miller, Kathryn Miller, Dora Bigler, Richard Brenneman, and Clair Kaufman motored with Howard Albrecht to Eureka, Illinois. Kathryn Miller signed a contract to teach a school, District Number 33 in Woodford County.

July 9.—"Open House" was not taken lightly when we look at the fact that a sign appeared on the bulletin board which sought the services of some competent housekeeper between the age of eighteen and twenty-five to clean a room in Coffman Hall. After the girls visited the rooms of Coffman Hall, the boys gave a short program in the social room. The fellows are either absent-minded or their financial status is below that of the girls since in each room of Kulp Hall was found a treat of some sort.

All rooms were very tidy and because the girls visited the boys' dorm first, Paul Kaufman thought it safe to tell some of the girls that he found dust above their doors. The evening's activities were concluded with the serving of refreshments.

July 10.—Professor and Mrs. Tilman Smith and daughter, Carolyn, John Stanley Oyer, and Wilma Miller motored to Ashley, Michigan.

July 15.—Mr. and Mrs. John Slabaugh entertained at a dinner the following students: Florence Troyer, Alta Good, Agnes Nafziger, John Horner, and Anson Horner.

July 30.—A campus frolic in the form of a scavenger hunt.

August 3.—An after-dinner program concludes our Summer School activities.

August 7.—Summer School closes. "Au revoir" but not "good-bye."

Agnes Nafziger
Paul Guengerich

Faculty Activities

By Ralph Beechy

The first week in June, the President, Sanford Calvin Yoder, attended the meetings of the Indiana-Michigan Conference and delivered an address before the mission section. He also attended the annual meeting of the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities at West Liberty, Ohio, on June 13-15. He was re-elected secretary of the organization. He left for Nebraska and Colorado on June 25 where he spent some time at La Junta in the interests of the hospital. Upon his return, he attended a meeting of the executive and the mission committee at Elkhart, Indiana, on July 2. The week of the 10th he was soliciting students in the state of Illinois.

Dean Harold S. Bender attended the annual meeting of the North Central Association in Chicago, April 8-10. He gave the commencement address at the Osolo School north of Elkhart on Tuesday, April 27. He was a member of the staff of instructors at the Mennonite Young People's Institute, at Walnut Creek, Ohio, on June 17-20; Goshen, Indiana, June 30-July 4; and Johnstown, Penna., July 7-18. He and Orie Miller '15, were two of the three members of the Relief Committee re-elected at the recent meeting of the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities at West Liberty, Ohio.

C. L. Graber, business manager, is spending considerable time in the office doing routine work and organizing the financial campaign which includes debt reduction, donations looking toward accreditment, and a building program. He is to speak at the General Mennonite Conference in Oregon in August on "The Bible Teaching on Peace, War, and Nonresistance."

Dr. Paul Bender, registrar and director of personnel, is registered in the University of Chicago for courses in College administration and personnel work. He returns over weekends to perform his duties as assistant superintendent of the college Sunday school.

Miss Mary Royer '30 is at home in Orrville, Ohio, busy at work on the Primary Sunday School Quarterly and related materials. She is making further plans for instructional work in the Department of Education at Goshen College.

Dr. Edward Yoder as Dean of Men at Goshen College is also busily engaged as editor in connection with the Advanced Sunday School Lesson Quarterly and the Peace Section of the **Gospel Herald.**

D. A. Lehman, professor emeritus, is spending the summer on the campus reading and studying. His excellent health is partially due, without doubt, to the perfect cooking of Mrs. M. C. Lehman (Lydia Liechty, 05). He took active part in all the campus activities and is highly respected by the student body.

Dr. S. W. Witmer, 14, is quietly going about the duties as a biological professor during the Summer School Session. His keen wit and humor is cherished by all.

Dr. Silas Hertzler, director of the Summer Session is busy with administrative, teaching and placement bureau activities. His keen interest in the graduates of the college has resulted in securing positions for many of them. His secretary, Lois Hartzler, is very enthusiastic in writing up the Hertzler Genealogy. For kind consideration and help, see Dr. Hertzler. For further details in tipping, see him.

Prof. Umble 01, with "no parting on top" is a member of the faculty in Summer School and busily engaged in editing the **News Letter.**

Dr. Guy F. Hershberger is spending the summer in the East with his family engaged in research, principally at the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Dr. Hershberger attended the annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society at St. Louis, Missouri, on May 1. He will resume his duties in the History Department at the college this fall.

Dr. Glen Miller, a tennis wizard and director of social activities, is also a member of the faculty for the summer session.

Prof. Sprunger is a member of the Summer School Faculty teaching Public School Art.

I. E. Burkhart, Field Secretary for Goshen College spent two weeks in Michigan, soliciting various churches and friends of the college. He reports that contributions to the college run slightly higher than last year. On June 28, he arrived in Goshen to make final arrangements for the Young People's Institute and served as director of the Institute.

Miss Lydia Shenk is doing tutoring on the campus and teaching in Vacation Bible School. She will spend her vacation visiting her relatives in Virginia after Summer Session.

Professor Walter E. Yoder is completing his work for the Master's Degree in music at the Northwestern University in the School of Music. He is superintendent of the College Sunday School.

Miss Olive Wyse is spending the summer at her home in Kalona, Iowa. During the past year, she was employed in the Home Economics Department of the college.

Mrs. Harold Bender is teaching German in the Summer Session.

Dr. M. C. Lehman attended the Mennonite Mission Board Meeting in West Liberty, Ohio. At present, he is teaching courses in Philosophy, Psychology, and Economic History of Europe. He is president of the Goshen College Alumni Association.

Miss LaVerne Yoder is spending the summer in the East vacationing in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio.

Stella Kauffman, Goshen College Librarian and campus songster, is doing her utmost to get the plans for the new library under way.

Prof. B. F. Hartzler (to Ira Smucker): "This makes the fifth time I have had to punish you this week. What have you to say?"

Ira Smucker: "I am glad it's Friday."

Prof. Hartzler is instructor in the Summer Session. He will take a vacation to the West Coast after Summer School.

Prof. Tim Smith, the wandering prof. of Illinois, is a member of the Summer School faculty. Mr. Smith is superintendent of the Roanoke High School, Roanoke, Illinois. In the summer of 1933 he was at Harvard University; summer of 1934 at U. of Chicago; and summer of 1936 at Illinois University. He took his Master's Degree at the State University of Iowa, 1932. Mr. Smith spoke at the Kiwanis Club, Nappanee, Indiana, on July 13.

Professors Willard H. Smith and Samuel Yoder are in residence at Indiana University. The former has completed his oral and written finals and is now ready to concentrate on his thesis. The latter submitted the first draft of his thesis and will probably receive the Ph.D. this fall.

Prof. Beechy (M.A. Ohio State University, 1936) is teaching courses in the Summer Session as a member of the Summer Faculty. He is superintendent of the Berlin, Ohio, schools.

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Alumni News

By Miss Lydia Shenk

Ruth Ebersole has accepted a teaching position in the Elementary Department of the Sugar Creek Schools.

Elda Hostetler has accepted the position as Home Economics teacher in Middlebury High School.

Mary Grove has an Elementary School position in Flanagan, Illinois.

Thelma Hostetler is employed as secretary with the Goshen Star and Tank Company.

Erma Martin has an English and Physical Education position in Smithville, Ohio. Miss Martin is attending school in Kent, Ohio, this summer.

Iola Miller is planning to take up work in Massillon City Hospital in Ohio.

Vernon Miller has been employed as teacher of music and commerce in his home high school at Berlin, Ohio.

Justine Enss has a teaching position of music and art in the Spencerville Schools, Spencerville, Ohio.

Maude Swartzendruber is employed for the summer in the Goshen City Hospital. She will be instructor and supervisor of nurses at the Mennonite Hospital in La Junta, Colorado, next year.

Florence E. Shirk has a teaching position at Freeman, South Dakota.

Elinor Smith has accepted a teaching position in Sugar Creek, Ohio. She will be music supervisor in the elementary grades and teacher of music and director of musical organizations in the high school.

Agnes Cripe will teach commerce in Millersburg High School, Millersburg, Indiana.

William Friesen is doing commercial painting this summer. In September, he will enter the Westminster Choir School at Princeton, New Jersey.

Dwight Yoder and Richard Yoder are temporarily employed at the Springfield, Ohio, branch of the International Harvester Company.

The following 1937 graduates from the two-year Elementary Teacher Training Course have teaching positions for 1937-1938.

Eunice Albrecht has a rural school at Tiskilwa, Illinois.

David Bechtel will teach in a rural school near Goshen, Indiana.

Ruth Chamberlain will teach in a rural school near Nappanee, Indiana.

Velma Emmert is employed as teacher in a rural school near Freeport, Illinois.

Nola and Viola Krabill will teach in rural schools near their home at Louisville, Ohio.

Kathryn Lehman has accepted a teaching position in the four lower grades in Germantown, Ohio.

Marybelle Lentz is employed in the third and fourth grades in the Leesburg Schools, eighteen miles south from Goshen.

Helen Miller is teacher of the four lower grades in the Benton village schools five miles from Goshen.

Dr. Robert Bender 32, began his interneship at the Indianapolis City Hospital on July 1. Mrs. Bender (Carolyn Lehman 34) is living with Miss Florence Bender 22, of Indianapolis.

Miss Elizabeth Binkele 36, and her brother Otto Binkele 33, are spending the summer with their parents in Germany.

Carl Hostetler 33 has resigned his position as teacher of science and English in the Walnut Creek, Ohio High School to enter the Medical School of Western Reserve University at Cleveland in September.

John M. Williams 34, was married to Violet Ferne Strycker on June 26. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are residing in Washington, D. C., where Mr. Williams is employed in the fingerprint department.

Mrs. George Slate 36, and her granddaughter, Miss Ina Katherine Latta, sailed from New York for Europe on June 19. They are making an art tour under the guidance of Prof. Fanning of Ohio University. They plan to return about September 1.

Ada Thut 30, is completing a course in Home Economics at Temple University this summer after which she will introduce the study of Home Economics in three high schools of her community.

Levi C. Hartzler 35, superintendent of the Home Mission at Chicago for the past two years, has been appointed by the Mennonite Relief Committee to organize publicity for relief work in war-torn Spain. His office and temporary headquarters will be in Scottdale, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Brunk 15 and family of South Eighth Street, Goshen are spending a year travelling in the West.

Ada I. Burkhart 32, R. N., supervisor on surgical floor at the Mennonite Hospital in La Junta, is spending a month's vacation in California.

Nieman A. Brunk 32, of Frederick, Maryland, and Laverne Schertz 34, of Roanoke, Illinois, were united in marriage on Sunday, June 13. Mr. and Mrs. Brunk are now at home in Frederick, Maryland, where Mr. Brunk is employed by the Baer Brothers' Produce Company.

Herbert Adams and Hope Stutsman were married on June 6. They are now living at 121 Wilson Avenue, Goshen, Indiana.

Rose Adams and the Hauder sisters, Roberta and Inez, are touring the West, visiting various places of interest on their way.

Mary Ruth Zook who is in training at Cook County Hospital, is spending the month of July at her home in Goshen.

Robert Welty married Jane Rummel of Goshen on June 27. Mr. and Mrs. Welty are spending some time at Syracuse Lake. This fall they will move to Elkhart where Mr. Welty is employed as teacher of music.

Raymond Troyer 36, has resigned his position as instructor in English and Music at Uniontown, Ohio, to accept a better position teaching Music and English in Attica, Ohio, near Heidleberg University.

Karl Massanari 36, has resigned as instructor of English, mathematics, social science, and music at the Berlin High School in Ohio, and has accepted a position as teacher of music and English in the Mahomet High School near his home at Fisher, Illinois.

Lois Pearl Hartzler 36, of Harrisonville, Missouri, is spending the summer on the campus assisting Dr. Silas Hertzler in his research on the Hertzler Genealogy. Miss Hartzler will teach a rural school near Sterling, Illinois, next year.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellrose Zook announce the arrival of twin boys, Mervin Duane and Merlin Wayne on July 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Frey (Bessie Wyse) are the happy parents of Robert Edgar born July 7.

On June 19, Edward Gerber 34, of Sugar Creek, Ohio, and Marian Wisseman 34, of Grantsville, Maryland, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Gerber will be at home in Sugar Creek, Ohio, where Mr. Gerber teaches a rural school.

Humor Me

By Gertrude DeBoer

As was overheard:
John Friesen to Vesta Nafziger:
"How would you like to go for a ride this evening?"
Vesta: "I believe I would like to."
John: "I wonder if you would mind using your car."

In history class, Prof. Smith was explaining the situation which existed during the Pittsburgh R. R. strike in the year 1887 when Helen Hess exclaimed that all he said was very true because she remembered very well when it took place.

Frank Byler was giving details concerning the Summer School Outing in chapel and ended by saying: "I hope we will all have a good time up there," and it wasn't until Dr. Miller told us to take straw hats and sun glasses that we were sure of an earthly destination.

John Keith Miller expressed to his daddy that he hoped there would be Model T's when he got to college.

One day Carolyn Ray Smith, Prof's little girl, came skipping into chapel carrying her dress in her hand. When her daddy asked an explanation for such an action, she replied that she had seen a man with his shirt off so she decided it would be all right to take off her dress.

We would be suspicious if Leland Byler looked undernourished, but we come to the conclusion that he just swallows flies in order to save the time in killing them.

Prof. Umble inquired of a student in oral expression class what she thought of the gestures Mr. Holderman made during his speech. She replied: "I especially liked the ones he made with his eyes and eyebrows."

At the Summer School Outing, for fear of sunburn, Prof. Hartzler gave utmost care to that place on his head where hair no longer exists. At lunch time, he was edging closer and closer to a young lady who was sitting next to him and courteously remarked, "Please don't think I am acting peculiar, I am only trying to get out of the sun."

We wonder if Helen Hess got her fill of boating on the Fourth of July. Yearning, for water, that invincible young lady substituted a wash tub for a boat and sailed to the bottom of the fountain.

Flies and mosquitoes were giving their usual concert on the night of July 5th and remained awhile to dine which caused the breaking of disciplinary rules against amusement after "lights out" by arousing Iola from her slumber at 1:30 A. M. The dormitory became illuminated and an organized batallion made war upon these ever present pests.

STILL SITS THE SOFA

Apologies to Whittier

Still sits the sofa 'gainst the wall,
In assorted memories steeping;
And on it now the dust lies thick
With cobwebs o'er it creeping.

The room now void of any male,
To keep the dust away,
Speaks mutely to the lonesome girls,
Of a brighter, better day.

Long months ago, an electric light
Shone in it of an evening,
Revealing it, a busy place
With couples there or leaving.

It touched the well-oiled shining hair
Of restless lads awaiting
The late appearance of some girl
Made up and dressed for dating.

Still memory of those happy times,
To some bright scenes is slowing,
Though from male pockets cash has fled
And hope seems also going.

They live to learn in life's hard school,
That she who truly rates,
Is her that in the summer term
Can manage to get dates.

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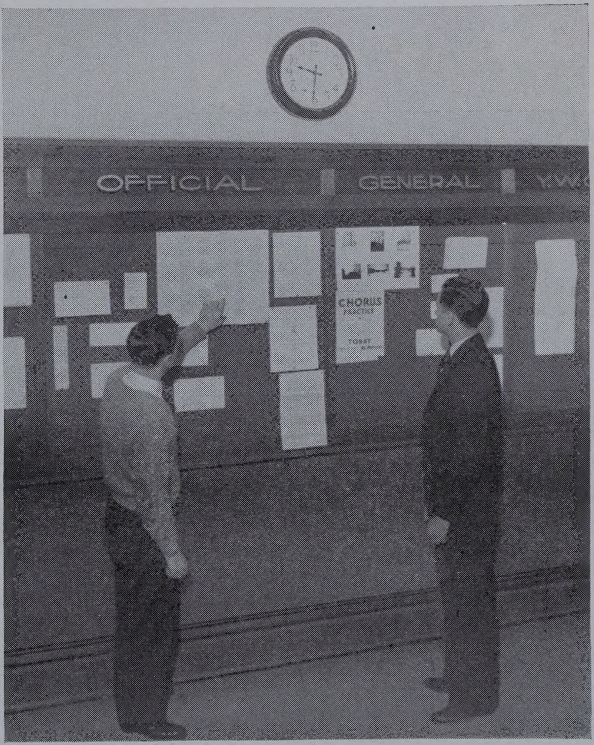
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